



Police Perception Survey - 2010



The Afghan Perspective

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About UNDP-Afghanistan

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. In Afghanistan, UNDP-Afghanistan has been providing efficient, impactful and responsive assistance in support of the international community effort towards peace and development since 2002. Its focus is on state institutions, democratic governance, poverty reduction, peace and security initiatives based on national solutions to development challenges.

About UNDP-LOTFA

The Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) is a multi-lateral trust fund set up in 2002 by UNDP-Afghanistan as a mechanism for coordinating contributions from international partners, as part of the latter's support to rebuild the Afghan police force. The principle priorities cover police salaries, capacity development, infrastructure, gender and community activities. The Afghan Ministry of Interior is the nodal implementing partner. Current international contributors are Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and UNDP.

The opinions expressed in the survey do not reflect the views of the UNDP

Preface

Building on the results of the first-time 2009 police performance survey, the Police Perception Survey - 2010 was conducted across the country by the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA), administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Afghanistan. The objective was to consolidate information from a large sample of the Afghan populace, representative of all the regions, to assess the progress of the Afghan police force on a variety of police related issues, according to established baselines of the previous year.

It is believed that the survey results will serve as a useful resource data for policy makers, opinion shapers within and outside the government, as well as the broader Afghan public. In particular, it is expected that the survey will prove useful in providing strategic guidance to the leadership of the Afghan Ministry of Interior in making readjustments to its future strategies on police reform and development, drawing from the findings and recommendations of the survey.

The survey was contracted out to the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR), which has established itself as a major provider of quantitative and qualitative research in Afghanistan for groups such as the Asia Foundation and the International Security Assistance Force for Afghanistan (ISAF). ACSOR interviewed 5,052 Afghans (2,728 males and 2,324 females), age 18 or older, across all 34 provinces of the country. The survey, consisting of 61 substantive questions, many of which in multiple parts, dwelt on a wide variety of issues, directly or indirectly related to police performance.

UNDP - Afghanistan
December, 2010

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A. Introduction

From November 05 through 14, 2010 the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR Surveys) conducted a survey of public opinion for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) on the subject of Police Performance and Public Safety perceptions. This is the second annual survey in the series sponsored by the UNDP-Afghanistan following the survey conducted in July 2009. The main purpose of this study was to provide insight into the opinions of the people of Afghanistan with regard to various policing issues, particularly in comparison to the findings of the previous year. ACSOR interviewed 5,052 Afghans (2,728 males and 2,324 females) age 18 or older, across all 34 provinces of the country (similar to the populace sample in 2009), in Dari or Pashto. Work was conducted in both secure and insecure locations proportionally to urban and rural population distributions of the country, as determined by the Afghan Central Statistics Office.

ACSOR is an Afghan national company head quartered in Kabul since 2003. The company has grown to an Afghan staff of 30 full-time employees in Kabul, 34 field supervisors, over 30 assistant field supervisors, and a pool of over 500 male and female interviewers able to conduct quantitative and qualitative research throughout Afghanistan. All ACSOR interviewers receive training from the Kabul office and the field supervisors, who have in turn been trained by international research professionals.

In Afghanistan, security is the responsibility of several different groups. These include, but are not limited to, the local law enforcement officials, the Afghan National Police (ANP), the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the National Department of Security (NDS). The survey in 2010, as in 2009, focuses on the Afghan respondents' understanding of the security options available to them and on their opinion of the performance of the entities providing security and law and order across Afghanistan. Respondents were asked a variety of questions about security in general, law enforcement, the organizations related to security and law enforcement in Afghanistan and their attitudes about these subjects.

The survey, which consisted of 61 substantive questions, many of which in multiple parts, asked a wide variety of questions related to the direction of the country, security, law, police performance and access to essential services, to name a few. The questions, as well as the responses from 2009 and 2010, are listed in Appendix B of this report.

Additionally, an exhaustive set of survey management and demographic questions were part of the interview. It were these questions that allowed for the creation of cross-tabulations that are much of the focus of this report. These contributed to the segmentation of data by factors such as gender, region and other demographic aspects.

B. Executive Summary

Perceptions of the Afghan National Police (ANP) are broadly positive overall and have improved across a range of metrics in the past year – albeit with substantial and varied challenges remaining.

An extensive national survey of 5,052¹ Afghans contracted out by the UNDP in Afghanistan, building on an initial UNDP study last year, finds reason for optimism on several fronts. Yet it also underscores the need for further improvements in the presence, training, equipment and performance of the Afghan police force. Each of these elements, the survey finds, is an essential element of public support for this fundamental institution of security and the rule of law.

Key Findings:

- Sharp regional differences in views of the police mark the fractured nature of the security situation in Afghanistan. Overall, 79 percent of Afghans hold a favorable opinion of the police in their area (steady since last year), peaking in urban areas – especially in Central Kabul, where 91 percent see their local officers favorably, a 10-point rise since last year. But favorable ratings are much lower and have dropped substantially in the South West, where Western military operations are centered, security and stability are low and the ANP has less of a presence. In Helmand, favorable views of the ANP have dropped by 24 points in the past year, to just 54 percent favorable; and in the South West more broadly, favorable opinions of the police are down by 19 points to 48 percent.
- Positive views of the ANP are broader than they are deep, raising the question of the extent to which its popularity rests not solely on its objective performance, but also, less substantively, on its favorite-son status as an indigenous national entity in a country buffeted by the presence of international actors, themselves rated far less highly. As things stand, 73 percent of Afghans say that they respect the police and 71 percent have confidence in its abilities – but just 29 percent and 28 percent, respectively, have a “great deal” of regard for the force or a “great deal” of confidence in its actual performance.
- Confidence in the ANP relates to the presence of the force across the country. Overall, 8 in 10 Afghans say that the police have a strong presence in their area, versus just 3 percent who report no police presence at all.
- While police capabilities are rated positively overall, only a minority of Afghans see the police as “very” capable in dealing with a variety of types of crimes. Lowest on the list is dealing with corruption, in which just 55 percent see the force as capable, and only 17 percent see it as “very” capable.

¹ The 2009 survey conducted by ACSOR for LOTFA had a similar sample of 5,156 across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.

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- Six in 10 Afghans report a significant level of corruption among ANP members themselves, versus 4 in 10 who report corruption within the ANA or among teachers. The police may be tainted in this regard by their connection with the court system, which is seen as a more corrupt institution. A quarter of Afghans, moreover, report police favoritism on the basis of personal connections in the investigation of crimes or leveling of charges, and substantial numbers see tribal-based favoritism in policing and police hiring alike.
- There are other negative perceptions. More than a quarter of Afghans report seeing ANP members using drugs or narcotics, and 19 percent report seeing police participating in the drug trade; both peak in the South. Significant numbers (10 to 23 percent) report unnecessary police stops, use by the police of insulting language, excessive physical force, false accusations or coercion to participate in a crime. More than half see no recourse when abuses occur.
- Fifteen percent of Afghans report that they or a member of their household have been a victim of a crime in the past year; this compares with 19 percent who last year reported having been victimized in the previous two years. Victimization rates are higher among Pashtuns than other ethnic groups, and peak in the South West, where a quarter say, they have been a crime victim in the past year.
- Despite the challenges in their country, most Afghans rate their personal security positively, and as improving. Eighty-nine percent say, they feel safe when walking alone in their community during the day and 70 percent feel safe staying alone at home after dark, the latter up six points since last year.
- In general, Afghans indicate a reluctance to engage with the ANP. Approximately half of Afghans report that they would take criminal matters elsewhere, e.g. to tribal leaders. Of those who have been crime victims in the past year, fewer than 6 in 10 (58 percent) reported it to the police, and among those who did, 56 percent say that the ANP adequately addressed the issue. Only 7 percent report having used an emergency call center in the past year.
- Afghans divide in perceptions of primary police functions in their community – 32 percent say, the ANP is chiefly performing law-enforcement and crime fighting duties, 30 percent primarily see the ANP performing counter-insurgency duties and 31 percent say, the force is doing both equally. This has shifted since last year, when more (38 percent) said that police were engaged in law-enforcement duties than in counter-insurgency obligations (24 percent).
- Training and equipping the police force remains a work in progress. While 8 in 10 Afghans say that the police in their area understand the law, just 30 percent think that they understand it “very” well. Similarly, fewer than a third see the police as “very” well trained, equipped, and prepared to take over duties from the international forces.

- Access to police and to other public facilities in Afghanistan is up across the board, a reflection of the reconstruction efforts being brought to bear. Fifty-two percent now are within a half-hour of a police station, a jump of 11 points since last year. Proximity to police independently predicts favorability ratings of the ANP, but not its effectiveness or confidence scores.
- Fewer than one in five Afghans say, local watch groups supported by the police have been established in their area; but where they have been created, these groups had shown success: Among those who have such a group locally, 61 percent say, it has improved security. Far fewer, 28 percent say, it has had no impact, or say it has made security worse (9 percent).
- Three-quarters of Afghans think that the police in their area understand what their duties are, 70 percent think that their local police are well-trained, 65 percent think that they are well-equipped and 63 percent think that they are able to perform their duties without assistance from international forces. However, less than a third say that the police are “very” well-trained, “very” well-equipped, or “very” well-prepared to take over duties from international forces, showing that further improvements are needed.
- Afghans divide roughly evenly on whether it is a good or bad thing to have female police officers in their community – 45 percent versus 42 percent. Support for female police officers is highest in urban areas at 59 percent; it falls to 41 percent in rural areas, and further, to 32 percent in the South West. In terms of security, 42 percent report that having more female police officers in their area would increase their feelings of security, 37 percent report that it would have no effect, and 19 percent say that it would make them feel less secure.
- By and large, Afghans rate most national institutions favorably, and some of these ratings have improved since last year. Eighty-three percent report a favorable opinion of the central government, up 9 points. Eight in 10 have a favorable opinion of the Afghan National Army (ANA) and 74 percent report a favorable view of the district government, both basically unchanged. While fewer, 57 percent, have a favorable opinion of the courts in Afghanistan, this is up by 10 points.
- Afghans report less favorable views towards international organizations within their country. Overall, 56 percent have a favorable view of international aid organizations and it drops to 42 percent in the South West. Nationally, 41 percent have a favorable opinion of international forces. The Taliban, meanwhile, continues to be highly unpopular in Afghanistan. Only 13 percent of Afghans have a favorable opinion of the movement, essentially the same as last year – though this peaks at 40 percent in the South West. Local militias and warlords don’t fare much better – just 18 percent have a favorable opinion of them overall, though this has risen by 6 points since last year.

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- Overall, just over half of Afghans (53 percent) say, their country is going in the right direction, about the same number as did last year, while 29 percent think, the country is going in the wrong direction. Optimism is highest in the East and Central Kabul, and far lower in the South West and South Central regions.

Predictive factors

A series of regression analyses conducted as part of the evaluation of these data can point policy makers to the key elements in public attitudes toward the police in Afghanistan. These analyses (see Appendix C) evaluate the independent contribution of each of a variety of potential factors in attitude formation. The results show differences in the strength of predictors of various dependent variables – favorable views of the police, confidence in the police and views of the police as effective. Though directionality is not assured, the predictors suggest different approaches to improving each of these, with emphasis dependent on which outcomes policy-makers see as most desirable.

- Two factors are far and away the strongest independent predictors of favorable views of the ANP overall: one, favorable views of the Afghan government more broadly; and two, a sense that the police have a local presence. On this outcome, both broader political sentiment and physical proximity of the force, trump other factors measured here.
- Confidence in the police, as opposed to favorability, has a somewhat different profile. The strongest predictor of confidence is a sense that being a member of the force is a prestigious occupation, followed by a sense that the police performance has been improving, and by a belief that members of the force are honest rather than corrupt. While these are the top predictors, other factors also are significant, among them the police having a local presence, and a sense that the police are providing adequate security.
- As far as seeing the police as effective, the strongest predictor is yet a different one, a sense that they understand the law and their duties and are adequately trained. A sense of being treated respectfully by the police also strongly predicts views that the force is effective.

Recommendations

- ✓ Local presence and availability of the police continues to be one of the strongest ways to improve perceptions of safety and security. Efforts to continue to make well-trained police officers accessible to the population of Afghanistan should remain a top priority. In this context, vehicles and communications equipment, items that help the police stay in contact with the population, were also the most recommended equipment for the police, after weapons.
- ✓ The issue of local presence of the police is particularly acute in the South West region of the country, where their presence is noticed the least in comparison to other regions. Correspondingly, a more calculated strategic focus on police pres-

ence and availability in this region would be necessitated to sharpen perceptions of the police performance and safety.

- ✓ Training police officers remains a top concern for most of the Afghan public. The perception that police do not understand the law or their responsibilities in maintaining law and order undermines the positive acts of the police as a whole. Efforts to train the police in basic skills and tactics should also be complemented with broader education about the role of police in society in maintaining law and order. There is the continued perception that police have competing responsibilities related to counter insurgency, which conflicts with traditional law and order activities.
- ✓ To encourage people to report crimes and overcome their reluctance to engage with the police, it is recommended that the emergency call centre be publicized more widely (considering that only a very small percentage of Afghans reportedly used the call center in the past year). Moreover, effective follow-up by the police on the calls made will build trust on the part of the populace that their call will effect a change in their situation.
- ✓ Again, in the second wave of this survey, respondents noted the positive contributions of female police officers, in particular in areas related to family issues and domestic violence. Continued efforts to expand female membership of the police will have positive benefits in the perception of accessibility for all members of Afghan society, particularly for the female populace.
- ✓ Fighting corruption should focus both on the police and the courts. Afghans in this survey report dissatisfaction with the ability to get a fair hearing after the police have made their arrests and this negative view of the courts impacts their view of the police. There is also a strong perception among the populace that if the police in their area are better paid by the government, there would be less corruption within the ranks.
- ✓ Highlighting the positive contributions of the police at the local level is important to maintaining confidence that the police are successfully carrying out their duties. Public promotion of the institution of the police that highlights local successes may help to boost confidence and evaluations of actual performance. Complementary to this, the contributions of the international forces as strong partners in Afghanistan's security and reconstruction efforts and how that assists the police in doing their jobs also need to be highlighted to the local populace.

Methods Summary

The survey was conducted for the UNDP in Afghanistan from November 05-14, 2010, via face-to-face interviews, averaging 35 minutes in length, among a national probability sample of 5,052 Afghan adults selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces. Sampling, field work and data processing were carried out by the ACSOR in Kabul, with data analysis and consultation on questionnaire design by Langer Research Associates of New York. Work was conducted in all 34 provinces in both secure and insecure locations. While some districts were inaccessible due to security issues during the survey, others even where insurgent activities are prevalent, were included. ACSOR interviewing staff are all local to the provinces where they worked on the survey and in some cases to the districts where the interviews occurred, assuring that they understood local dialects and practices.

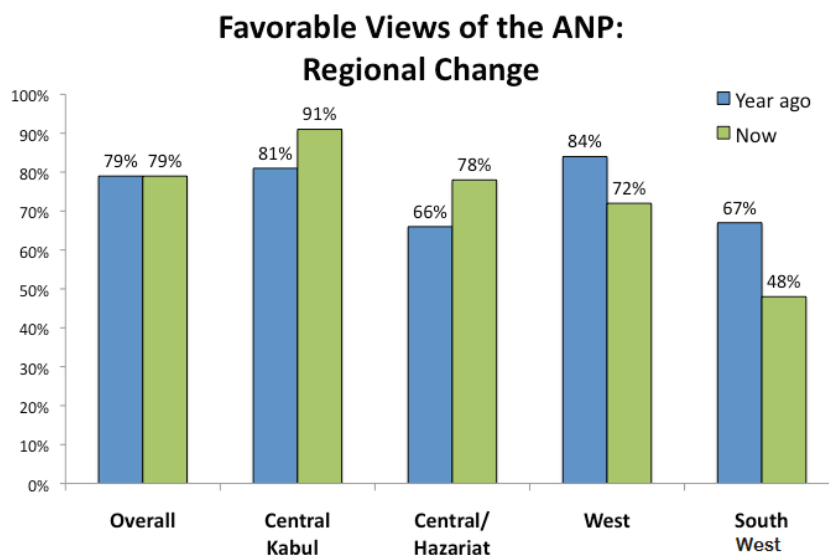
Detailed findings are presented in the main section of the report.

C. Main Report (Analysis)

I. Favorability, Confidence and Respect for the Police Force

Overall confidence in the ANP is high, and in one metric, growing. In the broadest measure of any public figure or institution’s popularity, 79 percent of Afghans report a favorable opinion of the police overall, ranking it in the top tier of institutions measured in this survey, alongside the ANA and the central government.

Many fewer see the ANP “very” favorably (38 percent), or report “a great deal” of confidence in the force (28 percent). While these could be higher, they far outstrip the numbers who report “very unfavorable” views of the police or “no confidence” in the ANP at all, 5 and 7 percent, respectively. Kabul and Central regions of Afghanistan have seen the most gains, while the West and South West have seen drops in favorable ratings for the police.



Encouragingly, many more Afghans say, their confidence in the ANP in the past year has grown rather than weakened – by a 2-1 margin, 34 percent to 17 percent. The plurality, 41 percent say, their level of confidence in the police is unchanged; not a bad result since 67 percent of these respondents already report confidence in the police.

Among those who report increased confidence, 37 percent say, it is because security in their area has improved, 20 percent cite improved police education, and 20 percent credit positive service delivery to the people in the area by the ANP. For those whose confidence decreased in the past year, on the other hand, a quarter blame police corruption, 14 percent say, it is because the police in their area have neglected their duties, and 10 percent cite worsening security.

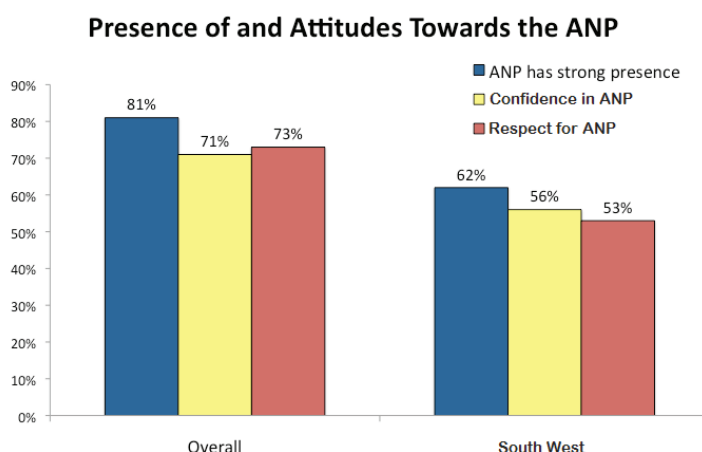
Beyond confidence in the force, 73 percent of Afghans say that they respect the ANP, a highly correlated view. While just 29 percent have a “great deal” of respect for the police, that far outstrips the 5 percent who have “no respect” for it whatsoever. Moreover, 7 in 10 Afghans see being a police officer as a prestigious occupation, and 80 percent would support a male member of their family if he wanted to join the force. Given social mores, fewer, 51 percent, would support a female family member joining the ANP (detailed in section XIII.)

II. Police Presence

Confidence in the ANP relates to the presence of the force across the country. Overall, 8 in 10 Afghans say that the police have a strong presence in their area, versus just 3 percent who report no police presence at all.

It matters: Among those who cite a very strong police presence in their area, 84 percent also report confidence in the ANP and 86 percent respect the force. Among those who report a weak ANP presence, by contrast, fewer than half report confidence in the police, or respect them.

Not coincidentally, only 62 percent in the South West say, the ANP has a strong presence in their area, far fewer than elsewhere, and this coincides with a notable drop in confidence and respect. In this region just 55 percent say, they are confident in their local police (16 points below the national average) and, opposite to the national trend, more say, their confidence in the ANP has decreased in the past year rather than increased, by an 11-point margin, 33 percent to 22 percent. Moreover, only 53 percent in the South West say, they respect the police in their area, 20 points below the national average. These stand in particular contrast to Central Kabul, where 93 percent of Afghans say, the ANP presence is strong in their area, 46 percent say, their confidence in the police has grown rather than weakened in the past year, and 80 percent say, they respect the police force.



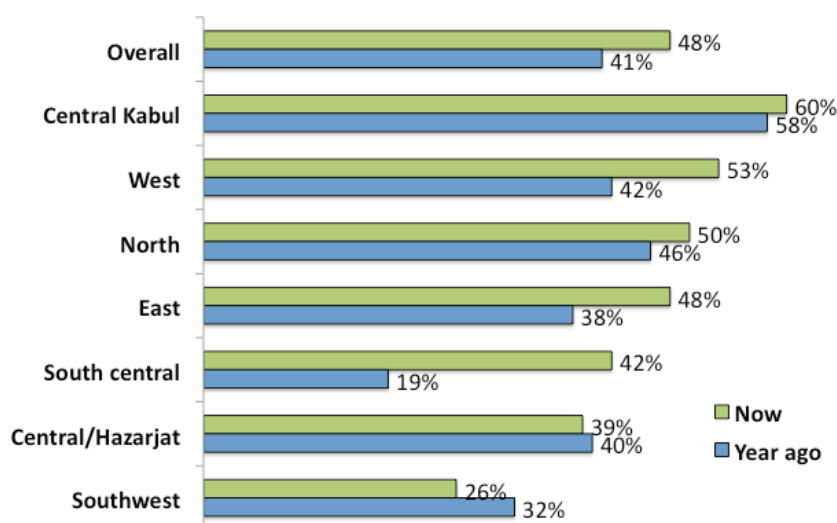
Directly supporting the important relationship between the presence of the police and its support levels, 70 percent of Afghans say, having police present in their area would make

them feel more secure, versus just 7 percent less so. Similarly, 7 in 10 say, their feelings of security would be increased by having better trained and better equipped police in their area. Feelings of security, in turn, are a strong correlate of support for the ANP.

III. Police Performance

Most Afghans perceive improvements in the performance of the ANP in the past year. When asked who or what ensures security in their area, almost half mention the ANP first, up 7 points since last year. Thirty-two percent say, the performance of the ANP in their area has improved, 8 percent say, it has worsened. (The rest, 57 percent, say, performance has remained the same.) Even in the South West, where attitudes toward the ANP are far less positive, more see improvements than deterioration in police performance, by a 2-1 margin.

% Saying ANP Ensure Security in their Area



Among those who see improvements in police performance, the factors most frequently mentioned are that the police seem better educated (29 percent) and have established security (20 percent). (As noted above, these two also are the top-mentioned factors in confidence in the force.) Among those who see deterioration in performance, by contrast, the most cited reasons are the police engaging in bad behavior (22 percent), and not serving the people (15 percent).

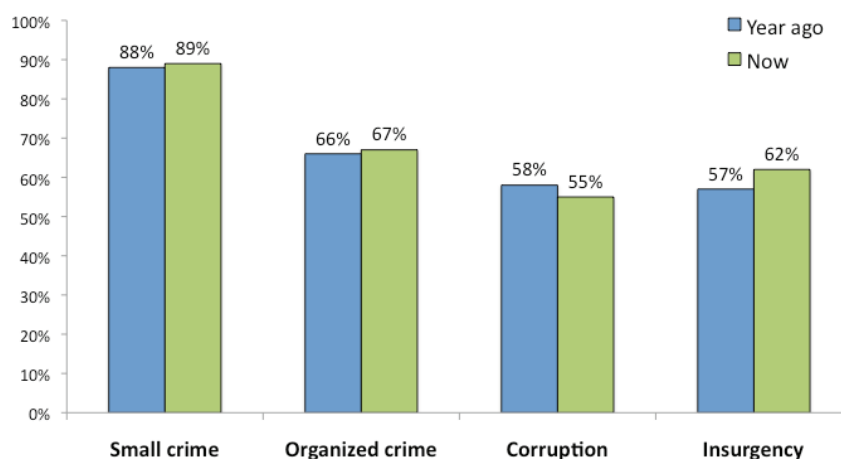
In specific domains, 89 percent of Afghans report that the ANP in their area are effective in preventing crime, with fewer, but still 40 percent, calling the force “very” effective at crime-fighting. Three-quarters see the police as effective at responding to complaints; 7 in 10 see them as effective in each of the following domains: at maintaining law and

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order, bringing criminals to justice and fighting insurgents. But in these latter four domains (preventing crime, maintaining law and order, bringing criminals to justice, and fighting insurgents), just 25 to 30 percent perceive the ANP as “very” effective.

In a separate question about police capability, 9 out of 10 Afghans see ANP officers in their area as capable of coping with small crime (44 percent “very” capable), stable since last year. Fewer but still two-thirds think that officers in their area are capable of coping with big, organized crime, also unchanged since last year – but only 21 percent say that their local police are “very” capable of dealing with this sort of crime, down 5 points. Sixty-two percent think that their local police are capable of coping with the insurgency, up 5 points since last year; but just 22 percent see the police as “very” capable in this area.

% Saying the ANP is Capable of Dealing with...



Afghans have the lowest confidence in their local police’s ability to deal with corruption. Fifty-five percent rate them as either “somewhat” or “very” capable of dealing with this issue. Far fewer call their police “very” capable in this domain compared to last year, just 17 percent, and down 7 points since last year.

As with global attitudes toward the ANP, performance ratings also drop in the South West. Here, just a quarter of Afghans mention the ANP first when asked who or what ensures security in their area, down 6 points since last year. Just 57 percent in the South West say that the ANP are effective at responding to complaints and bringing criminals to justice, just over half think that they are capable of dealing with big, organized crime, and fewer than half think that they are capable of coping with the insurgency.

Among other performance metrics, 76 percent of Afghans report that the police in their area treat everyone equally “most or all of the time,” and only 5 percent say they “rarely” do so. Fewer, but still two-thirds, think that the police in their area respect people’s rights and that they share the values of most people in the community.

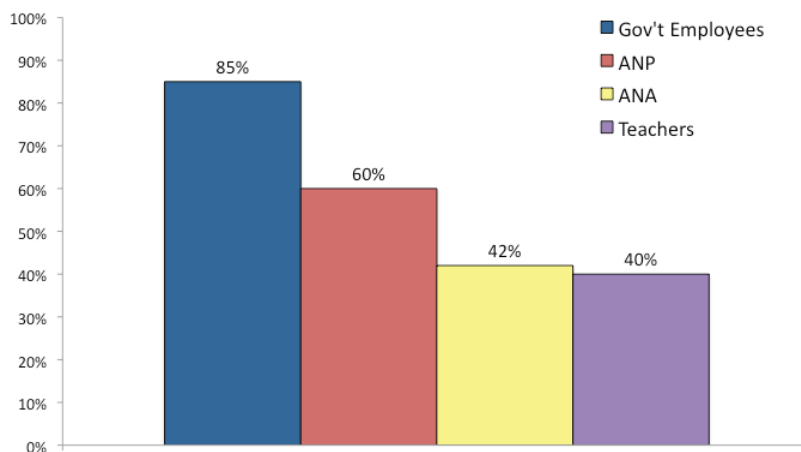
Sixty-three percent think that the police try to help people with their problems – although that leaves more than a third of Afghans who say that the police are helpful only “some of the time” or “rarely”. And just shy of 6 in 10 Afghans say, the ANP in their area explain the reasons for their actions – but only 18 percent say, they always do so.

IV. Police Corruption

A majority of Afghans – 65 percent – define payment in exchange for favorable treatment as corruption. But nearly 3 in 10 think that whether this constitutes corruption depends on the situation, and 6 percent see it as acceptable behavior. This ambiguity may complicate efforts to attack the problem.

Regardless of its acceptability to some Afghans in some circumstances, perceptions of corruption are widespread. Eighty-five percent think, there is corruption among government employees in Afghanistan. Fewer see corruption in the ANP – but still 60 percent report corruption (“a lot of” 22 percent, or “some” 38 percent) among the police. Substantially fewer think there is corruption among ANA members, 42 percent; or among teachers in Afghanistan, 40 percent.

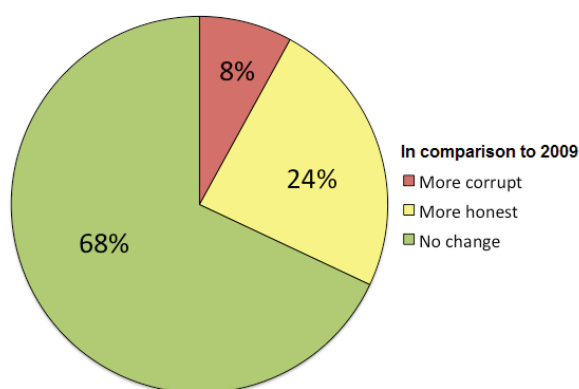
% Reporting Corruption Among...



In a separate question that asked respondents to choose whether the ANP are mainly honest or corrupt, more than three-quarters of Afghans said that the ANP were “entirely” or “mostly” honest; however just 21 percent took the top rating, “entirely honest.” (Far fewer, 3 percent, said, they were “entirely corrupt.”) Combined with the previous result, this suggests that Afghans see corruption within the force as significant, but perhaps more limited to a circumscribed set of bad actors, rather than endemic.

In the most positive note on this issue, only 8 percent of Afghans say, the ANP have become more corrupt in the last year, while more than three times as many say, they have become more honest. The rest see no change.

Perceptions of Change in Police Corruption



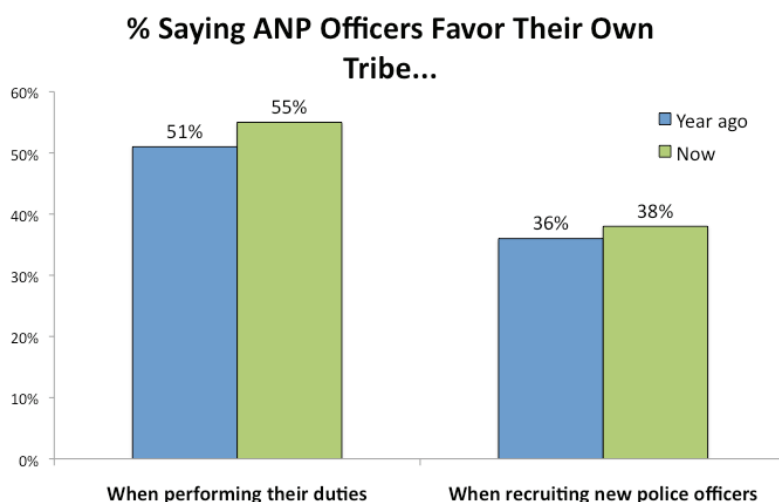
Notably, Afghans by more than a 20-point margin think that corruption in their area is more an issue among the courts that enforce justice (57 percent) than it is among the police force (36 percent). Also, by 55-39 percent, more say, the police are doing their jobs and it is the fault of the courts that more criminals are not brought to justice, than vice versa. Given the shared role of the police and the courts in the criminal justice system, these results suggest that efforts to strengthen the rule of law sector would be well-served by a complimentary focus on the court system, together with the performance of the ANP.

Regional differences come into play, particularly in the South West. There, respondents divide evenly on whether they think corruption is a bigger problem among the ANP in their area (49 percent) or the courts (50 percent). Moreover, the South West is the only region where people are more apt to believe that the courts are doing their job and it is the fault of the police that more criminals are not brought to justice (59 percent) than the reverse (41 percent).

V. Experience of Corruption, Favoritism and Police Misdeeds

Despite the many positive indicators, many Afghans see substantial room for improvement by the police. In terms of direct corruption, 16 percent say, they or someone in their family have been asked by a police officer for money or a gift to avoid an arrest or fine; 12 percent say, they have been asked for money or a gift in order to receive police protection for their business or home; and 13 percent say, they have been asked for a bribe for some other reason. Twenty-six percent say, they or someone in their family have experienced at least one of these. In the South West, reports of bribes rise dramatically, with at least 40 percent reporting that they have been asked for each of the types of bribes measured.

There are other problems in police behavior. For example, more than half of the respondents say, ANP officers show favoritism toward their tribal group when performing their duties, up a slight four points since last year. In addition, 38 percent think, high-ranking officers favor their kin when recruiting new cadets, unchanged since last year.



A quarter of the Afghans surveyed said, they personally have experienced a situation in which an ANP officer refused to investigate, arrest, charge or prosecute a person because of that person's family relations to a police officer or government official. Among those who say that this has occurred, moreover, about half think that this kind of situation occurs frequently.

Nearly as many report that they or someone in their family have been stopped by the ANP on the street without good reason, or have been addressed by the police with insulting language (23 percent in both cases). Ten to 14 percent say, they or a member of their family have been subjected to excessive physical force by the ANP, have been wrongly accused of a crime by the ANP, or have been forced by a police officer to participate in a crime against their will.

Reports of problematic police behaviors are higher in the South, where more than a third of Afghans say, they have personally experienced a situation in which an ANP officer refused to investigate or charge an individual because of his family connections. In the South West in particular, 45 percent say, they or someone in their household have been stopped by the police on the street without good reason, or have been addressed by the police with insulting language; one in four say, they have been subjected to excessive physical force by the police; and a third say, they or someone in their household have been forced to participate in a crime against their will.

In another behavioral problem area, more than a quarter of Afghans say, they have seen an ANP member use drugs or narcotics, and 19 percent say they have seen an officer participating in the drug trade. Reports of these behaviors rise in the South, where the drug trade is centered. In the South West, specifically, close to half say, they have seen a police member use narcotics – and 39 percent say, they have seen a member of the police participate in the drug trade.

Despite the prevalence of these behaviors, most see no recourse for police misdeeds. More than half of Afghans think that filing a complaint about a police officer would have no effect on their situation, or would make it worse, 41 and 11 percent respectively. (This is essentially unchanged from a similar question asked last year). Well fewer than half, 41 percent, think that filing a complaint about a police officer would make their situation better.

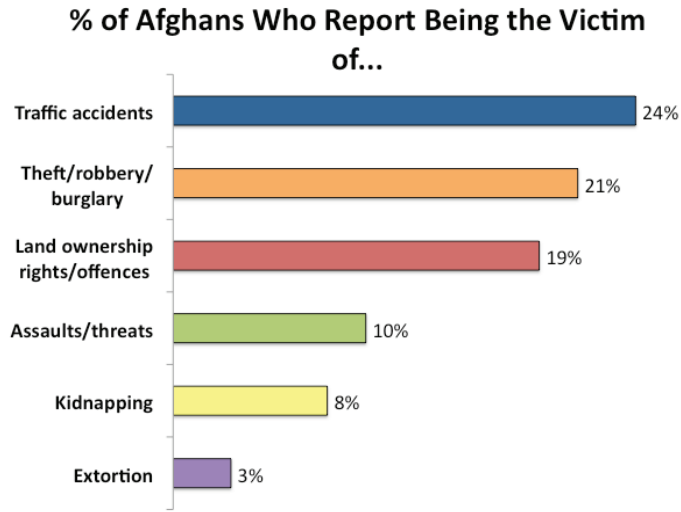
VI. Experience of Crime

Fifteen percent of Afghans report that they or a member of their household have been a victim of a crime in the past year; this compares with 19 percent who last year reported having been victimized in the previous two years.

Victimization rates are higher among Pashtuns than other ethnic groups, and peak in the South West, where a quarter say, they have been a crime victim in the past year. Reports of victimization (again allowing for the different time frames measured) are unchanged in the South West, but down in two regions, South Centre (21 percent victimization) and West (12 percent).

Among victims, the most frequently cited crimes are traffic accidents (24 percent), theft/robbery/burglary (21 percent), land ownership issues (19 percent) and assaults (10 percent).

Crime victimization relates to perceptions of the police. Those who report being a victim of a crime hold less favorable views of the ANP by a 9-point margin, have less confidence in the police by a 10-point margin, and report less respect for the police by a 12-point margin.



Crime victims also rate the preparedness of the ANP worse than non-victims – including being less apt to think that the police understand the law and their duties, less likely to think that the police are properly trained, and less likely to think that they can perform their duties without assistance from international forces. Crime victims are also 11 points less apt than others to call their local police officers “mostly” or “entirely” honest.

	<u>Victim</u>	<u>Non-victim</u>
Favorable view of ANP	72%	81%
Confidence in ANP	62	72
Respect for ANP	63	75
ANP understand the law	74	84
ANP understand their duties	69	76
ANP properly trained	61	71
ANP can perform duties		
Without assistance	53	65
ANP are honest	68	79

In the regression analyses described above, crime victimization independently predicts confidence in the police and views of the ANP's effectiveness, albeit not as strongly as several other factors.

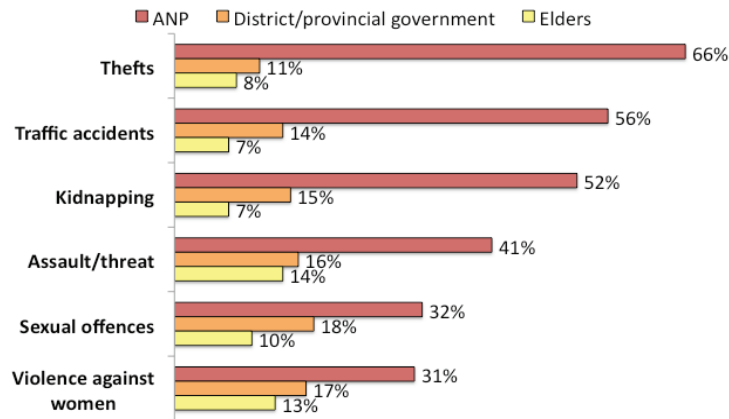
VII. Reporting Crime

Substantial numbers of Afghans say that they would turn to other actors, rather than the police, in various dispute-related circumstances. If they were a victim of a property dispute, most, 53 percent, say, they would go to the local elders rather than going to the police (30 percent) or taking the matter into their own hands (15 percent). Moreover, for non violent and violent crime, majorities – but only slight ones – say they would go the police - 51 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

Again, the South West is different; there, two-thirds say, they would report non-violent or violent crimes to local elders or take matters into their own hands, and only a third would turn to the police.

Another question specified different types of crimes, asking to whom they would be reported without offering specific options (i.e., the police, local elders or “taking the matter into you own hands.”) In this approach, two-thirds say, they would turn first to the ANP to report robbery/theft or burglary. Smaller majorities say they would go to the police about traffic accidents (56 percent) and kidnapping (just 52 percent).

Who would you turn to first to report the following crimes?



Other offenses produced more divided results. In cases of assault or threat, sexual offences, violence against women, employer problems and unpaid loans – the ANP was the most common response, but still only 41 percent said, they would go to the police first for assault and threats, a third said, they would go to the ANP first in cases of sexual offences or violence against women, and just a quarter would turn to the ANP first for employer problems or if a debtor refused to pay back his loan. For offences related to land ownership and rights, only about one in five Afghans said, they would go to the ANP first; instead, about a third said they, would go first to a district or provincial government office.

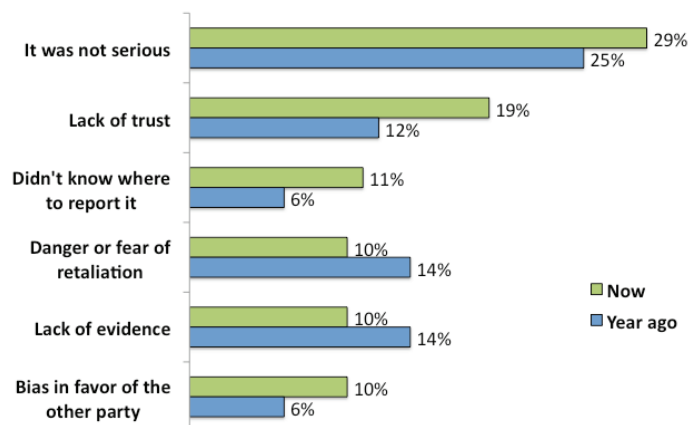
At the same time, nearly 6 in 10 Afghans (59 percent) say, they are willing to report crimes to the police by themselves – more than the number who are willing to report crimes to village elders alone (50 percent). Men report more willingness to report crimes alone to the ANP than do women, by a broad 26-point margin, 71 percent versus 45 percent.

When asked directly, 24 percent said that if a woman went alone to report a crime to the police it would make the police less likely to investigate the crime fully; however more, 33 percent said that it would make the police more likely to investigate the crime fully, and 38 percent said that it would make no difference either way.

Of those who had been a victim of crime in the past year – 15 percent of the population – 58 percent say, they would report it to the police; of those who reported the crime, 56 percent say, the issue was adequately addressed by the ANP. Neither has changed since last year.

Those who were a victim of crime but didn't report it to the police say, this was because it was not serious (29 percent), because they didn't trust the police (19 percent), because they did not know where to report it (11 percent), because they feared retaliation (10 percent) or because of a lack of evidence (10 percent). The number saying that they didn't report a crime because of a lack of trust in the police rose by 7 points from last year, and the number saying they didn't know where to go to report it rose by 5 points.

Reasons For Not Reporting Crime to the ANP



In regression analyses, among the strongest predictors of willingness to report a non-violent crime to the police were a sense that the police understand the law and their duties, favorable views of the ANP, and reports that it has a strong local presence. Residency in Kabul also relates to willingness to report theft to the police; indeed it is the strongest independent predictor.

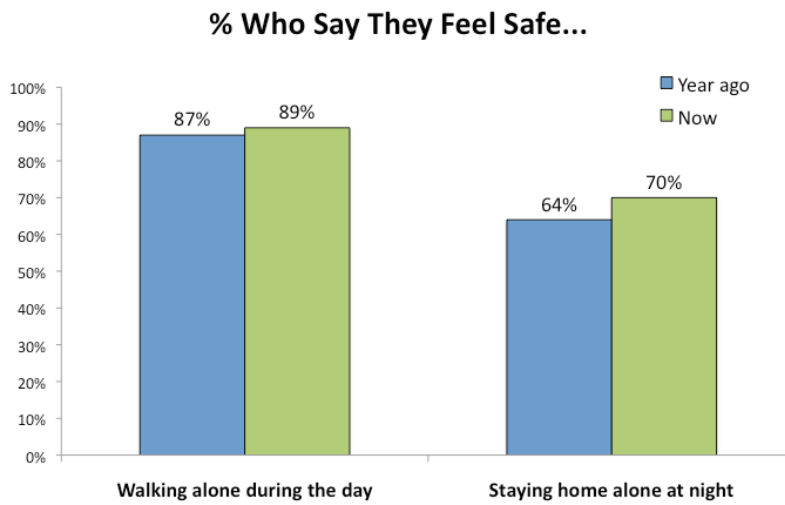
Other factors predict willingness to report a violent crime; among the strongest is being a man; another is a sense that the police ensure local security.

Finally on crime reporting, only 7 percent report having used an emergency call center in the past year. Types of crimes reported included theft, robbery and burglary (35 percent), traffic accidents (27 percent), kidnapping (18 percent), assaults and threats (17 percent),

land ownership offenses (16 percent), accidents related to military fighting (8 percent), sexual offences (8 percent) and violence against women (7 percent). Of those who called, three-quarters were “satisfied” with the outcome of the call, though less than a third were “very satisfied.”

VIII. Security

Despite the challenges in the country, most Afghans rate their personal security positively, and as improving. Eighty-nine percent say, they feel safe when walking alone in their community during the day, and 70 percent feel safe staying alone at home after dark, the latter up six points since last year. More than two-thirds give positive ratings both to the security from crime and violence and freedom of movement.



For each of these, moreover, more than half report improvements in the past year. Additionally, 57 percent rate their security from the Taliban specifically as good, and more say, it has gotten better than gotten worse in the past year, by a 20-point margin (45 percent versus 25 percent), a positive sign that security may be expanding in some areas.

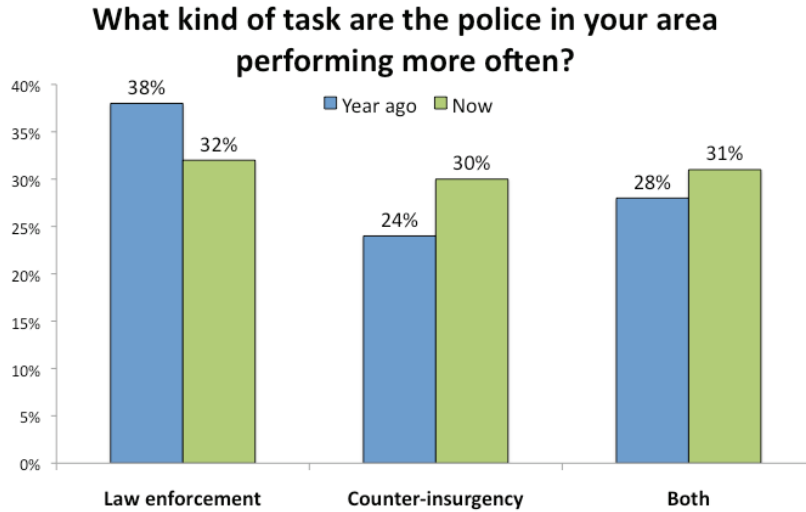
Only 10 percent of Afghans say, they live in an area of high crime versus 38 percent moderate; the plurality, 49 percent, call theirs a low-crime area. Three times as many say that the amount of crime in their area has decreased over the past year, compared to those who say it has increased (43 percent versus 14 percent, while 29 percent, it has stayed the same).

Both crime rates and the public’s sense of security independently predict Afghans’ confidence in the ANP, and their views of the police as effective.

IX. Police Activities

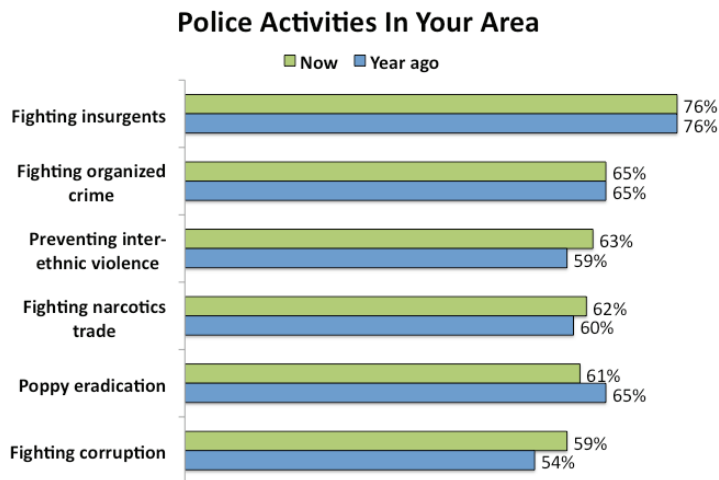
Afghans divide in perceptions of primary police functions in their community – 32 percent say, the ANP is chiefly performing law-enforcement and crime fighting duties, 30 percent primarily see the ANP performing counter-insurgency duties and 31 percent say, the force is doing both equally. This has shifted since last year, when more (38 percent) said that

police were engaged in law enforcement duties than in counter-insurgency obligations (24 percent). There is a perception that police increasingly have competing responsibilities related to counter insurgency, which conflicts with traditional law and order activities.



Counter insurgency responsibilities are higher in the South, where the fighting is centered. In the South West, for example, 59 percent say that the ANP primarily is working as a counter insurgency force, a jump of 15 points since last year. Only 22 percent in the South West say that the police are focused mainly on law-enforcement and crime fighting duties.

In a separate question asking to what extent the police are engaged in fighting insurgents, more than three-quarters of Afghans (76 percent) report that the ANP in their area are involved in fighting insurgents “a great deal” or “somewhat” (unchanged since last year). But a majority (55 percent) thinks that they should be spending even more time fighting insurgents. Only 10 percent think they should do this activity less.



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Seven in 10 report that the ANP in their area are involved in investigating routine non-violent and violent crime; only 15 percent think that the police should spend less time investigating these routine crimes, with the rest about evenly split on whether they should spend more time or are spending the right amount.

Sixty-five percent also report that the ANP in their area are involved in fighting organized crime, the same as a year ago. Roughly 6 in 10 report that the police are involved in preventing inter-ethnic and inter-tribal violence (up 4 points since last year); fighting the narcotics trade (unchanged); eradicating poppy (down 4 points); and fighting corruption (up 5 points). For each of these activities, more than 4 in 10 say that the police should be spending more time on them, and fewer than 20 percent think that they should be spending less time.

Finally, 58 percent report that the ANP in their area are involved with preventing violence against women in their area. Thirty-six percent of Afghans think that the police should spend more time on this activity; 20 percent say less time.

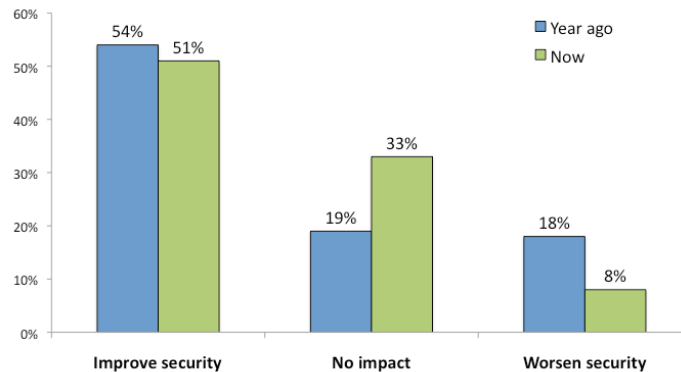
X. Community Outreach

Fewer than one in five Afghans say, local watch groups supported by the police have been established in their area, but where they have been created these groups had shown success: Among those who have such a group locally, 61 percent say, it has improved security. Far fewer, 28 percent, say that it has had no impact, or say that it has made security worse (9 percent).

More broadly, in the country as a whole, 51 percent think that police-supported local watch groups would help improve security in their area. While this is unchanged since last year, there are regional differences. The perception that watch groups are helpful for security has dropped in the South West, West and North, by 10, 11 and 7 points, respectively. This has been offset, however, by a 20-point jump in the Central/Hazarjat region.

Also, only 8 percent now think that these groups would make security worse, a drop of 10 points, and one that has occurred in almost every region. And in another positive note, among those who think watch groups could improve security, 80 percent say, they would be willing to become a member of this type of group, unchanged since last year.

Potential Impact of Local Watch Groups



Conversely, the number of Afghans who think that public meetings with the police would benefit the security in their area has dropped 11 points to 54 percent. Also, though, 8 points fewer think that it would harm security in their area; instead 20 points more think that it would have no impact at all. These changes appear to be generalized rather than specific to a group or region. It may be that, given the surge in international forces and related military activity, “security” this year simply is less apt to be seen as an issue on which the police – or at least meetings with the police – can have as much impact.

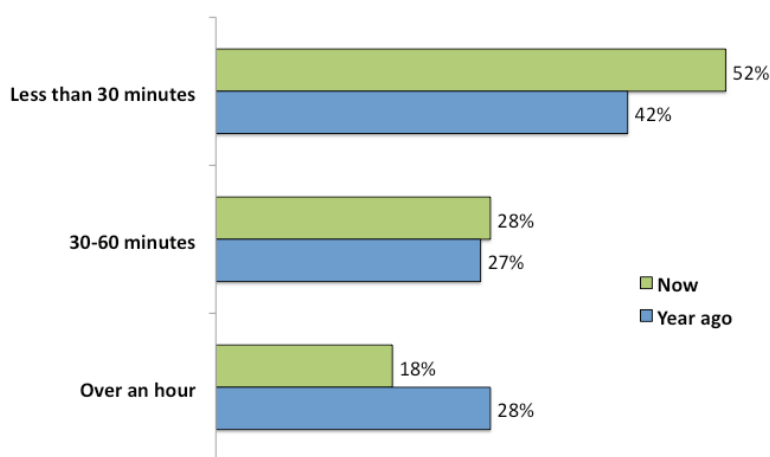
At the same time, among those who do think that such meetings would be beneficial, 78 percent say, they would be willing to take part, a sharp jump from the 52 percent who said so last year.

XI. Police Access

Access to police and to other public facilities in Afghanistan is up across the board, a reflection of the reconstruction efforts being brought to bear.

Just more than half of Afghans (52 percent) now are within a half-hour of a police station, a jump of 11 points since last year. And while last year 28 percent of Afghans lived more than an hour from a police station, that number has now dropped to just 18 percent. Proximity to police independently predicts favorability ratings of the ANP, but not its effectiveness or confidence scores.

Proximity to a Police Station



In terms of other access, 83 percent of Afghans report that they are within a half-hour of a road, up from 78 percent last year. Seventy-three percent are within a half hour of a boys’ school, and 70 percent are within a half hour of a girls’ school. While access to boys’ schools is unchanged since last year; access to girls’ schools has increased 6 points.

In comparison, 57 percent are within a half hour of a government health center – up 5 points since last year – and now only 14 percent have to travel more than an hour to get to

a health center, a decrease of 6 points since last year. Slightly more than half say that they are within a half hour of a public phone, again a rise from last year, of 8 points.

Access is more restricted to district government offices, courts, and banks: 46 percent, 35 percent, and 31 percent, respectively say that they live within a half hour of each of these. However, in each case this reflects more than a 10-point jump in access since last year's survey.

XII. Preparedness and Compensation

Most Afghans, 82 percent, think that the police in their area understand the law, albeit with room for improvement; just 30 percent think that they understand it "very" well. Still, only 4 percent say that the police don't understand the law well at all. It's crucial: As reported, a sense that the police understand the law is the strongest single predictor of views of the ANP as effective.

Three-quarters also think that the police in their area understand what their duties are, 70 percent think that their local police are well-trained, 65 percent think that they are well-equipped, and 63 percent think that they are able to perform their duties without assistance from international forces.

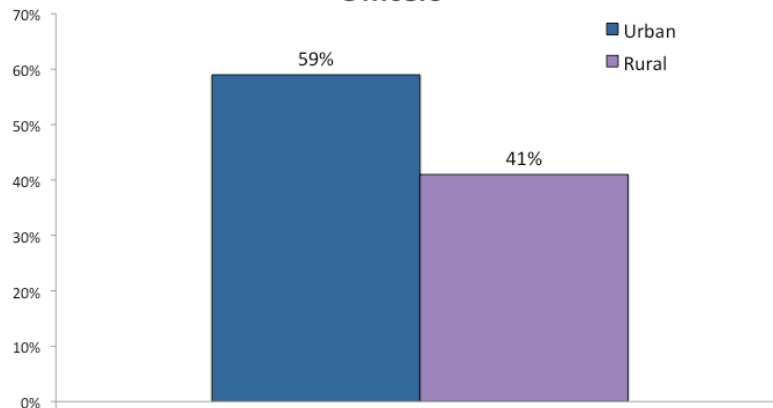
However, less than a third say that the police are "very" well-trained, "very" well-equipped, or "very" well-prepared to take over duties from international forces, showing that further improvements are needed.

In terms of salaries, a majority (63 percent) of Afghans think that the police should be paid more than the teachers, which is similar to a question asked last year in which 66 percent also said that the police should be paid more. Furthermore, more Afghans think that the police should be paid more than the doctors, ANA members and other government workers than those who think that they should be paid less (doctors by 44-34 percent; ANA by 36-27 percent; government workers by 44-25). The issue of payment too, is important – three-quarters of Afghans think that if the police in their area were better paid by the government, there would be less corruption within the ranks.

XIII. Women in the Police Force

Afghans divide roughly evenly on whether it is a good or bad thing to have female police officers in their community – 45 percent versus 42 percent. Support for female police officers is highest in urban areas at 59 percent; it falls to 41 percent in rural areas; and further, to 32 percent in the South West.

Urban vs. Rural Support for Female Police Officers



Those who see women on the force as a good idea say so primarily because female officers can search other women (50 percent); on the other hand, opponents mainly feel that the work is inappropriate for women (55 percent).

Perhaps not surprisingly, then, support for a female family member joining the police force is more tepid than it is for a male family member. Still, 51 percent would “somewhat” or “strongly” support such a decision. Support is slightly higher among women than among men, 54 versus 48 percent, and is strongest in urban areas – but even there, only 57 percent say that they would support such a decision, and just 26 percent say that they would support it “strongly.”

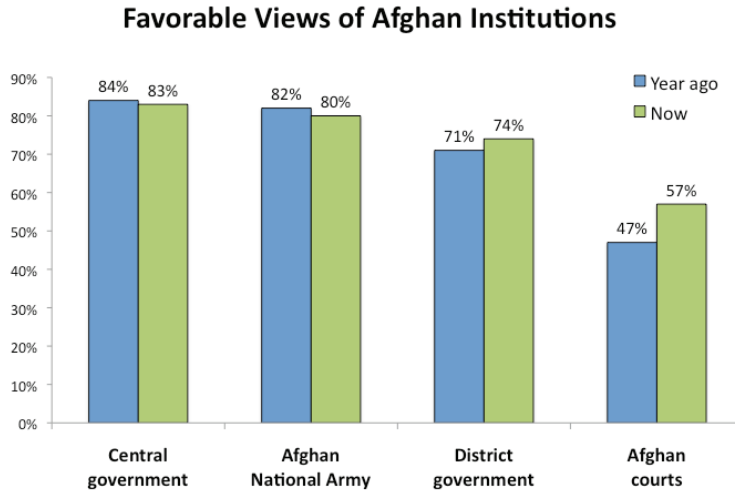
In terms of security, 42 percent report that having more female police officers in their area would increase their feelings of security, 37 percent report that it would have no effect, and 19 percent say that it would make them feel less secure. There’s little difference between men and women on this question, and a bigger one by urban/rural status: in urban areas, 49 percent say, female officers would increase their sense of security; in rural areas, 40 percent say so.

There are even bigger differences by urban/rural status, as well as by region, in the number of Afghans who say they would go first to the police in order to report either a sexual offense or that relating to violence against a woman. In urban areas, 46 and 44 percent respectively, say that they would first report such offenses to the police. In rural areas, these fall to 29 and 27 percent. Intention to go to the police to report sexual crimes or those of violence against women is highest in central Kabul, and lowest in the country’s South and East, particularly in the Hazarjat region.

Afghans who favour having female police in the force are somewhat more apt than opponents of female officers – by 7 and 8 points, respectively – to say that they would go first to the police to report sexual crimes or those of violence against women. This could, however, simply reflect greater support for female officers in urban areas.

XIV. Other Afghan Institutions

By and large, Afghans rate most national institutions favorably, and some of these ratings have improved since last year. Eighty-three percent report a favorable opinion of the central government, up 9 points. Eight in 10 have a favorable opinion of the ANA and 74 percent report a favorable view of the district government, both basically unchanged. While fewer, 57 percent, have a favorable opinion of the courts in Afghanistan, this is up by 10 points.

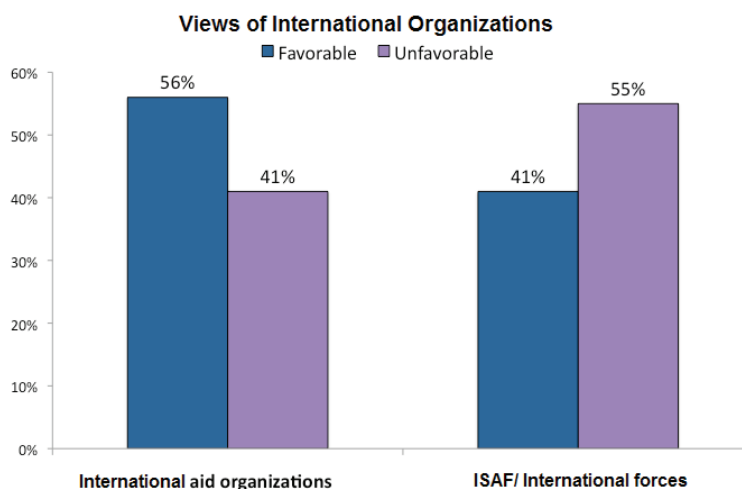


Overall, 76 percent say, the central government has a strong presence in their area, 73 percent say, the district government has a strong presence, 67 percent say, the ANA has a strong presence, and 54 percent say, the courts have a strong presence in their area. These compare with 80 percent who say, the police have a strong local presence. As noted, presence of the police is one of the two strongest independent factors in viewing the ANP favorable.

As with the ANP, favorable ratings of Afghan institutions are lower in the South West than in other regions. Only 71 percent in the South West view the central government positively, and 69 percent rate the ANA positively – 12 and 11 points lower than the national averages. In addition, fewer than half rate the district government or the courts positively, down by 18 points and 10 points respectively, from last year.

XV. Views of International Organizations, the Taliban and Local Warlords

Afghans report less favorable views towards international organizations within their country. Overall, 56 percent have a favorable view of international aid organizations and this drops to 42 percent in the South West. Nationally, 41 percent have a favorable opinion of international forces.



The presence of these groups also is weaker than the presence of Afghan institutions – 42 percent report that international aid organizations have a strong presence in their area and 37 percent say, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)/ international forces have a strong presence in their area.

The Taliban, meanwhile, continues to be highly unpopular in Afghanistan. Only 13 percent of Afghans have a favorable opinion of the movement, essentially the same as last year – though this peaks at 40 percent in the South West. Local militias and warlords don't fare much better – just 18 percent have a favorable opinion of them overall, though this has risen by 6 points since last year.

Fewer than a quarter of Afghans say that the Taliban or local militias/warlords have a strong presence in their area, with a wide range– from 43 percent in the South West to 3 percent in Central Kabul.

XVI. Optimism, Local Conditions and the Economy

Overall, just over half of Afghans (53 percent) say that their country is going in the right direction, about the same number as did last year, while 29 percent think that the country is going in the wrong direction. Optimism is highest in the East and Central Kabul, where roughly 6 in 10 think, the country is headed the right way. Optimism is far lower in the South West and South Central regions, where just 39 percent and 44 percent respectively, think, Afghanistan is headed in the right direction.

Afghans who say that the country is moving in the right direction mainly cite reconstruction efforts (36 percent – up 15 points since last year) and better security (12 percent – down 17 points since last year). Those who say that the country is headed in the wrong direction, cite insecurity (41 percent, up 5 points since last year) and administrative corruption (11 percent, unchanged).

More than 8 in 10 Afghans rate their overall living conditions positively and 63 percent say, these have improved in the past year, while only 7 percent say, they have gotten worse. Close to 6 in 10 rate the roads, bridges, and other infrastructure in their area positively, and nearly half say that such infrastructure has improved in the past year, while just 19 percent say that it has gotten worse.

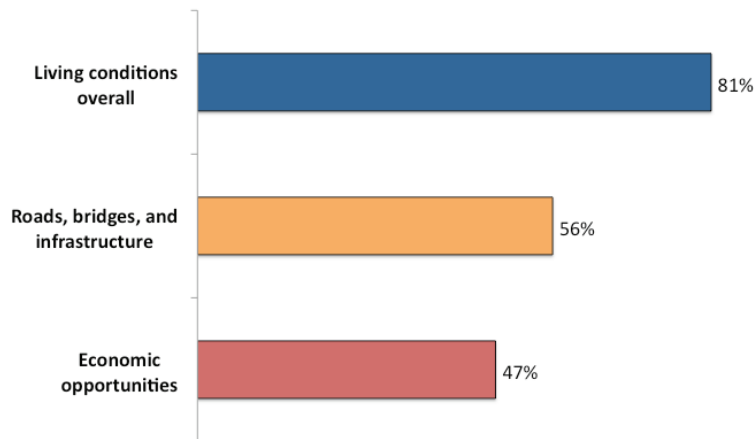
Slightly fewer than half of Afghans (47 percent) rate the availability of jobs and economic opportunities in their area as good; nonetheless 38 percent say, these have improved, versus 24 percent who say, they have gotten worse. However, when asked what brings insecurity to their area, 31 percent mention unemployment first – an increase of 10 points since last year, and a sign of the interwoven challenges of security, infrastructure, economic development and confidence in government in determining Afghanistan’s future.

XVII. Academic Comparison and Sources

A variety of this survey’s results are reflected in the international academic literature on public attitudes toward the police. In “A Longitudinal Analysis of Citizens’ Attitudes about Police,” (2010) Gau found that “citizens’ perceived procedural justice during their personal contact with officers significantly predicts their evaluations of the ability of police to keep their communities safe from serious violence,” a finding that “offers support for the contention that the quality of citizens’ personal contact with officers can influence their judgments about police effectiveness.” Gau adds, “It would appear that officers’ respectfulness toward citizens during personal contacts can enhance their outcome-based efficacy in citizens’ eyes. Police officers’ interpersonal interactions with citizens can foster trust and make citizens feel that the police can keep them safe.”

Relatedly, Jackson and Sunshine, in “Public Confidence in Policing: A New-Durkheimian Perspective,” (2007) reported that “to garner public confidence, the police must be seen first to typify group morals and values and second, to treat the public with dignity and fairness.”

% Who Rate Local Conditions Positively



In another study, “Determinants of Public Confidence in Police: An International Perspective,” (2010) Jang, Joo and Zhao found that “higher levels of acceptance toward deviant subcultures reported lower levels of confidence in the police. On the other hand,

those who were more satisfied with their country's democratic development showed more favorable attitudes toward the police. "The findings of this study implied that police organizations should put greater efforts toward the reduction of crime while protecting democratic values within a society.

This study reflects several of these points. Reflecting Jang et al., favorability toward the police in Afghanistan is best predicted by support for the national government (which we take as a surrogate for democratic development), as well as by a strong police presence. Moreover, echoing Gau and Jackson and Sunshine alike, we find that that views of the Afghan police as effective are predicted by a sense they understand the law, are adequately trained, and treat citizens respectfully; and that confidence in the police is predicted by a sense that they are providing adequate security, as well as by views of policing as a prestigious profession and police officers as honest.

See Appendix D for a review of the academic literature reviewed in the preparation of this survey's questionnaire and subsequent data analysis.

D. Recommendations

- ✓ The presence of the police is one of the main drivers of Afghan opinion about the force. To the extent the police do their jobs respectfully and well, the stronger their presence, and more likely the public will have confidence in their ability to maintain law and order. While maintaining police presence across all 34 provinces is difficult, vehicles and communications equipment could help. Notably, among respondents who say public meetings with police would improve security, vehicles and communications equipment were most cited (after weapons) as needed equipment – that is, equipment that helps police maintain contact with the population.
- ✓ The issue of local presence of the police is particularly acute in the South West region of the country, where their presence is noticed the least in comparison to other regions. Correspondingly, a more calculated strategic focus on enhancing police presence and availability in this region would be necessitated to sharpen perceptions of the police performance and safety.
- ✓ Training of police officers remains a top concern. Again, among those who think public meetings with police would improve security, there is overwhelming support for training in general policing competencies. Conversely, perceptions that the police do not understand the law or their responsibilities in maintaining law and order undermine the positive acts of the police as a whole. Efforts to train the police in basic skills and tactics should also be complemented with broader education about the role of police in society to maintain law and order. There is the continued perception that police have competing responsibilities related to counter insurgency, which conflicts with traditional law and order activities.
- ✓ To encourage people to report crimes and overcome their reluctance to engage with the police, it is recommended that the emergency call centre be publicized more widely (considering that only a very small percentage of Afghans reportedly used the call center in the past year). Moreover, effective follow-up by the police on the calls made will build trust on the part of the populace that their call will effect a change in their situation.
- ✓ Again, in the second wave of this survey, respondents noted the positive contributions of female police officers, in particular in areas related to family issues and domestic violence. Continued efforts to expand female membership of the police will have positive benefits in the perception of accessibility for all members of Afghan society.
- ✓ Fighting corruption should focus both on the police and the courts. Afghans in this survey report dissatisfaction with the ability to get a fair hearing after the police have made their arrests and this negativity impacts their view not only of the courts, but of the police as well. As noted in the report, three-quarters of Afghans also think that if the police in their area are better paid by the government, there would be less corruption within the ranks.
- ✓ Promotional efforts regarding the ANP should focus on highlighting the positive contributions made by the police at the local level. Bolstering the force's national

image is helpful, but relating day-to-day successes of the police to the local people may further help boost confidence in the force and improve ratings of its performance. Additionally, the contributions of the international forces as strong partners in Afghanistan's security and reconstruction efforts and how that assists the police in doing their jobs also need to be highlighted to the local populace, by way of underscoring the value of the human and financial resources expended not only for the police but in the larger context, for the Afghan people as a whole.

Appendix A: Methodology Statement

This survey was conducted for the UNDP - LOTFA by the ACSOR in Kabul, a subsidiary of D3 Systems Inc. of Vienna, Va. Interviews were conducted in person, in Dari or Pashto, among a random national sample of 5,052 Afghan adults from November 05 through 14, 2010. Project design and analysis for UNDP was provided by Langer Research Associates.

In sampling, 560 sampling points were distributed proportional to population size in each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, stratified by urban/nonurban status. Sampling points then were distributed to randomly selected districts within provinces, also proportionate to population size; and lastly to randomly selected villages or neighborhoods within those districts, by simple random sampling. Sources for population parameters were population projections from the Afghan Central Statistics Office.

Half the sampling points were designated for male interviews, half for female interviews. Male respondents were interviewed only by male interviewers, female respondents only by female interviewers. Residences were selected within each settlement by random route/random interval and respondents were selected within residence by Kish grid.

Where randomly drawn male/female sampling points fell within close proximity to each other in districts with fewer than 20,000 residents, the number of sampling points was doubled, also by random selection, and the number of interviews per point was halved, from 10 to 5. Sampling points also were halved in Kabul. Of the 560 sampling points, 5 interviews were conducted in each of 80 sampling points, 10 interviews in each of the remaining 480. This allowed for a greater number of sampling points to be randomly selected.

Of the 398 districts in Afghanistan's 34 provinces, 59 were inaccessible for security reasons at the time of the field work, and female interviewers could not work in an additional 75 districts, including all of Paktika and Uruzgan provinces, which comprise 1.7 and 1.3 percent of the Afghan population, respectively. This inaccessibility produced non coverage of 10 percent of men, 21 percent of women and 15 percent of the national population overall.

560 districts were drawn for the sample. At the settlement level, 157 of the 560 sampling points were replaced, 95 for security reasons, 33 because the originally selected village could not be found and 29 for inaccessibility. These were randomly substituted with settlements within the same districts, limiting the impact on the overall sample.

Interviews, which averaged 35 minutes, were conducted by 448 interviewers (211 female and 237 male) in 33 supervised teams. All interviewers were trained, and the vast majority of these interviewers (422) had experience on previous ACSOR field projects. Two-hundred-one interviews were directly observed by field supervisors and 520 were back-checked in person afterwards.

Questionnaires were all subjected to logical controls conducted at ACSOR offices in Kabul. One hundred and forty three of the total 5,052 questionnaires collected were rejected for quality-control reasons. The survey had a contact rate of 89 percent and a cooperation rate of 97 percent for a net response rate of 86 percent. The sampling procedures have an

estimated design effect of 3.72, for a total margin of sampling error of 1.37 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

Overview of Field Implementation

The target sample for the survey is a nation-wide poll of Afghans age 18+. The sample was drawn with a multi-stage random stratification process using the “settlement” level stratum as the primary sampling unit. The basic overview of the sampling process is as follows:

1st stratum - Region - we distribute the interviews proportionally across the 7 regions according to the available population data.

2nd stratum - Province - we further distribute the interviews by Province within each Region also according to the population data from the Afghan CSO.

3rd stratum - District - we further distribute the sample across the available districts in each province using the population estimates for each district also from the CSO.

4th stratum - Settlement - in cities we use neighborhoods called "nahias" and in rural areas we use towns and villages. There is no population data about the settlement sizes. We use a simple random selection of all known settlements to select the location. In this study, it is 10 interviews per sampling point.

5th stratum - Starting points for Random Walk - we use maps and available information about the settlements to select a starting point for random walks where the 10 interviews are conducted, and Kish grids are used to select the respondents.

Step One: Distribution of Sampling Points by Region and Urban/Rural strata

UNDP police performance wave 2 is a nation-wide survey that includes both urban and rural respondents. The Sheharwali (municipal administration in Afghanistan) defines the urban population as those living within municipal limits. By default, the rural population comprises those who are living outside the municipal limits. The rural areas are defined neither in terms of population density nor remoteness.

The universe is divided into 7 regions consisting of 34 provinces. The sample was distributed proportional to residential characteristics and administrative divisions of population per province. Within each province districts were selected listing them by size of population in descending order and then executing a step over this list.

A total of 34 provinces were covered in UNDP police performance W2 survey.

Step Two: Selection of sampling points and replacement of sampling Points

The interviews were completed using multi-stage random sampling. Due to the local cultural traditions, the universe at the outset was divided into male and female sub-samples. Each region, province and further strata was allocated an equal number of male and female respondents per sampling points. The two sub-samples were covered by field-force of the respective gender. The instability and frequent fighting in some provinces has caused sampling points to be adjusted or replaced to keep interviewers out of areas with active violence.

Step Three: Selection of starting points within each sampling point

The settlements within districts were selected at random by the field director. Each sampling point was assigned a starting point and given direction. The starting points were recognizable locations – like mosques, schools, bazaars etc., within each of the selected settlements for the survey

Step Four: Household Selection

In urban areas, from the given starting point, the interviewer headed in the assigned direction and stopped at the 2nd street/lane on the right hand side of his/her route. From there on, the first contacted household was the 3rd house on the right from the beginning of the street. Further on, the selected household was each 3rd inhabitable house on the right side of the interviewer route. In blocks-of-flats, the selection routine was each 5th apartment. In buildings with more than one household, no more than two households were interviewed.

In rural areas, the interviewer started from the center of the village or the bazaar, mosque, etc and headed to the east selecting each 3rd inhabitable house on his/her route.

Compounds containing two or more houses behind a common wall were treated like detached houses counting them counter-clock-wise from the gate to the compound.

Step Five: Respondent Selection (Kish Grid)

After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a Kish grid for randomizing the target respondent within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and age in descending order. The Kish grid provides a random selection criteria based on which visit the household represents in his or her random walk and the number of inhabitants living in the household.

Step Six: Respondent Substitution

Using the Kish Grid, under no circumstances were interviewers allowed to substitute an alternate member of a household for the selected respondent. If the respondent refused to participate or was not available after callbacks, then the interview moved on to the next household according to the random walk.

Step Seven: Callbacks (rate, method, and results) Interviewers

Typically interviewers were required to make two call-backs before replacing the designated respondent. Due to security-related fears in previous wave the field force has had difficulty meeting the requirement of two call-backs prior to substitution in many rural areas. In this survey, while the field force was able to complete some call-backs, the majority of the interviews were again completed on the first attempt (99.6 %), 0.3 % of the interviews were completed on the second attempt and 2 interviews were completed on the third attempt. Due to the high rate of unemployment, and choosing the appropriate time of day for interviewing, completion on the first attempt is common in Afghanistan.

Interviewers

	Female	Male	Total
Number of female/male interviewers	211	237	448
Number of interviewers previously used in ACSOR Projects	204	218	422
Number of interviewers new to an ACSOR project	7	19	26

Appendix B: 2009 / 2010 Trends

The UNDP poll is based on in-person interviews with a random national sample of 5,052 Afghan adults, Nov 05-14, 2010. The results have a 1.3-point error margin. Field work was conducted by the ACSOR Surveys in Kabul.

*= less than 0.5 percent

1. In terms of public services, tell me, how far in minutes/hours from your house are the following things?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	0-5	6-15	16-30	31-60	1-3	3+	No
	min	min	min	min	hours	hours	Opinion
a. Roads	27	33	23	12	3	1	2
b. Afghan government health center	3	19	36	28	11	3	1
c. School for boys	6	29	38	20	6	1	1
d. School for girls	6	26	38	19	7	3	2
e. District/Nahia government office	2	12	32	33	15	5	2
f. Government court	1	8	25	32	23	8	3
g. Police (ANP) station	4	19	29	28	13	5	2
h. Bank	2	10	19	23	20	19	7
i. Public phone	11	20	21	18	14	11	6

Trend:

a. Roads

	0-5	6-15	16-30	31-60	1-3	3+	No
	min	min	min	min	hours	hours	opinion
11/14/10	27	33	23	12	3	1	2
7/21/09	24	32	22	12	6	1	3

b. Afghan government health center

	0-5	6-15	16-30	31-60	1-3	3+	No
	min	min	min	min	hours	hours	opinion
11/14/10	3	19	36	28	11	3	1
7/21/09	4	18	30	27	14	6	2

c. School for boys

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	6	29	38	20	6	1	1
7/21/09	9	28	33	20	6	2	2

d. School for girls

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	6	26	38	19	7	3	2
7/21/09	9	27	28	17	7	5	7

e. District/Nahia government office

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	2	12	32	33	15	5	2
7/21/09	2	9	23	31	22	9	4

f. Government court

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	1	8	25	32	23	8	3
7/21/09	1	6	14	29	26	16	8

g. Police (ANP) station

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	4	19	29	28	13	5	2
7/21/09	3	15	24	27	19	9	5

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h. Bank

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	2	10	19	23	20	19	7
7/21/09	2	6	10	18	22	24	19

i. Public phone

	0-5 min	6-15 min	16-30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	No opinion
11/14/10	11	20	21	18	14	11	6
7/21/09	11	17	16	14	14	13	15

2. Do you think that things in our country are generally going in the right direction or are things going in the wrong direction?

	Right	Wrong	Mixed (vol.)	No opinion
11/14/10	53	29	16	3
7/21/09	50	31	14	6

3. Why do you say that things are going in the right direction? Why else?

	-First - '10 '09	- Second - '10 '09	- Total - '10 '09
Reconstruction	36 21	12 16	48 37
Good government	9 9	9 9	18 18
Elections	6 8	7 4	13 12
Freedom	7 4	10 5	17 9
Better economy	3 3	4 3	7 6
Girls' school	5 9	6 10	11 19
Better security	12 29	13 15	25 44
Better police and army	5 4	6 5	11 9
Women right	2 1	4 1	6 2
More US forces	1 1	1 *	2 1
Removal of Taliban	3 2	4 2	7 4
Disarmament	1 *	4 1	5 1
Telecommunication advances	1 *	1 *	2 1

More electricity	1 1	2 1	3 2
Improved health care	1 1	1 1	2 2
More foreign aid	1 2	1 2	2 4
Improved culture	* *	1 *	1 1
Decrease in child kidnappings	* *	1 *	1 1
Provincial councils	1 *	2 *	3 1
Constitution	2 1	3 1	5 2
More employment	* 1	1 2	1 3
Poppy eradication	1 1	2 1	3 2
Decrease in administrative corruption	1 1	1 1	2 2
Unity among Afghans	1 1	3 2	4 3
Government opposition to fighters	* 0	* *	* *
Betterment of education	* 0	* *	1 *
No opinion	* 1	2 17	2 18

4. Why do you say that things are going in the wrong direction? Why else?

	-First - '10 '09	- Second - '10 '09	- Total - '10 '09
Insecurity	41 36	8 11	49 47
Financial problems	6 5	9 10	15 15
Poppy cultivation	2 2	2 2	4 4
Terrorism	5 3	7 2	12 5
Weak government	6 11	6 11	12 22
Administrative corruption	11 10	16 9	27 19
Poor reconstruction	2 3	3 2	5 5
Unemployment	8 9	15 12	23 21
Kidnappings	1 1	2 1	3 2
Existence of Anti-gov. elements	2 4	3 3	5 7
Interference of foreign countries	2 3	5 3	7 6
Suicide attacks	3 5	5 3	8 8
Weak police	1 *	2 1	3 2
Airstrikes by foreign troops	1 2	2 2	3 4
Harassment	* *	1 1	2 1
Lack of electricity	2 1	3 1	5 2
Lack of schools	* 1	1 2	2 3
Lack of disarmament	* 1	* 1	1 2
Lack of shelter	1 *	1 *	2 1
Lack of women's rights	* *	1 *	1 1
Lack of unity	1 1	2 2	3 3
Crimes	1 *	2 1	3 1
Lack of law	1 1	2 2	3 3
The rights of minorities are violated	* 0	* 0	* 0
Shortage of health care	* 0	* 0	* 0
Lack of water	0 0	* 0	* 0

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Lack of assistance to farmers	0	0	* 0	* 0
Other	* 0		* 0	1 0
No option	1 *		4 19	5 20

5. I would like to ask you about today's conditions in the village/neighborhood where you live. How would you rate the following using very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. Your living conditions overall	81	20	61	19	16	4	*
b. Security from crime and violence	67	23	45	33	27	5	1
c. Availability of jobs/ Economic opportunities	47	11	36	43	38	15	1
d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	56	15	41	43	30	13	*
e. Your freedom of movement – the ability to go where you wish safely	68	25	43	31	25	7	*
f. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups	57	22	34	42	27	15	1

6. Compared to last year, in your village/neighborhood where you live, is each item I name much better now, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	----- Better -----			----- Worse -----			No Same op.
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. Your living conditions overall	63	16	47	7	6	1	30 *
b. Security from crime and violence	52	15	37	12	11	2	35 *
c. Availability of jobs/ Economic opportunities	38	9	29	24	19	5	38 1
d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	46	12	34	19	14	5	35 *
e. Your freedom of movement – the ability to go where you wish safely	54	18	36	16	13	3	30 *
f. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups	45	17	28	25	18	7	29 1

7. Do you have very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinions of the following institutions and groups of people?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. Central government	83	34	48	17	14	3	1
b. District government	74	28	46	25	20	4	2
c. Courts	57	16	41	40	30	10	3
d. The police in this area	79	38	41	20	15	5	1
e. Afghan National Army	80	42	38	18	14	3	2
f. ISAF/foreign forces	41	10	31	55	35	20	4
g. Taliban	13	3	11	83	21	61	4
h. Local Militia/Warlords	19	3	15	78	29	49	3
i. Foreign aid organizations	56	15	41	41	26	15	3

Trend:

a. Central government

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	83	34	48	17	14	3	1
7/21/09	84	39	44	14	10	4	2

b. District government

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	74	28	46	25	20	4	2
7/21/09	71	28	44	27	21	5	2

c. Courts

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	57	16	41	40	30	10	3
7/21/09	47	13	35	45	28	17	8

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d. The police in this area

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	79	38	41	20	15	5	1
7/21/09	79	40	39	18	14	4	3

e. Afghan National Army

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	80	42	38	18	14	3	2
7/21/09	82	49	33	14	10	4	4

f. ISAF/foreign forces

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	41	10	31	55	35	20	4
7/21/09	43	11	33	51	28	23	6

g. Taliban

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	13	3	11	83	21	61	4
7/21/09	11	3	8	85	15	69	5

h. Local Militia/Warlords

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	19	3	15	78	29	49	3
7/21/09	12	3	9	82	23	60	5

i. Foreign aid organizations

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	56	15	41	41	26	15	3

Q- 8a-b. Who or what brings insecurity in your area? Who and what else?

	-First -		- Second -		- Total -	
	'10	'09	'10	'09	'10	'09
Unemployment	31	21	10	11	41	32
Taliban	17	17	10	13	37	30
Foreigners	5	6	5	4	10	16
Warlords	4	8	5	7	9	17
Local militia	2	4	3	3	5	9
Lack of law	4	1	5	1	9	2
Lack of agriculture	1	*	2	*	3	1
Weak government	3	3	5	3	8	6
Thefts	3	3	5	4	8	7
Poppy cultivation	1	4	2	6	3	10
Weak economy	3	3	5	4	8	11
Anti-government elements	5	7	6	7	11	18
Illiteracy	3	2	7	4	10	6
Corruption	3	1	7	2	10	3
Crimes	2	3	4	3	6	6
No one/Nothing	7	6	7	6	14	12
Lack of shelter	1	*	1	*	2	*
Low salaries of government employees	1	*	1	*	2	1
Police	*	2	*	1	1	3
Lack of unity	1	3	1	2	2	5
Lack of disarmament	*	1	1	1	2	2
Suicide attackers	1	1	2	*	3	1
Kidnappers	*	*	1	*	1	*
Terrorists	1	2	2	2	3	4
Neighboring countries	*	0	*	*	1	1
People themselves	0	0	*	*	*	*
No opinion	1	4	5	19	6	23

Q-9a-b. And who or what ensures security in your area? Who or what else?

	-First -		- Second -		- Total -	
	'10	'09	'10	'09	'10	'09
Afghan National Police	48	41	11	18	59	18
Afghan National Army	8	11	15	16	23	16
Foreign troops	1	1	2	3	3	3
Employment	4	5	4	3	8	3
People themselves	15	16	21	16	36	16

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Law	3	1	4	1	7	1
District governor	4	2	6	2	10	2
Government	4	7	6	6	10	6
Disarmament	1	1	3	1	4	1
Development of educational system	1	2	2	2	3	2
No one/Nothing	1	3	1	3	2	3
Taliban	1	1	*	1	2	1
Tribal elders	5	7	10	10	15	10
Good economy	1	1	3	1	4	1
Poppy eradication	*	*	1	*	2	*
Women's rights	*	*	1	*	2	*
Eradication of corruption	1	1	3	1	4	1
Mullahs	*	*	1	1	1	1
When neighboring countries stop interfering	1	*	1	*	2	*
Freedom of speech	*	*	1	*	2	*
Reconstruction	1	*	1	*	2	*
No option	1	3	4	17	5	17

10. For each of the following, how strong a presence does it have in this area – a very strong presence, a fairly strong presence, a fairly weak presence or no significant presence at all?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	----- Strong -----			----- Weak -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. Central government	76	32	44	23	18	6	1
b. District government	73	31	42	26	22	4	1

c. Courts	54	16	38	44	33	12	2
d. The police in this area	81	42	39	18	16	3	1
e. Afghan National Army	67	32	35	33	20	13	1
f. ISAF/foreign forces	37	10	28	61	33	27	1
g. Taliban	19	4	14	79	27	52	2
h. Local Militia/Warlords	23	4	19	75	34	41	2
i. Foreign aid organizations	42	7	35	57	33	24	2

11a. How much confidence do you have in the police (ANP): Is it a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?

	----- Confidence -----			----- No Confidence ----			No
	NET	Great	Some	NET	Not much	None	opinion
11/14/10	71	28	43	28	22	7	1

11b. In comparison to the last year, would you say you are more confident, less confident, or have the same level of confidence in the police as you do today?

	----- Confidence -----			----- No Confidence ----			No
	NET	Great	Some	NET	Not much	None	opinion
11/14/10	51	34	17	48	41	7	2

11c. Why are you MORE confident in the police in comparison to last year?

	- Mentions -
	‘10
Service to people	20
They have improved	6
Security has improved	37
Their education has improved	20
They are Afghan	2

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They fight narcotics	1
Good attitude with people	4
Their number has increased	2
Their salary has increased	1
They fight Taliban	2
They enforce the law	1
Removing corruption	*
Other	*

11d. Why are you LESS confident in the police in comparison to last year?

	- Mentions -
	‘10
Police are corrupt	25
They are not serious in their attitude for people	7
Not enough equipped	7
Security was worsened	10
We have bad remembrance of them	2
They don't respect people	4
They don't pay attention to their duty	14
They are addicted	2
Government has no control over the police	*
Other	2
No opinion	27

12. How much respect do you personally have for the police (ANP) in your area: Is it a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?

	---- Respect ----			----No Respect -----			No
	NET	Great	A lot	NET	Not much	None	opinion
11/14/10	73	29	45	26	21	5	1

13. How much prestige do you feel there is in being a police (ANP) officer – is it an occupation that commands a great deal of prestige, quite a lot, not very much or none at all?

	---- Prestige ----			----No Prestige -----			No
	NET	Great	A lot	NET	Not much	None	Opinion
11/14/10	69	25	44	29	21	8	2

14a. Do you think that police (ANP) performance in your area over the past year has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?

	Better	Worse	Same	No opinion
11/14/10	32	8	57	4

14b. Why do you think police performance has gotten BETTER in comparison to last year?

	- Mentions -
	‘10
Increase in the number of police	8
They fight the tyranny	3
They honestly serve the country	11
They have been well equipped	7
Establish security	20
Their salary has increased	3
They respect people	8

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Education has improved	29
They have decreased corruption	1
They solve peoples' problems	1
Decrease poppy cultivation	1
Other	*
No opinion	8

14c. Why do you think police performance has gotten WORSE in comparison to last year?

- Mentions -

	410
Increase in the number of police	12
They fight the tyranny	14
They honestly serve the country	22
They have been well equipped	8
Establish security	15
Their salary has increased	2
They respect people	3
Other	1
No opinion	24

15. Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe...

11/14/10 - Summary table

	---- Safe ----			---- Unsafe ----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. Walking alone in your area during the day	89	48	41	11	9	2	1
b. Staying alone at home after dark (night time)	70	31	39	30	23	7	1

a. Walking alone in your area during the day

	----- Safe -----			---- Unsafe ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	89	48	41	11	9	2	1
7/21/09	87	51	36	12	10	2	1

b. Staying alone at home after dark (night time)

	----- Safe -----			---- Unsafe ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	70	31	39	30	23	7	1
7/21/09	64	30	33	34	24	10	2

Q16. Overall, would you describe this area as an area of a low amount of crime, a moderate amount, or would you call this a high-crime area?

	Low	Moderate	High	No opinion
11/14/10	49	38	10	2

Q16b. In comparison to last year, would say that the amount of crime in this area has increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

	Increased	Decreased	Same	No Crime	No opinion
11/14/10	14	43	29	13	2

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17. If you or a member of your household were a victim of [READ ITEM] which would you most likely do: Go to the police (ANP), go to the elders here, take matters into your own or your family's hands, or something else - what?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	Police	Elders	Own hands	Other	No Opinion
a. A property dispute	30	53	15	1	1
b. A nonviolent crime (theft)	51	32	15	2	1
c. A violent crime (assault)	53	28	15	2	2

18. If there were a matter to report to [READ ITEM], would you be willing to do this yourself, or would you bring someone with you?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	Self	Bring Someone	No Opinion
a. The police (ANP)	59	39	2
b. The elders	51	46	3

19. If a woman reports a crime alone, without being accompanied by a male family member, do you think the police (ANP) in this area would be more likely to investigate that crime fully, would it make no difference either way to them, or would they be less likely to investigate that crime fully?

	More Likely	Less Likely	No difference	No Opinion
11/14/10	33	38	24	5

20. Excuse me for asking this, but have you or any member of your household been a victim of a crime in the past year, or not?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	15	84	2

21. What kind of a crime was that?

	- Mentions -	
	'10	'09
Theft of car/parts/motorcycles	0	9
Theft of bicycles	0	13
Theft of livestock	0	9
Theft of agriculture equipment	0	4
Theft of agriculture produce	0	3
Burglary	0	11
Theft of personal property	0	5
Robbery	0	7
Theft/Robbery/Burglary*	21	0
Offences related to land ownership and rights	19	11
Sexual offences	3	1
Kidnapping	8	4
Assaults and threats	10	9
Traffic accidents	24	11
Accidents related to military fighting	6	4
Extortion / forced payment of bribes	3	0
Drug related crimes	2	0
Other	*	0
No opinion	4	1

* All forms of burglary/theft/robbery combined in wave 2

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22. Have you reported it to the police?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	58	37	5
7/21/09	58	41	1

23. Would you say that the police addressed the issue adequately, or addressed the issue inadequately?

	Adequately	Inadequately	No Opinion
11/14/10	56	43	1
7/21/09	56	43	1

24. Why didn't you report it to the police?

- Mentions -

	'10	'09
Danger or fear of retaliation	10	14
Lack of evidence	10	14
It was not serious	29	25
Didn't know where to report it	11	6
Lack of trust	19	12
Bias in favor of the other party	10	6
Other	1	1
No opinion	11	23

25a. There are times when a government representative may ask for money or other payment in exchange for favorable treatment in the performance of his official duties. Do you personally regard this as corruption, do you think it depends and may be corrupt in some cases but acceptable in others, or do you see it as acceptable behavior?

	Corruption	Sometimes	Acceptable	No opinion
11/14/10	65	28	6	1

25b. Do you think there is a lot, some, just a little, or no corruption among...

	---- Corruption ----			---- No Corruption ----			No opinion
	NET	A lot	Some	NET	Little	None	
b. government employees	85	43	41	14	12	2	2
c. teachers in Afghanistan	40	12	28	57	29	28	3
d. ANA members	42	12	30	53	31	22	6
e. ANP members	60	22	38	37	26	10	3

26. Thinking now about the police (ANP), they have responsibilities preventing crime, responding to complaints of crime, bringing to justice those responsible for crimes that have been committed, fighting insurgents, and maintaining law and order. In terms of [READ ITEM] please tell me if you think the police (ANP) in this area are very effective, somewhat effective, somewhat ineffective, or very ineffective?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	-- Effective --			--Not Effective--			No opn.
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewht	Very	
a. Preventing crime	89	40	49	11	9	2	1
b. Responding to complaints of crime	74	25	49	25	21	4	1
c. Brining to justice those responsible for crimes that have been committed	70	26	43	29	24	5	1
d. Fighting insurgents	70	30	40	29	23	6	1
e. Maintaining law and order	71	27	44	28	23	6	1

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27. Overall, thinking of crime in your area, are the police (ANP) officers very capable, somewhat capable, somewhat incapable or very incapable to cope with...

11/14/10 - Summary table

	-- Capable ---			-- Incapable--			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
a. small crime, offences	89	44	45	11	9	2	*
b. big, organized crime	67	21	46	32	25	7	1
c. corruption	55	17	38	43	31	13	1
d. insurgency	62	22	39	36	25	11	1

a. small crime, offences

	--- Capable ---			-- Incapable--			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	89	44	45	11	9	2	*
7/21/09	87	48	40	11	8	3	2

b. big, organized crime

	--- Capable ---			-- Incapable--			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	67	21	46	32	25	7	1
7/21/09	66	26	41	32	24	7	2

c. corruption

	--- Capable ---			-- Incapable--			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	55	17	38	43	31	13	1
7/21/09	58	24	34	39	26	14	3

d. insurgency

	--- Capable ---			-- Incapable--			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/14/10	62	22	39	36	25	11	1
7/21/09	57	23	33	39	25	14	4

28. Overall, what kind of a task are police (ANP) in your area performing more often nowadays – the one of a law-enforcing institution fighting crime, or that of a counter-insurgency force?

	Law Enforcing	Counter-insurgency	Both	No Opinion
11/14/10	32	30	31	7
7/21/09	38	24	28	10

29. How well do you think the police (ANP) in this area [READ ITEM] – very well, somewhat well, not so well or not well at all?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	--- Well -----			-- Not Well --			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opn.
a. understand the law	82	30	52	17	13	4	1
b. understand what their duties are	75	29	46	24	20	4	1
c. are trained to perform their duties	70	28	41	29	23	6	2
d. are provided with the equipment they need	65	25	41	33	26	7	2
e. are able to perform their duties without assistance from international forces	63	23	40	35	27	8	3

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30. Thinking about the duties and responsibilities of each of the following groups that I read out, please tell me if you think the police should be paid more, less, or the same as these groups? Police should be paid more, paid less, or paid the same as [insert group]

11/14/10 - Summary table

	More	Less	Same	No Opinion
a. teachers	63	22	14	2
b. doctors	44	34	20	2
c. ANA members	36	27	34	3
d. Other government worker in general	44	25	27	4

31. For each item I name, please tell me if it would make you feel more secure, would not have an effect on your feeling of security, or would make you feel less secure.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	More	No Effect	Less	No Opinion
a. If police are present in this area.	70	22	7	*
b. If there were more police in this area.	68	22	10	*
c. If the police (ANP) in this area were better trained.	69	21	10	*
d. If the police (ANP) in this area were better equipped.	69	22	8	1
e. If more of the police (ANP) in this area were women.	42	37	19	2

32. For each item I name, please tell me if you think the police (ANP) in this area are involved in this activity a great deal, somewhat, just a little, or hardly at all.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	--- Yes---			-- No --			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Little	None	
a. Fighting insurgents	76	37	40	22	12	10	1
b. Poppy eradication	61	26	35	37	23	13	2
c. Fighting organized crime	65	25	41	34	25	9	1
d. Preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence	63	24	39	36	26	10	1
e. Fighting narcotics trade	62	24	37	37	26	11	2
f. Fighting corruption	59	23	36	39	28	11	2
g. Investigating routine nonviolent crime like theft	69	30	39	30	22	8	1
h. Investigating routine violent crime like assault	69	30	39	30	22	8	1
i. preventing violence against women	58	23	35	40	27	13	2

Trend:

a. Fighting insurgents

	--- Yes ----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	76	37	40	22	12	10	1
7/21/09	76	38	38	22	14	9	2

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b. Poppy eradication

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	61	26	35	37	23	13	2
7/21/09	65	34	31	33	22	11	2

c. Fighting organized crime

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	65	25	41	34	25	9	1
7/21/09	65	28	37	33	22	11	3

d. Preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	63	24	39	36	26	10	1
7/21/09	59	24	35	39	26	13	2

e. Fighting narcotics trade

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	62	24	37	37	26	11	2
7/21/09	60	29	31	37	23	13	3

f. Fighting corruption

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	59	23	36	39	28	11	2
7/21/09	54	26	28	43	26	18	3

g. Investigating routine nonviolent crime like theft

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	69	30	39	30	22	8	1

h. Investigating routine violent crime like assault

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	69	30	39	30	22	8	1

i. preventing violence against women

	----- Yes -----			---- No ----			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	No	
11/14/10	58	23	35	40	27	13	2

33. Now for each of those please tell me if you think the police (ANP) in this area should be spending more time on this activity, if it's the right amount of time, or they should spend less time on this activity.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	More	Less	Just Right	No Opn.
a. Fighting insurgents	55	10	33	2
b. Poppy eradication	40	16	41	3
c. Fighting organized crime	45	16	37	3
d. Preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence	37	19	42	2
e. Fighting narcotics trade	42	16	39	3
f. Fighting corruption	48	14	35	3

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g. Investigating routine nonviolent

crime like theft	41	15	42	3
------------------	----	----	----	---

h. Investigating routine violent

crime like assault	40	15	42	3
--------------------	----	----	----	---

i. preventing violence against women	36	20	42	3
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	---

34a. Have you called the emergency call center 119 in the past year, or not?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	7	91	3

34b. Would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the outcome of the call?

	--- Satisfied---			-- Dissatisfied --			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opn.
11/14/10	75	30	45	20	13	7	6

35.1. What type of emergency did you call 119 for? If it was to report a type of crime, please be specific as to what type of crime it was..

35.2. And how many times have you called for this reason?

	%Mentioned	Average #
a. Theft/Robbery/Burglary	35	1.4
b. Offences related to land ownership and rights	16	1.2
c. Sexual offences	8	1.4
d. Kidnapping	18	1.5
e. Assaults and threats	17	1.5
f. Traffic accidents	27	1.3
g. Accidents related to military fighting	8	1.4

- h. Violence against women 7 1.6
- i. Other (Specify 4 1.5

36. If you were to experience [READ ITEM a-i], who do you think you are most likely to turn to FIRST to report it? (Interviewer: Code in the table below)

Summary Table

	Afghan National Police	District/Provincial Government office	Afghan National Army	Malik	Local elders	Religious leaders	Lawyer / Court	Media	NGOs	ISAF/foreign forces	Call 119	Taliban	No opinion
a. Robbery, theft, burglary	66	11	3	5	8	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1
b. Offences related to land ownership	21	36	4	9	14	3	11	*	*	0	*	1	1
c. Sexual offences	32	18	11	7	10	7	9	*	*	*	1	1	3
d. Kidnapping	52	15	9	8	7	2	2	1	*	*	1	1	2
e. Assault or threat	41	16	8	7	14	4	5	1	*	1	1	1	2
f. Traffic accidents	56	14	5	5	7	4	3	1	*	*	3	1	3
g. Unpaid loan	27	16	5	12	21	6	9	1	*	*	*	1	2
h. Problem with employer	27	21	5	9	17	5	7	2	1	*	*	1	4
i. Violence against women	31	17	3	6	13	9	12	3	2	*	1	1	4

37. If a male member of your family was interested in joining the police (ANP) forces in your area, would you strongly support, somewhat support, not really support, or not support at all?

	--- Support---			-- Not Support --			No opn.
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	80	42	37	19	12	8	1

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38. If a female member of your family was interested in joining the police (ANP) forces in your area, would you strongly support, somewhat support, not really support, or not support at all?

	--- Support---			-- Not Support --			No opn.
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	51	20	30	47	15	31	3

39. In general, do you think it is a good idea or a bad idea to have female police officers in your community?

	Good	Bad	No Opinion
11/14/10	45	42	13

40. Why do you say that it is a good idea?

	Mentions
	10
For searching females	50
Need of society	14
They have right to work	11
Security will improve	9
Serve the country	5
They perform better	2
They have equal rights with men	4
To defend females	3
No opinion	4

41. Why do you say that it is a bad idea?

	Mentions
	10
They should not work out of home	25
Women should not be given too much freedom	2
They can not perform their duty well	15
Against the culture	12
People will dislike them	10
It is not applicable in the current security situation	11
Their families would not allow	3

Women must be at home	6
Against religion	10
No opinion	8

42. To what extent do you think the police (ANP) in this area [READ ITEM] – always, most of the time, some of the time or rarely?

11/14/10 - Summary table

	--- Often ---			-- Rarely --			No opn
	NET	Always	Most	NET	Some	Rarely	
a. Treat everyone equally	76	30	46	23	18	5	1
b. Respect people's rights	66	26	40	33	26	8	1
c. Try to help people with their problems	63	25	38	36	28	8	1
d. Explain the reasons for their actions	58	18	40	39	30	9	3
e. Share the values of most people in the community	64	22	42	33	26	8	2

43. Do you think the police (ANP) in this area are entirely honest, mostly honest, mostly corrupt or entirely corrupt?

	--- Honest ---			-- Dishonest --			No opn.
	NET	Always	Most	NET	Some	Rarely	
11/14/10	77	21	56	20	17	3	3

44. In the last year, would you say the police (ANP) in this area have become more honest, remained about the same, or become more corrupt?

	More	Less	The Same	No opinion
11/14/10	27	8	61	4

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45.1. For each item I name, please tell me if it has happened to you or someone in your household in the last year or not.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No
a. Being offered by a police officer in a legal and positive way when you needed assistance.	32	68
b. Being stopped by police (ANP) on the street without good reason.	23	77
c. Being addressed by the police with insulting language.	23	77
d. Being asked by a police officer to provide food	15	85
e. Being asked by a police officer for money or other payment in order for you to avoid arrest or a fine.	16	84
f. Being asked by a police (ANP) officer for money or other payment in order for the police to provide protection to your business or home.	12	88
g. Being asked by a police (ANP) officer for money or other payment in order for you to influence his official actions in some other way.	13	86
h. Being subjected to excessive physical force by the police (ANP).	14	87
I. Being falsely accused by the police (ANP) of a minor wrongdoing.	12	88
j. Being falsely accused by the police (ANP) of a major wrongdoing.	11	89
k. Being forced by a police officer to participate in a crime against your will.	10	90

45.2. If yes, please tell me if it has happened often, occasionally, rarely or just once in the last year.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	-- Often ---			-- Rarely --			No op.
	NET	Often	Occ	NET	Rarely	Once	
a. Being offered by a police officer in a legal and positive way when you needed assistance.	39	11	29	56	31	25	5
b. Being stopped by police (ANP) on the street without good reason.	39	12	27	57	32	25	5
c. Being addressed by the police with insulting language.	36	10	25	60	31	29	5
d. Being asked by a police officer to provide food	33	7	25	61	34	27	6
e. Being asked by a police officer for money or other payment in order for you to avoid arrest or a fine.	33	11	23	61	33	28	6
f. Being asked by a police (ANP) officer for money or other payment in order for the police to provide protection to your business or home.	36	10	26	57	33	24	7
g. Being asked by a police (ANP) officer for money or other payment in order for you to influence his official actions in some other way.	33	9	25	60	34	26	7
h. Being subjected to excessive physical force by the police (ANP).	32	10	23	61	33	29	7
i. Being falsely accused by the police (ANP) of a minor wrongdoing.	34	10	24	58	30	28	8
j. Being falsely accused by the police (ANP) of a major wrongdoing.	35	11	24	58	31	27	8
k. Being forced by a police officer to participate in a crime against your will.	35	10	24	55	30	25	11

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46.1. For each item I name, please tell me if you or someone in your household are aware of members of the police doing the following:

11/14/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Seeing a member of the police use drugs / narcotics himself or herself	26	74	0
b. Seeing a member of the police participating in the drugs / narcotics trade.	19	81	0

46.2. If yes, please tell me if it has happened often, occasionally, rarely or just once in the last year.

11/14/10 - Summary table

	-- Often --- NET Often Occ			-- Rarely -- NET Rarely Once			No op.
a. Seeing a member of the police use drugs / narcotics himself or herself	54	26	29	40	25	15	6
b. Seeing a member of the police participating in the drugs / narcotics trade.	49	15	34	44	26	18	7

47a. If the police in this area were better paid by the government, to what extent do you think that would reduce the possibility of corruption within their ranks – a great deal, somewhat, not so much or not at all?

	--- Yes---			-- No --			No opinion
	NET	Great	Somewhat	NET	Little	None	
11/14/10	74	38	36	22	15	8	4

47b. Do you think that corruption in your area is a bigger problem among the police forces (ANP) or the courts that enforce justice?

	Police Forces	Courts	No Opinion
11/14/10	36	57	7

47c. Which statement is closest to your own opinion?

	Police doing job	Courts doing job	No opinion
11/14/10	55	39	6

48a. Do you think that when performing their duties police (ANP) officers in your area are partial in favor of people of their tribe (Qawm), or do you think they are not partial in favor of people of their tribe?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	55	41	4
7/21/09	51	45	9

48b. And do you think that when recruiting new police cadets, high-ranking police officers are partial in favor of their tribe (Qawm) or do you think they are not partial in favor of their tribe?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	38	54	9
7/21/09	36	52	12

49. Have you ever personally experienced a situation in which the police (ANP) in this area refused to investigate, arrest, charge or prosecute a person because of that person's family relations to a police officer or government official?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
11/14/10	25	71	4

50. Is it your impression that this kind of situation occurs very frequently, somewhat frequently, somewhat infrequently, or very infrequently?

	-- Frequently --			-- Infrequently --			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opn.
11/14/10	51	14	36	49	35	14	1

51. Imagine that you have a complaint about a police (ANP) officer. Do you think filing a complaint would make your situation better, have no effect, or make your situation worse?

	Better	Worse	No Effect	No opinion
11/14/10	41	11	43	5

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52. If you were to file a complaint, where, (with whom) would file your complaint?

	- Mentions -	
	'10	'09
Higher-ranking police (ANP) officer	43	53
Government office other than Police (ANP)	19	13
Prosecution	20	19
Court	10	8
Media	3	4
NGOs	*	*
UN/international organizations	*	1
Local elders	*	*
Taliban	*	1
District governor	*	0
Other	*	0
No opinion	4	1

* Not filtered in Wave 2

53. Do you think that local watch groups of citizens, supported by the police (ANP), will improve security in the area, have no impact on security, or make it worse?

	Improve	No impact	Worsen	No opinion
11/14/10	51	33	8	8
7/21/09	54	19	18	9

54. How willing are you to become a member of such watch group of citizens, if such would be established? Are you...

	-- Willing --			-- Unwilling --			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/14/10	80	44	36	18	10	9	2
7/21/09	81	54	28	18	8	10	1

55. Have such local self-defense groups been established in this area?

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/14/10	19	75	6

56. Has this group improved security in this area, had no impact on security, or made security worse?

	Improve	No impact	Worsen	No opinion
11/14/10	61	28	9	2

57. Do you think that public meetings with the police (ANP) where people can share their concerns would improve security in the area, have no impact, or make security worse?

	Improve	No impact	Worsen	No opinion
11/14/10	54	37	5	5
7/21/09	65	17	13	5

58. How willing are you to take part in such public meetings with the police (ANP)?
Are you...

	-- Willing --			-- Unwilling --			No opn.
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Very	Somewhat	
11/14/10	78	42	36	20	12	8	2
7/21/09	82	52	30	17	8	9	1

59. Which statement below is closest to your own opinion?

	Prepared for all	Prepared in one year	More than year	No opinion
11/14/10	35	39	24	2

60. If you were to recommend one area in which police should receive more training, what would you recommend?

	- Mentions -
	10
General police skills	48
Anti-drug trafficking skills	12
Anti-corruption skills	21
Basic skills (literacy, math, etc)	12
General trainings	1
Good equipment	*

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Police must be smart	*
Police must know the law	*
Establishing better security	*
Police do not need more training	1
No option	5

61. If you were to recommend providing police with more equipment, what one kind of equipment do you think they need most?

- Mentions -

	10
Vehicles (cars, trucks, buses, planes, etc.)	34
Communication equipment (phones, radios, etc.)	17
Weapons	35
Computers	5
They need to be equipped with modern weapons	1
Discipline	*
Salary raise	*
Good faith	*
Police do not need more equipment	2
No opinion	6

62. Demographics

	11/14/10	7/21/09
Gender		
Male	54	55
Female	46	45
Ages		
18-24	26	28
25-34	28	26
35-49	31	31
50+	15	15
Literacy		
Illiterate	62	60
Some	20	18
Literate	18	22
No opinion	0	*
Education		
None	63	60
Up to 5 years	10	10

6-8 years	9	10
9-10 years	6	7
11-12 years	9	12
College graduate	2	2
Post-graduate	*	*
No opinion	0	*
Employment status		
Full-time working	26	29
Part-time working	15	11
Unemployed, looking	7	8
Unemployed, not looking	5	2
Housewife	42	40
Student/apprentice	7	7
Retired/disabled	1	1
No opinion	*	*
Occupation		
Government Employee Support Staff	4	5
Government Employee Mid Level (Supervisory)	6	7
Government Employee Senior Level Officer	1	1
Agricultural Laborer	5	3
Farming On Own Farm	27	28
Farm Owner Employing Laborers	6	5
Unskilled Worker	6	5
Semi Skilled Worker	3	3
Skilled Worker	15	16
Private Employee Support Staff	2	2
Private Employee Mid Level (Supervisory)	2	2
Private Employee Senior Officer	*	*
Private Business Sole Proprietor	19	21
Private Business Employing 1-5 Workers	*	1
Private Business Employing More Than 5 Workers	*	*
Military/Police	3	2
Head of Household		
Yes	37	35
No	62	65
No opinion	1	*
Do you, any member of your household, or close relatives...		
a. Work in the police		
Yes	27	23
No	73	77
No opinion	*	1
b. work in the district or provincial government		
Yes	22	19
No	78	80
No opinion	1	*
c. act as a member of the local Jirga/Shura		
Yes	21	20
No	78	79

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No opinion	1	1
d. have a close friend in the police force		
Yes	35	-
No	64	-
No opinion	1	-
Have you lived abroad for 3 or more months?		
Yes	33	27
No	67	73
No opinion	*	*
In which country have you lived (the most)?		
Iran	41	40
Pakistan	54	53
India	4	1
Saudi Arabia	1	1
Russia	*	*
Tajikistan	1	1
Norway	0	*
China	*	*
Canada	*	1
America	0	*
Germany	0	1
Denmark	0	*
Turkey	*	*
No opinion	*	1
How many people live here at this address?		
Average	9	10
For each of the following, please tell me if it's a good or bad way of protecting one's home and properties from crime? (Those who said good way)		
a. to have a burglar alarm	78	77
b. to have special door locks	86	86
c. to have a high fence	80	81
d. to have a security guard	59	61
e. to have gun	42	36
And do you have in your house here... (Those who said 'yes')		
a. Special door locks to protect from crime?	51	57
b. Hired person(s) to work as a security guard?	15	1
c. Gun(s)?	10	12
d. Average number of guns	1.5	1.5
Ethnicity		
Pashtun	42	38
Tajik	33	35
Uzbek	8	8
Turkmen	2	2
Hazara	11	11
Baloch	1	1
Kirghiz	0	0
Nuristani	1	1

Aimak	1	2
Arab	1	1
Shali	*	0
Qezelbash	*	0
Sadat	*	0
Pashayee	0	1
Religion		
Shia	13	10
Sunni	87	90
Other	0	*
Income		
2,000 Afghanis or less	17	21
From 2,001 to 10,000	56	50
From 10,001 to 20,000	19	16
From 20,001 to 30,000	6	7
From 30,001 to 40,000	1	1
Greater than 40,000 Afghanis	1	1
SES Level		
Well-off	4	7
Fair well-being	17	22
Moderate existence	29	22
Vital goods only	28	25
Living with difficulty	17	16
Poverty stricken	6	8

Appendix C: Regression Analyses

Explaining Regressions:

Regression models were produced to predict favorable ratings of the police, confidence in the police, perceptions of police effectiveness and willingness to report violent and non-violent crime to the police versus other entities.

Independent variables included in the regression are defined below. “Standardized” means the variable was set to a range of 0 to 1, “reverse coded” refers to flipping the values of the variables as given, so if 1=very effective and 4=not at all effective in the original data, it was reverse coded it to be more intuitive.

Variable Definitions:

Confidence1 is q11a (confidence in the police) reverse coded and standardized.

Favor1 is q7d (favorable views of the police) reverse coded and standardized

Presense1 is q10d (presence of the police in the area) reverse coded and standardized.

Psecure is based on q1a. It is set to 1 for respondents who named the police as ensuring security in their area, either first or second, and 0 for respondents who did not name the police as the first or second entity that ensures security in their area.

Prestige is q13 (prestige of being a police officer) reverse coded and standardized.

Polperfbetter is q14a (has police performance gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed the same) standardized, so that 1= performance of the police has gotten better, .5=stayed the same, and 0=worse.

Crimerate is q16 (level of crime in the area), reverse coded and standardized.

Crimefighter is based on q28. It is set to 1 for those who answered that police in their area more often perform a law enforcement function and 0 for other responses to that question.

Insurgentfighter is based on q28. It is set to 1 for those who answered that police in their area more often perform a counter-insurgency function and 0 for other responses to that question.

IndepenceB is based on Q29e. It is set to 1 for those who think the ANP are able to perform their duties without assistance from international forces very or somewhat well and set to 0 for those who say not so well or not well at all.

Honest1 is q43 (do you think police in this area are entirely/mostly honest or corrupt), reverse coded and standardized.

Partialtreatment is based on q48a. It is set to 1 for those who say the police are partial in their duties to members of their own tribe, set to 0 for those who say they are not.

DistanceANP is q1g, the number of minutes to the nearest police station.

Rural refers to those who are coded 1 in m6 (regional designation), those coded 2 through 4 are set to 0.

Victim is set to 1 for those who report that they or someone in their household was a victim of a crime in the past year (q20), set to 0 otherwise.

Refuseinvestigate is set to 1 for those who say the police have refused to investigate a crime due to connections, 0 for others (q49).

Communitypol refers to q55, set to 1 if a community watch group has been set up in the area, 0 if not.

TheftToPol is a straight recode of q17b, (if you were a victim of non-violent crime, such as theft, which would you most likely do...) set to 1 for those that answer police and 0 for those who give any other answer.

ViolenceToPol is a straight recode of q17c, (if you were a victim of violent crime, such as assault, which would you most likely do...) set to 1 for those that answer police and 0 for those who give any other answer.

Index Definitions:

GovFav is an index of the number of government institutions that are given a very or somewhat favorable rating, excluding the police so q7a, q7b, q7c, and q7e (favorable ratings of the central government, district government, courts, and ANA).

GovPresence is an index of the number of government institutions that have a very or fairly strong presence in the area, excluding the police, so q10a, q10b, q10c, q10e (central government, district government, courts, ANA).

FeelSafe is an index that comprises feeling safe at night and feeling safe walking the streets (q15a, q15b), and ranges 0-2.

Effective is an additive index of positive responses to q26a-q26e (are the ANP effective at - preventing crime, bringing to justice those responsible for crimes, responding to complaints, fighting insurgents, maintaining law and order).

Capable is an additive index of positive responses to q27a-q27d (are the police capable to cope with small crime, big organized crime, corruption, and insurgency).

Involved is an additive index of positive responses to q32a-q32i (are the ANP involved in fighting insurgents, poppy eradication, fighting organized crime, preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence, fighting narcotics trade, fighting corruption, investigating routine non-violent crime, investigating routine violent crime, preventing violence against women, etc.)

Respect is an additive index of positive responses to q42a through q42e (do the ANP in this area treat everyone equally, respect people's rights, try to help people with their problems, explain the reasons for their actions, share the values of most people in the community).

ExpCorrIndex comprises q45e_1, q45f_1, q45h_1, q45i_1, q45j_1, q45k_1 the subset of the "happened to you or someone in your household" questions which deal with extreme violent abuse (being asked by a police officer for a bribe, being falsely accused by the police, being forced to participate in a crime by the ANP). And correspond to a factor pulled out of the whole battery by factor analysis.

ExpPresIndex comprises q45a_1, q45b_1, q45c_1 the subset of the "happened to you or someone in your household" questions which deal with the presense of police and minor abuse such as harsh language, stopping people for crimes they didn't commit, and lawful and helpful action. They correspond to a factor pulled out of the whole battery by factor analysis.

Drugs is an additive index of perceptions of police involvement with drugs, adding yes responses to q46a_1 and q46a_2.

Regression output tables follow.

DV = Favorability Rating of the Police, R² = .49

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t B	Sig. Std. Error
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.205	.021		9.825	.000
	distanceANP	-.007	.003	-.031	-2.746	.006
	presence1	.280	.015	.267	19.128	.000
	Psecure	.035	.007	.062	5.362	.000
	prestige	.066	.012	.069	5.337	.000
	crimeinc	-.032	.011	-.033	-2.891	.004
	crimefighter	.017	.007	.029	2.525	.012
	honest1	.064	.016	.054	3.957	.000
	partialtreatment	-.017	.007	-.030	-2.598	.009
	complaint	-.017	.010	-.021	-1.749	.080
	communitypol	.022	.008	.031	2.771	.006
	overallLC	.012	.002	.069	5.146	.000
	GovFav	.065	.003	.269	19.370	.000
	GovPresence	-.011	.003	-.048	-3.361	.001
	capable	.008	.003	.034	2.418	.016
	understand	.011	.004	.040	2.667	.008
	involved	.002	.001	.021	1.640	.101
	respect	.004	.002	.024	1.690	.091
	ExpCorrIndex	-.010	.003	-.047	-3.777	.000
	male	-.013	.006	-.023	-2.058	.040
	policeinFamB	.015	.006	.027	2.393	.017
SC	-.044	.009	-.055	-4.653	.000	
SW	-.096	.012	-.099	-7.831	.000	
Western	-.063	.010	-.071	-6.274	.000	

a Dependent Variable: favor1

DV = Confidence, R²=.42

Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t B	Sig. Std. Error
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.017	.019		-.879	.380
	victim	-.022	.009	-.027	-2.323	.020
	favor1	.091	.015	.087	5.997	.000
	presence1	.057	.015	.052	3.710	.000
	Psecure	.041	.007	.069	5.711	.000
	prestige	.230	.014	.232	16.857	.000
	polperfbetter	.128	.013	.130	10.106	.000
	crimerate	.053	.017	.040	3.154	.002
	honest1	.210	.017	.170	12.022	.000
	refuseinvestigate	-.016	.008	-.024	-2.058	.040
	complaint	.040	.011	.046	3.752	.000
	overallLC	.010	.002	.057	4.262	.000
	understand	.012	.004	.042	2.893	.004
	respect	.011	.003	.060	4.249	.000
	male	-.013	.007	-.022	-1.935	.053
	pashtun	.020	.010	.035	2.028	.043
	Tajik	.033	.010	.053	3.262	.001
	Uzbek	.031	.015	.028	2.057	.040
	speciallocks	.019	.007	.033	2.765	.006
	Kabul	-.044	.010	-.060	-4.536	.000
SC	-.028	.011	-.034	-2.621	.009	
SW	-.043	.013	-.042	-3.222	.001	
Western	-.038	.011	-.041	-3.342	.001	

a Dependent Variable: confidence1

DV = Effectiveness Score, R² = .49
Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t B	Sig. Std. Error
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.141	.100		1.413	.158
	victim	-.105	.044	-.025	-2.387	.017
	presence1	.376	.073	.068	5.124	.000
	Psecure	.138	.033	.046	4.147	.000
	prestige	.312	.062	.062	5.054	.000
	crimerate	.240	.078	.036	3.083	.002
	crimefighter	.112	.037	.035	2.989	.003
	insurgent-fighter	.108	.039	.034	2.788	.005
	independenceB	.177	.036	.058	4.905	.000
	honest1	.367	.081	.059	4.539	.000
	overallLC	.079	.011	.090	7.248	.000
	GovPresence	.084	.016	.070	5.395	.000
	understand	.395	.021	.264	18.983	.000
	involved	.055	.007	.097	7.841	.000
	respect	.176	.012	.198	14.739	.000
	ExpPresIndex	.053	.018	.034	3.008	.003
	drugs	-.077	.024	-.037	-3.159	.002
	pashtun	-.036	.050	-.012	-.725	.468
	Tajik	-.068	.048	-.022	-1.401	.161
	Uzbek	-.013	.072	-.002	-.187	.852
	income	.023	.019	.013	1.198	.231
	gunowner	-.119	.056	-.024	-2.124	.034
	educated	.059	.033	.019	1.790	.073
	Kabul	.027	.046	.007	.571	.568
	Eastern	.205	.064	.041	3.219	.001
	SC	.233	.055	.056	4.234	.000
	SW	.203	.067	.040	3.024	.003
	Hazarjat	.206	.065	.037	3.184	.001

a Dependent Variable: effective

DV = Report Non-Violent Crime to Police, R²=.17
Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t B	Sig. Std. Error
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.134	.044		3.020	.003
	rural	-.112	.020	-.092	-5.581	.000
	favor1	.152	.032	.085	4.788	.000
	presence1	.141	.033	.076	4.315	.000
	Psecure	.039	.015	.039	2.578	.010
	crimeinc	.053	.025	.031	2.114	.035
	insurgentfighter	-.051	.016	-.046	-3.173	.002
	proFemOfficers	.038	.015	.038	2.577	.010
	partialtreatment	-.057	.015	-.056	-3.797	.000
	capable	.018	.007	.045	2.606	.009
	understand	.047	.009	.092	5.041	.000
	involved	.005	.003	.025	1.534	.125
	ExpCorrIndex	-.021	.006	-.058	-3.486	.000
	drugs	-.029	.011	-.041	-2.599	.009
	pashtun	-.059	.021	-.058	-2.757	.006
	Tajik	-.028	.022	-.026	-1.298	.194
	Uzbek	-.017	.032	-.009	-.533	.594
	speciallocks	.049	.015	.049	3.322	.001
	policeinFamB	.038	.015	.038	2.583	.010
	educated	.043	.015	.041	2.850	.004
Kabul	.135	.022	.106	6.116	.000	
SC	.157	.022	.111	7.075	.000	
SW	.003	.029	.002	.097	.923	

a Dependent Variable: TheftToPol

DV = Report Violent Crime to Police, R²=.17

Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t B	Sig. Std. Error
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.129	.042		3.045	.002
	rural	-.139	.020	-.115	-6.980	.000
	favor1	.089	.032	.050	2.814	.005
	presence1	.097	.035	.052	2.796	.005
	Psecure	.070	.015	.069	4.595	.000
	polperfbetter	.068	.026	.040	2.580	.010
	insurgentfighter	-.053	.016	-.049	-3.338	.001
	proFemOfficers	.044	.015	.044	2.985	.003
	partialtreatment	-.045	.015	-.044	-2.969	.003
	GovPresence	.015	.007	.037	2.135	.033
	capable	.025	.007	.063	3.584	.000
	understand	.030	.009	.059	3.152	.002
	involved	.007	.003	.039	2.361	.018
	ExpCorrIndex	-.020	.006	-.055	-3.242	.001
	ExpPresIndex	.034	.009	.064	3.954	.000
	drugs	-.028	.012	-.040	-2.468	.014
	male	.089	.015	.089	6.127	.000
	pashtun	.009	.021	.009	.412	.680
	Tajik	-.022	.022	-.021	-1.043	.297
	Uzbek	.122	.032	.064	3.842	.000
	policeinFamB	-.041	.015	-.041	-2.798	.005
	Kabul	.108	.022	.084	4.883	.000
	Eastern	.058	.027	.035	2.183	.029
SC	.222	.022	.157	10.061	.000	

a Dependent Variable: ViolenceToPol

Appendix D: Academic Sources

The following academic sources were consulted in the design of this study.

"Determinants of Public Confidence in Police: An International Perspective," Jang, H., Joo, H., & Zhao, J. (2010), *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 38 No 1.

"A Longitudinal Analysis of Citizens' Attitudes About Police," Gau, J. (2010), *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, Vol. 33 No. 2.

"Public Confidence in Policing: A New-Durkheimian Perspective," Jackson, J. & Sunshine, J. (2007), *The British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 47 No. 2.

"Concern About Crime and Confidence in the Police: Reassurance or Accountability?," Skogan, W. G. (2009), *Police Quarterly*, Vol. 12 No. 3.

"Public Confidence in the Police: Testing the Effects of Public Experiences of Police Corruption in Ghana," Tankebe, J. (2010), *British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 50 No. 2.

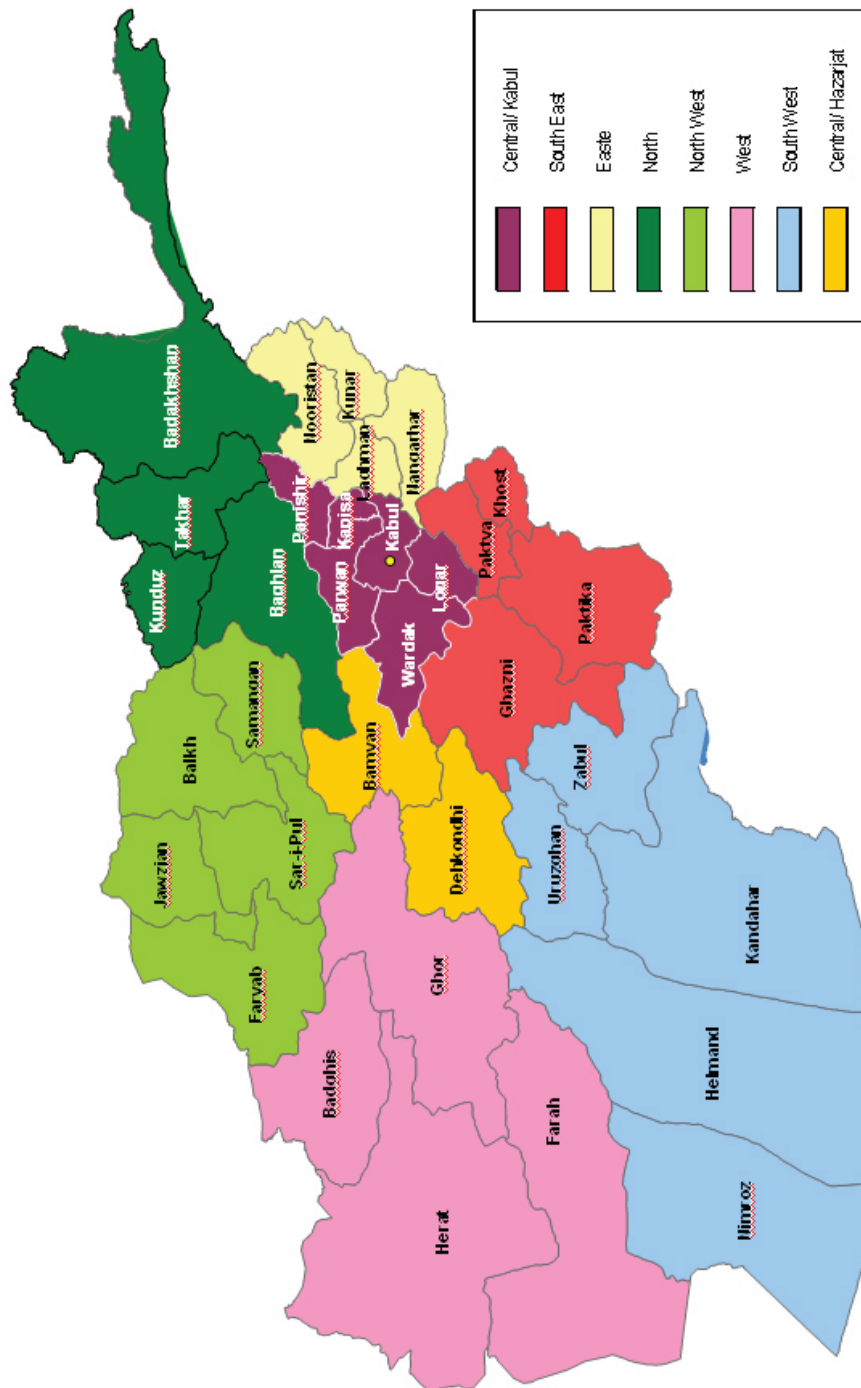
"A Comparison of Confidence in the Police in China and in the United States," Cao, L. & Hou, C. (2001), *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 29 No. 2.

"Spanning the Continents: Assessing the Turkish Public Confidence in the Police," Cao, L. & Burton, V. S. (2006), *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, Vol. 29 No. 3.

"Public Attitudes Toward the Police: A Comparative Study Between Japan and America," Cao, L., Stack, S., & Sun, Y. (1998), *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 26 No. 4.

"Trust in the Police in 16 European Countries: A Multilevel Analysis," Kaariainen J.T. (2007), *European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 4 No. 4.

Appendix E: Afghanistan Provincial and Regional Map





Afghanistan Country Office
Shah Mahmood Gazi Watt
Kabul, Afghanistan
www.undp.org.af