



Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2022

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Behaviour and Attitudes

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Foreword

In 2022, the centenary of An Garda Síochána, it was welcome that we were able to continue the resumption of face-to-face interviewing for the Public Attitudes Survey, following a break in series in 2020 due to the Covid pandemic. This continuation of the survey methodology, allowed us to once again utilise this important resource to assess and measure changes in perceptions of the Irish public. Our survey covers matters related to crime, policing and opinions of An Garda Síochána, as well as perceptions of victims of crime about the service they received. The results allow us to identify areas in which we are seen to perform well but also areas where improvements need to be made and on which we can build. It is a key tool which informs our three-year strategy statement, as well as annual policing plans, allowing us to direct resources where they are needed and inform operational decision-making.

The 2022 survey sample consisted of 7,699 adults, aged 18 years and older. Despite a shortened fieldwork period (August-December 2022), the views of 418 victims of crime were also captured. In addition, 389 young people, aged 16 and 17 years were surveyed – an element that was not possible in 2021 and seen as a very welcome return. Capturing the views of a cohort of Irish society for whom interactions with the Gardaí may be positively influenced, before reaching adulthood, is seen as a vital component of the Public Attitudes Survey. From 2023 onwards, it is intended that the sample size for young people aged 16 and 17 years old will be 1,000.

As in previous years, in 2022 national crime was seen as more of a problem than local crime. As such, the priority crimes on which we should focus according to respondents were those that present a societal risk and involve the most vulnerable people in our communities – sexual offences, domestic abuse and human trafficking. When local crime was considered a serious problem, additional priority crimes were drugs offences and assaults. Suffice to say, these priorities reflect the damaging effects caused by such crimes within communities and are areas on which An Garda Síochána continues to focus and invest resources.

While satisfaction with our service to local communities remained high, a slight downward trend since 2019 was noted and will be monitored in the 2023 survey results. Furthermore, while we continue to work to improve perceptions of Garda visibility and presence in communities, results from the 2022 survey are lower than 2021 and do not reflect these efforts. Whilst we will refocus on this area for the coming years, we will also reflect on what we can learn from the higher presence perception levels seen during the Covid-related restrictions and associated Garda activity. In general, satisfaction among *victims of crime* with the service they received from An Garda Síochána is high but efforts are continuing to improve upon this service, in particular around the area of information provision to victims.

Perceptions regarding key statements about the Garda organisation (for example, friendliness and helpfulness, effectiveness in tackling crime and community-focus) were positive, as were views of expected treatment by Gardaí in the event of necessary contact (in the areas of respect and fairness). In addition, and a measure seen of huge significance, is that trust in the Gardaí remained high – this important component of police legitimacy is one which we will strive to maintain.

The roll-out on a national basis of An Garda Síochána's new Operating Model continues. Expected benefits are a renewed and continued focus on community policing and the more efficient delivery of services to communities locally. As we move into this new era of policing in Ireland, we once again extend our thanks and appreciation to the Irish public for their support and feedback – seen as so vital to shaping our vision for the future of policing in Ireland and achieving our mission of Keeping People Safe.



Sara Parsons
Principal Officer,
Garda Síochána Analysis Service

Executive Summary

This report presents the findings from the 2022 Garda Public Attitudes Survey, in which 7,699 adults (aged 18 years and older), and 389 young people (aged 16 and 17 years), were surveyed on topics related to crime, policing and An Garda Síochána. Following a break in series in 2020, due to the Covid pandemic, 2022 saw the return for the second year of face-to-face interviewing. Fieldwork was conducted by Behaviour and Attitudes between August and December of that year. While results are comparable to 2021, and to the years pre-Covid, no results are presented for 2020 during which an online survey was conducted.

Crime and the Irish Public



Perceptions of Crime

National crime continues to be viewed as more of a problem than local crime. While perceptions of national crime as being 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem have increased by 3 percentage points since 2021, to 73 percent, this is still lower than in 2019 (78%). In 2022, the percentage of respondents who perceived local crime as being 'not a problem' (45%) continued to be higher than in 2018 and 2019 (31% and 32% respectively).



Policing Priorities

The majority of respondents (91%) ranked 'sexual offences' as a high priority in terms of the crimes on which An Garda Síochána should focus. 'Domestic abuse' (89%), 'human trafficking' (86%) 'assaults' (85%) and 'illegal weapons' (84%) were also given high priorities. Drugs offences and assaults ranked highly for those who considered local crime to be 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem.



Worry about Victimisation and Fear of Crime

Forty-nine percent of respondents stated that they do not worry about becoming a victim of crime themselves, while 46 percent reported that they do not worry about someone they live with becoming a victim of crime. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported either having 'no fears' or 'very few fears' about crime. Twenty-nine percent had 'some fears' while 7 percent held a lot of fear about crime. For the majority of respondents (79%), fear of crime did not impact their quality of life or reduced quality a little. However, we do see a downward trend generally since 2018 and 2019 when this figure was 88 percent respectively (81% in 2021).

The Irish Public and their views towards An Garda Síochána



Satisfaction in An Garda Síochána

The majority of respondents were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with Garda service to their local communities (75%). This has been showing a downward trend since 2018 and 2019 - 80 percent in both years, and 78 percent in 2021. As seen in previous survey sweeps, as views of national and local crimes' seriousness increased, satisfaction levels decreased – a relationship that is pronounced at local level. Similarly, increased fear of crime levels correspond to a decrease in satisfaction levels with Garda service to local communities.



Trust in An Garda Síochána

Trust levels (mid-high) in An Garda Síochána in 2022 stood at 90 percent. These have not fluctuated notably over the last five-year period. There is a correlation between high trust levels and perceptions of national and local crime – when viewed as not a problem, high trust was greater. Equally, as *fear of crime* levels decreased, 'high trust' levels increased (36% for those who had 'a lot of fears' about crime, and 51% for those who had 'no fears').



Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

The majority of respondents agreed with six key statements related to whether Gardaí are friendly and helpful, community-focused and effective in tackling crime; and whether An Garda Síochána is modern and progressive, human-rights focused and well-managed. The most positive views related to An Garda Síochána being friendly or helpful (88% agreement), human-rights focused (79% agreement), community-focused (73% agreement) and modern and progressive (73% agreement). Views on whether An Garda Síochána is well-managed have improved significantly from 48 percent in 2018, to 67 percent in 2022. Agreement levels that An Garda Síochána is effective in tackling crime stood at 65 percent – 7 percentage points lower than in 2021, when it stood at 72 percent.

In terms of whether respondents 'agree or disagree' that *An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves?* - 53 percent agreed, with those in Dublin less likely to agree (41%), than in the other provinces (e.g. in Connaught or Ulster, there was 67% agreement).

Views on Service Delivery



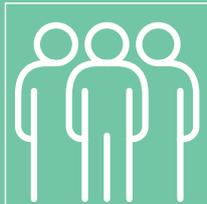
Awareness of Garda Patrols

While awareness of Garda patrols increased each year between 2018 and 2021 (38%, 39% and 49% respectively), it has decreased 6 percentage points to 43 percent in 2022. Awareness of Garda patrols was the lowest in Dublin (35%), and highest in Connaught or Ulster (56%). Fifty-two percent of respondents reported regularly seeing Gardaí in patrol cars, compared to 7 percent regularly seeing Gardaí patrol by foot. Trust levels in An Garda Síochána were negatively impacted for those who were *unaware* of Garda patrols.



Perceptions of Garda Presence

In general, perceptions that Garda presence in local communities is 'not enough' have been decreasing since 2018. In 2022, this stood at 54 percent, compared to 61 percent in 2018. The greater the fear of crime level among respondents, the more likely they were to report that Garda presence is 'not enough'. For example, 82 percent of those who had 'a lot of fears' reported this, compared to 41 percent who had 'no fears'.



Contact with An Garda Síochána

Of the respondents who had *some* contact with An Garda Síochána in the preceding 12 months (self- or Garda-initiated), 73 percent were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with their most recent self-initiated contact (80% for Garda-initiated). In terms of contact type, 79 percent expressed satisfaction with contact when they visited a Garda station, while 66 percent were satisfied when the contact was a phone call to Gardaí (not 999 or 112).



Treatment by An Garda Síochána

Respondents' views on expected treatment by Gardaí should they have contact with them for any reason were positive. Ninety percent agreed they would be treated with respect, while 75 percent agreed they would be treated fairly. While views on respectful treatment have remained consistently high over the last five years, they have been decreasing year-on-year since 2018, when they stood at 93 percent. Similarly, agreement levels regarding fair treatment were at their lowest in 2022, from a high of 86 percent in 2019. Agreement levels with other key statements in 2022 were positive, although have decreased since 2021 (excluding 'don't knows'):

- 72% agreed Gardaí in this area can be relied on to be there when you need them.
- 74% agreed that Gardaí address things that matter to the local community.
- 60% disagreed that community relations with the Gardaí are poor.
- 76% agreed that Gardaí listen to the concerns of local people.

A Demographic Snapshot (Gender/Age/Nationality)

Older age groups were more likely to consider national crime as a problem, than those in younger age categories. However, they were more likely to hold the view that local crime was 'not a problem' – a similar view to those in the age category 18-24 years.

Regardless of gender, age or nationality, sexual offences were given the highest priority by respondents, with non-Irish nationals also considering domestic abuse as their highest priority. Female respondents reported the greatest levels of fear of crime, along with older cohorts. Equally, these groups reported greatest impact on their quality of life because of this fear.

Satisfaction with Garda service was greatest for those aged 65 years and older, and for 18-24 year olds. Equally, non-Irish nationals were more satisfied with service, than Irish nationals. Females were more likely to report 'high' trust levels in An Garda Síochána, as were older cohorts. Indeed, as age increased, so too did high trust levels.

In line with the total sample, perceptions of An Garda Síochána across demographic categories were positive, with those aged 65 years and older holding the most positive views of the organisation. Males and females, and Irish and non-Irish nationals, held very similar views about whether An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves (closely mirroring the total sample), with those aged 65 years and older the most likely to agree with this.

Eighteen to 24 year olds reported the most awareness of Garda patrols in their local areas, as did non-Irish nationals compared to Irish nationals. Females, older people and Irish nationals were most likely to consider that there is 'not enough' Garda presence in their local areas, hence would like more visibility.

Agreement levels about Gardaí being respectful was high across all demographic characteristics, although as age increased, levels also increased. Younger age cohorts were more likely to disagree that Gardaí treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are. While views on Garda-community relations were generally positive across all demographic groups in line with the total sample, as with other measures, older respondents held the most positive views about this.

Victims of Crime

In the 2022 survey, the victimisation rate stood at 5.4 percent (respondents who had been victims in the 12 months preceding the survey), with 83 percent reporting their most recent crime to Gardaí. Victim satisfaction with the service received from Gardaí was 53 percent (6 percentage points lower than in 2021).

Forty-three percent felt the information they received from Gardaí was 'about right,' while 26 percent reported receiving no update on the progress of their investigation. Improvements were seen in certain areas of Garda service since 2021:



Furthermore, 61 percent of victims felt the Gardaí responded quickly, while 71 percent were given the name of the investigating Garda. Sixty-five percent reported that they received follow-up contact by phone or in person.

As seen in previous years, victimisation negatively impacted perceptions of the seriousness of crime, fear of crime levels and perceptions of the Garda organisation. Dissatisfaction with the service received impacted trust levels and general satisfaction levels with Garda service within communities.

Young People

(aged 16 and 17 years)

The views of 389 young people (aged 16 and 17 years) were captured in the 2022 survey (reflecting a reduced sample size due to a shortened fieldwork period).

Young peoples' perceptions of crime were similar to the adult sample – they viewed national crime as more serious than local crime. Sexual offences, domestic abuse and human trafficking were considered the highest priority for An Garda Síochána, with less emphasis placed on property crime, than in the adult sample.

A greater proportion of young people reported that they do not worry about becoming a victim of crime themselves (56%), or someone they live with (57%), than adults (49% and 46% respectively), and were far less likely to worry about property theft or damage for themselves (5%) or someone they live (4%), than the adult sample (15% and 12% respectively).

Eighty-three percent of young people reported having 'very few fears' or 'no fears' about crime, while 69 percent reported fear of crime had 'no impact' on quality of life.

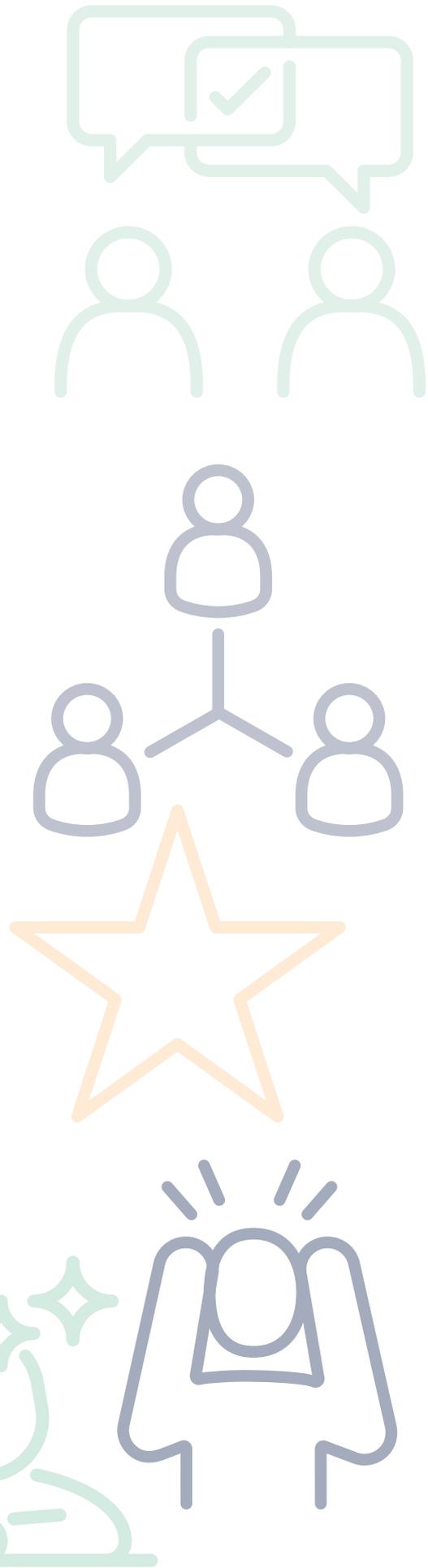
Satisfaction with Garda service to communities stood at 87 percent, with 'don't know' responses excluded – these represented a high proportion, at 16 percent.

Young people expressed 90 percent mid-high trust in An Garda Síochána. Perceptions of An Garda Síochána were positive – generally more so than in the adult sample. Agreement levels stood at: (excluding don't knows)

- Community-focused – 79%
- Modern and progressive – 85%
- Friendly and helpful – 88%
- Well-managed – 78%
- Effective in tackling crime – 77%
- Human-rights focused – 84%

In terms of Garda visibility, far fewer young people reported regularly seeing Gardaí patrol by car (18%), than adults (52%), with 48 percent having some awareness of Garda patrols generally.

Sixty-six percent felt Garda presence in their communities as being 'about right.' Views about expected treatment by Gardaí were positive - 86 percent agreed they would be treated with respect; 74 percent felt they would be treated fairly (excluding 'don't knows').



Chapter ONE

Introduction

An Garda Síochána's 2022 Public Attitudes Survey sees the return for a second year of our usual face-to-face annual survey, since a necessary break in series in 2020 due to the Covid pandemic. The findings of the *'Online Garda Survey 2020: An Urbanised Cohort'* are not comparable to results from our usual public attitude surveys, hence are not presented in trend tables within this report. This 2022 survey report presents the findings of a social survey of 7,699 members of the Irish public aged 18 years and over towards crime and policing in Ireland, in addition to 389 young people aged 16 and 17 years. Survey fieldwork was conducted between August and December 2022 (further methodological detail is provided later in this chapter, and in Appendix 1).



1.1 The 2022 survey aimed to gather the views of a sample of the Irish public about:

- The seriousness of crime in Ireland both nationally and locally, the crime types on which An Garda Síochána should focus, as well as fear of crime and worry about victimisation.
- The Garda organisation, including trust in, and satisfaction levels with the service provided, as well as expected treatment by Gardaí.

Perceptions of victims of crime about their experiences of the service provided to them by An Garda Síochána, were also examined.

1.2 Methodology

As in 2021, *Behaviour and Attitudes* (B&A) continued as the market research company employed to conduct the fieldwork for the 2022 survey. A similar consultation process between B&A and An Garda Síochána as in 2021, resulted in minor changes to the 2022 survey questionnaire (these will be highlighted throughout the report). While a pilot survey (50 interviews of a quota-controlled, demographically balanced sample) took place prior to commencement of the main fieldwork in 2021, this was not necessary in 2022.

Fieldwork commenced in August 2022 and continued until December, and for this reason the sample size for young people is less than in pre-Covid surveys, at 389 (pre-Covid the young person sample achieved was approximately 600 spread over the entire year). A full 1,000 young person survey is expected in 2023. In addition, as in 2021, quarterly sampling was not conducted due to the reduced fieldwork period. This will also recommence in 2023.

1.2.1 Sample Design

The 2022 face-to-face interviewing saw a return to the less stringent measures enjoyed pre-Covid, due to the relaxation of Government guidelines related to the pandemic. Interviews were undertaken using the CAPI methodology – *Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing*.

The sample was quota-controlled by gender, age, social class and region (i.e. geographical region as opposed to Garda region¹) to ensure it matched national norms. Interviewing was conducted between August and December 2022, in one continuous block.

1.2.2 The Sample Profile

While one interview was harnessed per household in most cases, the 16-17-year-old interviews could be conducted in homes where a main interview had already taken place (a safety net for parents who needed to provide consent). In households where more than one person fit the quota for that Electoral Division, a random method of selecting the interviewee was employed i.e. the 'next birthday method.' Respondents were selected according to quotas based on gender, age and social class, in line with the census profile, to further ensure representativeness (see below). As mentioned, the sample achieved was 7,699 adults aged 18 years and older, and 389 young people aged 16 and 17 years.

Quotas were applied on all adults aged 18 years and older² (from 2016 Census):

1. **Gender** (Male, Female)
2. **Age** (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+)
3. **Social Class** (ABC1, C2DE, F) (See table 1)

As the profile of each of the 19 Garda divisions is different, these demographic quotas were set within each division. The sample was weighted to ensure the 19 Garda divisions were represented in the correct proportions. In addition, weights on gender, age, social class and nationality were also applied at an overall level, to ensure a fully representative dataset of these variables. The 16 and 17-year-old sample remained unweighted as in previous years.

¹ An Garda Síochána's new Operating Model of policing (as opposed to the Divisional Model traditionally used) is currently being rolled out on a national basis. While its implementation was not complete at the time of surveying, the updated 19-division model (as opposed to the 28-division) was employed for the purposes of sampling to ensure that any subsequent divisional analysis aligned to the future model. 2021 was the baseline collection year of divisional results, and this continues in 2022.

² From 2015, when the Public Attitudes Survey was relaunched following a break since 2008, the sample size had been approximately 6,000. This allowed for analysis at provincial level only. For the first time, in 2021 the sample was increased to approximately 7,600 which allowed for future analysis at divisional level.

Table 1: Definitions of social class groupings

Social Class	Description
A	Higher managerial, professional.
B	Intermediate managerial, professional, accountant.
C1	Supervisory or clerical, junior manager, nurse, teacher, sales representative, shop owner, student
C2	Skilled manual worker (e.g. skilled bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, painter, bus, ambulance driver, HGV driver, AA patrolman, publican), hairdressers, fitter
D	Semi or unskilled manual work (e.g. manual workers, all apprentices to be skilled trades, caretaker, park keeper, non-HGV driver, shop assistant), postman, barber, taxi driver, bartender. Casual worker (not in permanent employment)
E	Housewife/homemaker. Retired and living on state pension. Unemployed or not working due to long term illness. Full-time carer of other household member
F	Farmer

Table 2, later in this section, displays the sample size and characteristics. Respondents were asked whether they had been a victim of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey interview – known as the reference period. The victimisation³ section does not capture data on all crimes: crimes of a sexual nature are excluded from the survey.

B&A utilise the same sampling procedure for all its face-to-face projects - a multi-staged quota-controlled sampling technique, with randomly selected starting points within geographically stratified, primary sampling units. This involved:

- Stratifying the sample by each of the 19 Garda divisions. To ensure that divisional analysis could be conducted, purposive sampling was employed to ensure approximately 400 interviews per division was achieved.
- Within each Garda division the sample was further stratified by areas (i.e. city, 'other urban' and rural). This ensured a

representative territorial spread of Primary Sampling Units across the country by Garda divisions.

- Within each cell of this matrix, the appropriate number of primary sampling units i.e. Electoral Divisions (EDs), was chosen using probability sampling procedures (proportionate to the size of the population).

In terms of the sampling of individuals within each of the pre-selected Electoral Divisions, a randomly selected starting point was assigned to each interviewer, who began his/her assignment of interviews starting at this location – thus removing much of the sampling process from the hands of the interviewer. The interviewer needed to conduct 10 interviews within each ED, in accordance with demographic controls for that region drawn from Central Statistics Office estimates.

1.3 Points to note about the 2022 survey

- As with the 2021 survey, the fieldwork in 2022 was condensed into a shorter period (August-December 2022).
- Due to the timeframe, a smaller young person's sample was achieved.
- The sample was quota-controlled by gender, age, social class and region and Garda divisional area.
- For ease of reference with previous public attitudes surveys, any changes made to the 2022 questionnaire will be highlighted at the relevant section in this report.⁴



³This includes being a victim of burglary, theft, robbery, criminal damage and/or assault.

⁴ More detailed methodological detail is available at appendix 1 which provides information on the interpretation of tables and figures.

1.4 Report Layout

This 2022 Garda Public Attitudes Survey annual report continues the presentation style of the 2021 report – changes were made to its format to group relevant topics and improve readability. While the same essential elements remain as in pre-Covid annual reports, the layout and combination of chapters differs. **Chapter two** examines perceptions of crime in Ireland, views on policing priorities for An Garda Síochána, fear of crime and worry about victimisation.

Chapter three explores satisfaction and trust in An Garda Síochána, and perceptions of the organisation. **Chapter four** examines elements of service delivery, as well as expected treatment by Gardaí. **Chapter five** explores these themes by gender, age and nationality, while the views and experiences of victims of crime are presented in **Chapter six**. Finally, **Chapter seven** examines high-level findings from the young persons’ sample, which incorporates all themes highlighted above (in-depth analysis is not conducted due to the lower sample size).

Table 2: Sample Profile 2022

Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51%

Age	
18 – 24	12%
25 – 34	16%
35 – 44	20%
45 – 54	18%
55 – 64	15%
65+	19%

Social Class	
AB	12%
C1	34%
C2	20%
DE	29%
E	6%

Region	
Dublin	28%
Leinster (excluding Dublin)	28%
Munster	27%
Connaught or Ulster	18%

Area	
City	19%
Other Urban	45%
Rural	36%

Nationality	
Irish	87%
UK	1%
Polish	2%
Indian	1%
Lithuanian	1%
Romanian	1%
Nigerian	1%
Other	6%

Ethnicity	
White Irish	87%
Other white	8%
African + Other Black	2%
Chinese + Other Asian	2%
Other	1%

Religion	
Roman Catholic	74%
Church of Ireland	2%
Other Christian	4%
Other	3%
No religion	13%
Refused	4%

Chapter TWO

Crime and the Irish public

- 2.1 Perceptions of Crime and Policing Priorities
- 2.2 Worry about Victimisation and Fear of Crime





As In Previous Years,
National Crime
Continues To Be
Viewed As More Serious
Than Local Crime.

Most respondents reported having
'no fears' or 'very few fears'
about crime (63%).



Equally, for the majority of respondents,
fear of crime had
no impact on quality of life
(58%).



Sexual offences
continue to be considered
the crime type on which
An Garda Síochána should focus
91% of respondents
held this view in 2022.

**Domestic abuse was the
next highest priority at 89%.**

Chapter two explores respondents' views of the seriousness of national and local crime, and the top policing priorities on which An Garda Síochána should focus. Worry about victimisation and fear of crime are also examined, as is how fear of crime impacts quality of life.

So what does the survey tell us? Continuing a trend seen in previous sweeps of the Garda Public Attitudes Survey, local crime was considered less of a problem than national crime. To illustrate this, in 2022 respondents who viewed local crime as 'not a problem' stood at 45 percent, compared to 4 percent who held the same view of national crime. Sexual offences and domestic abuse should be top priorities for An Garda Síochána, according to respondents who saw national and local crime as 'a very serious problem'. Drugs offences also featured very highly when local crime was considered 'a very serious problem'. The majority of respondents reported having 'no fears' or 'very few fears' about crime (63%), and 58 percent reported that fear of crime had no impact on quality of life. However, for both of these measures there has been a 3 percent decrease respectively since 2021.



2.1 Perception of Crime and Policing Priorities

2.1.1 The Irish public's perceptions of national and local crime in Ireland in 2022

As in previous years, respondents viewed national crime as more serious than local crime (see figure 1). Seventy-three percent considered national crime to be 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem, compared to 19 percent for local crime. Similarly, 45 percent of respondents viewed local crime as 'not a problem,' versus 4 percent for national crime. Regional differences display similar results, as figures 2 and 3 illustrate.

Figure 1: Perception of the Seriousness of National and Local Crime

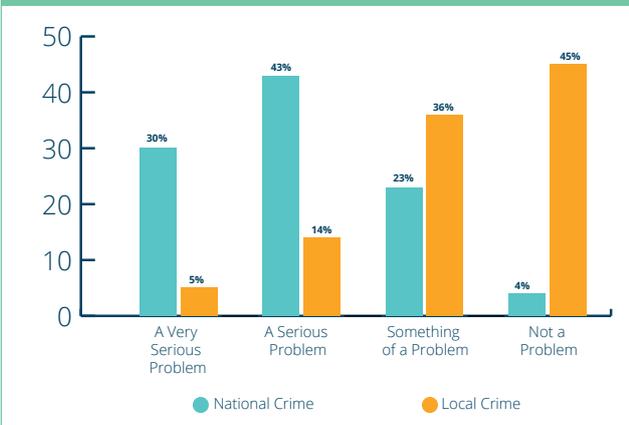
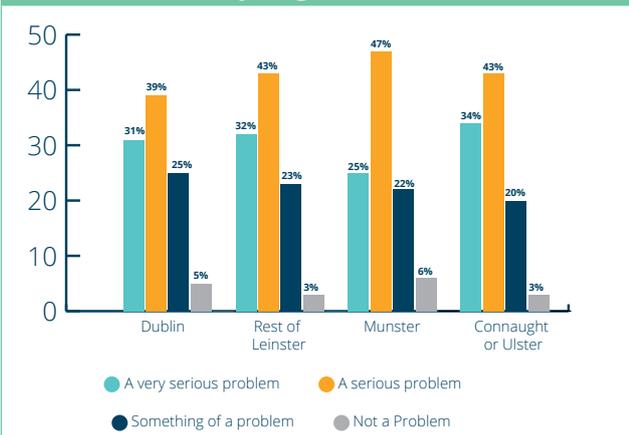


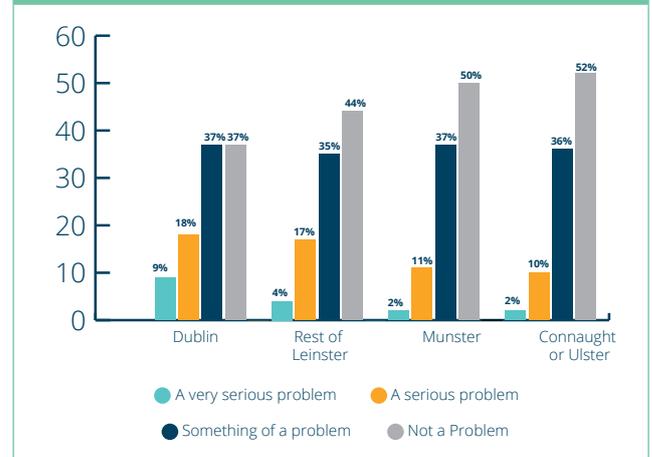
Figure 2: Perception of Seriousness of National Crime by Region



In 2022, views of *national* crime by region reveal that in all four regions, between 70 and 77 percent of respondents considered crime to be serious ('a very serious' or 'serious' problem combined) (figure 2). However, views about local crime in all regions were starkly different. Those who viewed local crime as 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem stood at 27 percent or fewer. In fact, in Munster and Connaught or Ulster, these views were held by 13 and 12 percent of respondents respectively.

Respondents were more likely to consider local crime as 'not a problem' across the regions (respondents who held this view ranged between 37 and 52 percent) (figure 3).

Figure 3: Perception of Seriousness of Local Crime by Region



2.1.2 How have perceptions of national and local crime changed over the last 5 years?

Changes in perceptions of crime nationally and locally over the last five-year period are examined in figures 4 and 5 (as mentioned in chapter 1, the year 2020 is excluded from trend analysis, as the online survey conducted in that year is not comparable to the usual face-to-face survey). In 2022, perceptions of national crime as being 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem combined increased by 3 percentage points from 2021 (70% to 73%), but were 5 percentage points lower than in 2019 (78%). Those who viewed national crime as 'something of a problem' decreased 2 percentage points from 2021 (25% to 23%). In terms of local crime, respondents who viewed this as 'not a problem' increased year on year from 2018 to 2021 (from 31% to 46%) and decreased only slightly in 2022 (1 percentage point) (figure 5).

Figure 4: Perceptions of National Crime 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)

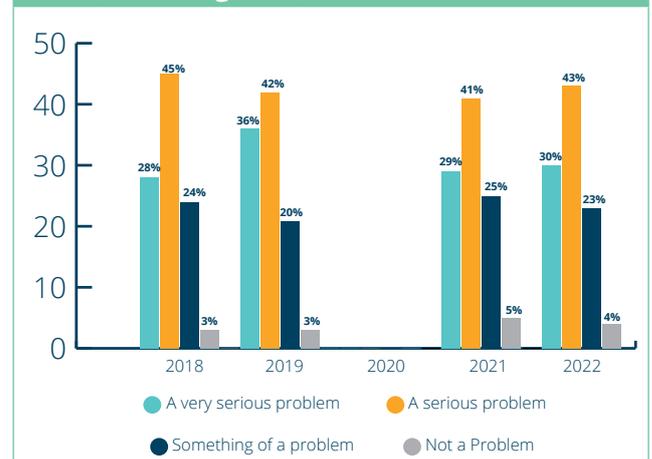
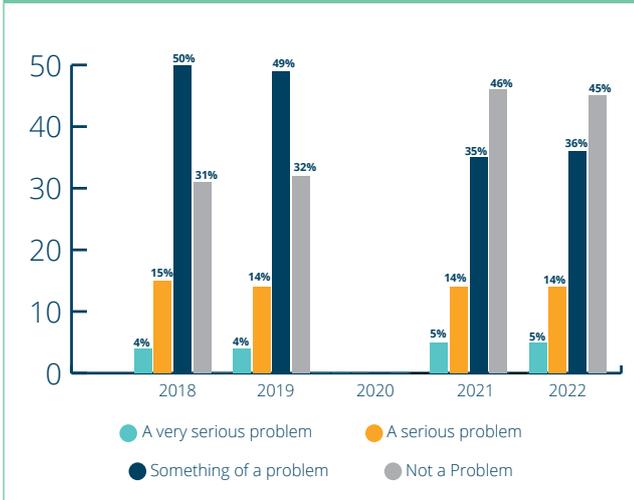


Figure 5: Perceptions of Local Crime 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



Policing Priorities

2.1.3 Respondents’ policing priorities for An Garda Síochána in 2022

Respondents were asked what priority they think An Garda Síochána should give to certain crime types. Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime and Road Safety were added to this potential list in 2021, reflecting An Garda Síochána’s focus on vulnerable victims, the progress that has been made in recent years in recognising the importance of recording crimes with a hate element, and indeed the key role played by Gardaí in keeping people safe on our roads.

As in previous survey sweeps, ‘sexual offences’ were given the highest priority by respondents (91% of respondents ranked these offences as their highest priority). This was followed by ‘domestic abuse’ (89%), ‘human-trafficking’ (86%), and ‘assaults’ (85%).

As in 2021, road safety, public order and traffic offences received the lowest percentage of ‘high priority’ responses (see table 3). Despite this, 65 percent of respondents *did* consider that road safety should be a high priority for An Garda Síochána.

Table 3: Policing Priorities for An Garda Síochána 2022

	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Sexual Offences	91%	6%	4%
Domestic Abuse	89%	8%	3%
Human Trafficking	86%	8%	6%
Assaults	85%	12%	3%
Illegal Weapons	84%	11%	6%
Burglaries	79%	18%	3%
Drugs Offences	78%	17%	4%
Robberies	78%	19%	3%
Hate Crime	75%	18%	7%
Criminal Damage	71%	25%	5%
Fraud	70%	24%	6%
Road Safety	65%	30%	6%
Public Order Offences	57%	35%	8%
Traffic Offences	42%	44%	14%

2.1.4 Are policing priorities impacted by perceptions of crime?

Regardless of perceptions of national and local crime, sexual offences were prioritised the most, with domestic abuse second (this was reversed for those who considered local crime a ‘very serious problem’) (See Table 4). In terms of perceptions of national crime, human-trafficking was ranked third, with assault ranked fourth in most cases, regardless of perception level. This third and fourth priority differed when perceptions of *local* crime were considered. In this case, *assaults and drug offences* featured highly for those who considered local crime a ‘very serious’ or ‘serious’ problem. For this cohort of respondents, human-trafficking, illegal weapons and burglaries were also considered a high priority (ranked fourth).

Table 4: Policing Priorities by Perceptions of National and Local Crime

	Policing Priorities	National Crime				Local Crime			
		A very serious problem	A serious problem	Something of a problem	Not a problem	A very serious problem	A serious problem	Something of a problem	Not a problem
	Sexual Offences	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Domestic Abuse	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	Human Trafficking	3	3	3	3	4	7	3	3
	Assaults	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	4
	Illegal Weapons	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
	Burglaries	7	6	7	6	4	6	6	6
	Drugs Offences	4	7	9	9	2	4	8	7
	Robberies	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7
	Hate Crime	9	9	6	7	10	9	9	7
	Criminal Damage	9	10	11	10	9	10	10	10
	Fraud	11	11	10	11	12	11	10	11
	Road Safety	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12
	Public Order Offences	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	13
	Traffic Offences	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

2.1.5 Are policing priorities impacted by fear of crime?

When priority crime types were examined against fear of crime level, the survey showed that sexual offences, domestic abuse and human trafficking were given top priorities by respondents. Assaults also featured highly regardless of fear of crime level (see table 5).

Table 5: Policing Priorities by Fear of Crime

Policing Priorities	Fear of Crime			
	A lot of fear	Some fear	Very few fears	No fears
Sexual Offences	1	1	1	1
Domestic Abuse	1	2	2	2
Human Trafficking	3	4	3	3
Assaults	3	3	3	4
Illegal Weapons	5	5	5	4
Burglaries	7	6	6	6
Drugs Offences	5	7	6	7
Robberies	7	8	6	7
Hate Crime	9	9	9	9
Criminal Damage	10	10	11	10
Fraud	10	11	10	11
Road Safety	12	12	12	12
Public Order Offences	13	13	13	13
Traffic Offences	14	14	14	14

2.2 Worry about Victimization and Fear of Crime

To explore the Irish public's fear of crime and worry about victimisation, four measures were used:

- Perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of crime (themselves).
- Perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of crime (someone they live with).
- Fear about levels of crime.
- Impact of fear of crime on quality of life.

2.2.1 Perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of crime

While in previous iterations of the Garda Public Attitudes Survey, perceived likelihood of victimisation included both respondents themselves *and* someone they live with within

one answer option, they have been separated out in the 2022 survey to increase understanding of this issue. On a national level, as figure 6 illustrates, 49 percent of respondents do not worry about becoming a victim of crime themselves. When asked to consider this for someone with whom they live, 46 percent do not worry (figure 6(a)). Indeed, across all regions we see that respondents were less likely to worry about themselves becoming a victim of crime, than someone with whom they live (i.e. worry about personal injury, property theft or damage and cybercrime).

Figure 6: Perceived Likelihood of Victimization (Respondent Themselves), Nationally and Regionally

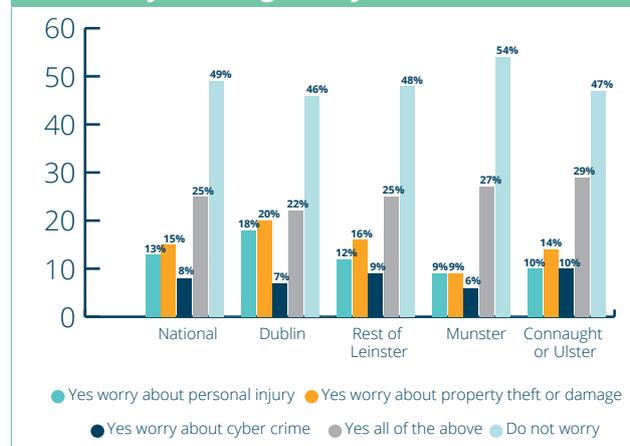
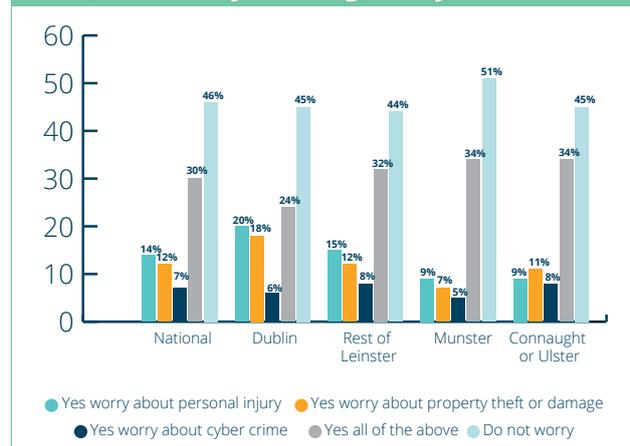


Figure 6(a): Perceived Likelihood of Victimization (Someone Respondent Lives with), Nationally and Regionally



2.2.2 Level of fear of crime

As figure 7 illustrates, on a national level, 63 percent of respondents reported having no fears or 'very few' fears about crime. Twenty-nine percent reported having 'some fears,' while 7 percent had 'a lot of fears.' In terms of the

regions, respondents in Munster held the least fear of crime (71% having no fears or 'very few' fears), followed by Connaught or Ulster (67%). As figure 8 indicates, in 2022 there has been a 4 percentage point decrease in those respondents who have no fears about crime (38% in 2021 to 34% in 2022).

no impact on quality of life has decreased year-on-year since 2019 (65%, 61% and 58% respectively). This corresponds with slight increases in the percentage of respondents who reported that fear of crime impacted quality of life 'significantly' or 'moderately.'

Figure 7: Level of Fear of Crime Nationally and Regionally

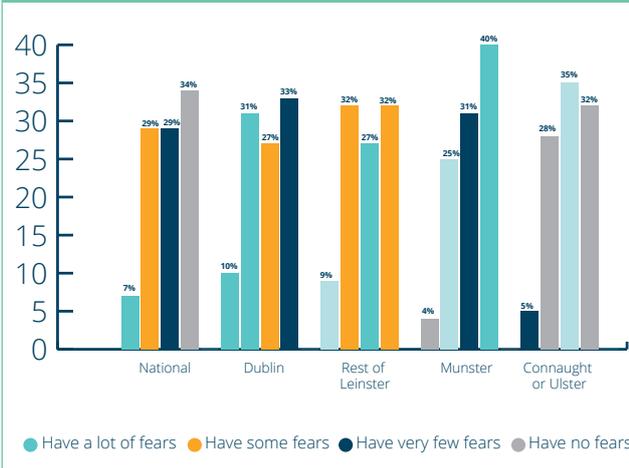


Figure 9: The Effect of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life Nationally and Regionally

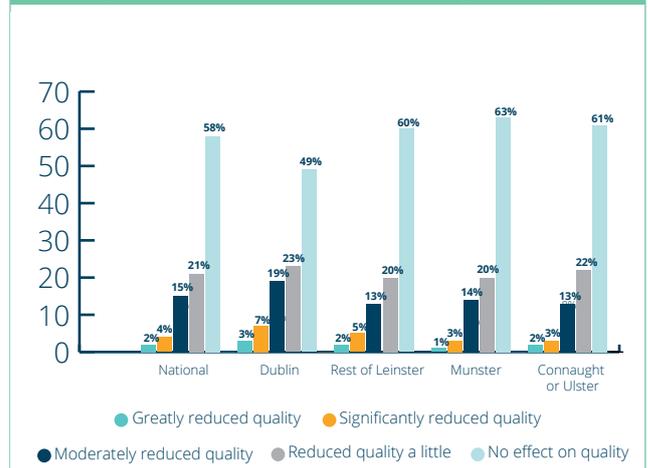


Figure 8: Fear of Crime 2018- 2022 (excluding 2020)

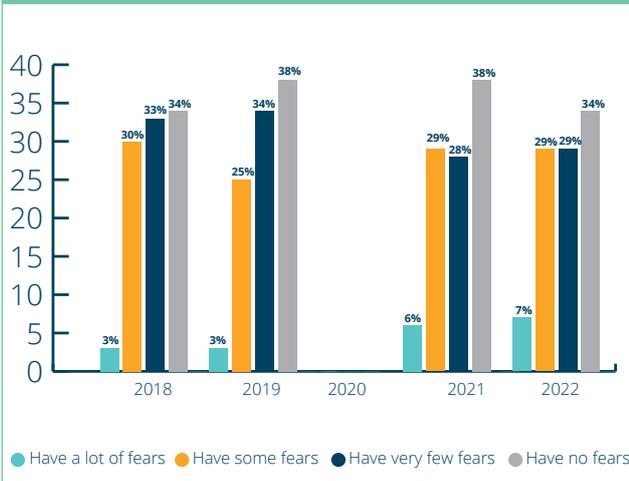
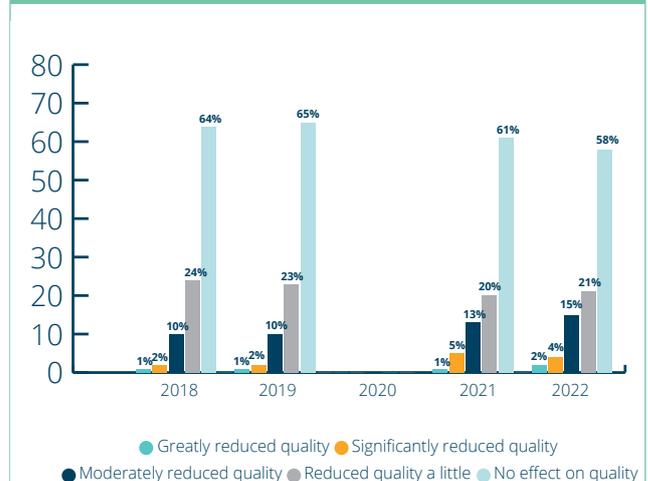


Figure 10: The Effect of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



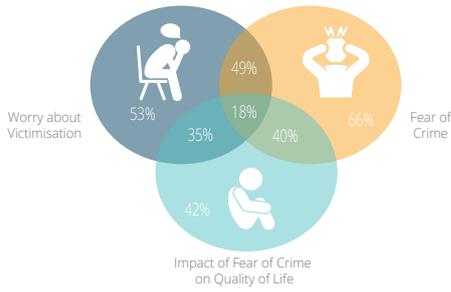
2.2.3 How does fear of crime impact on quality of life?

For the majority of respondents, both nationally and across the regions, fear of crime did not impact on their quality of life, or did so 'a little' or to a moderate extent. Ten percent of those respondents in Dublin reported that fear of crime impacted quality of life 'significantly' or 'greatly,' and respondents in the capital were less likely to report fear of crime had no impact (see figure 9). As figure 10 illustrates, the percentage of respondents who reported that fear of crime had

2.2.4 Intersection of worry about victimisation, fear of crime and impact of fear of crime on quality of life

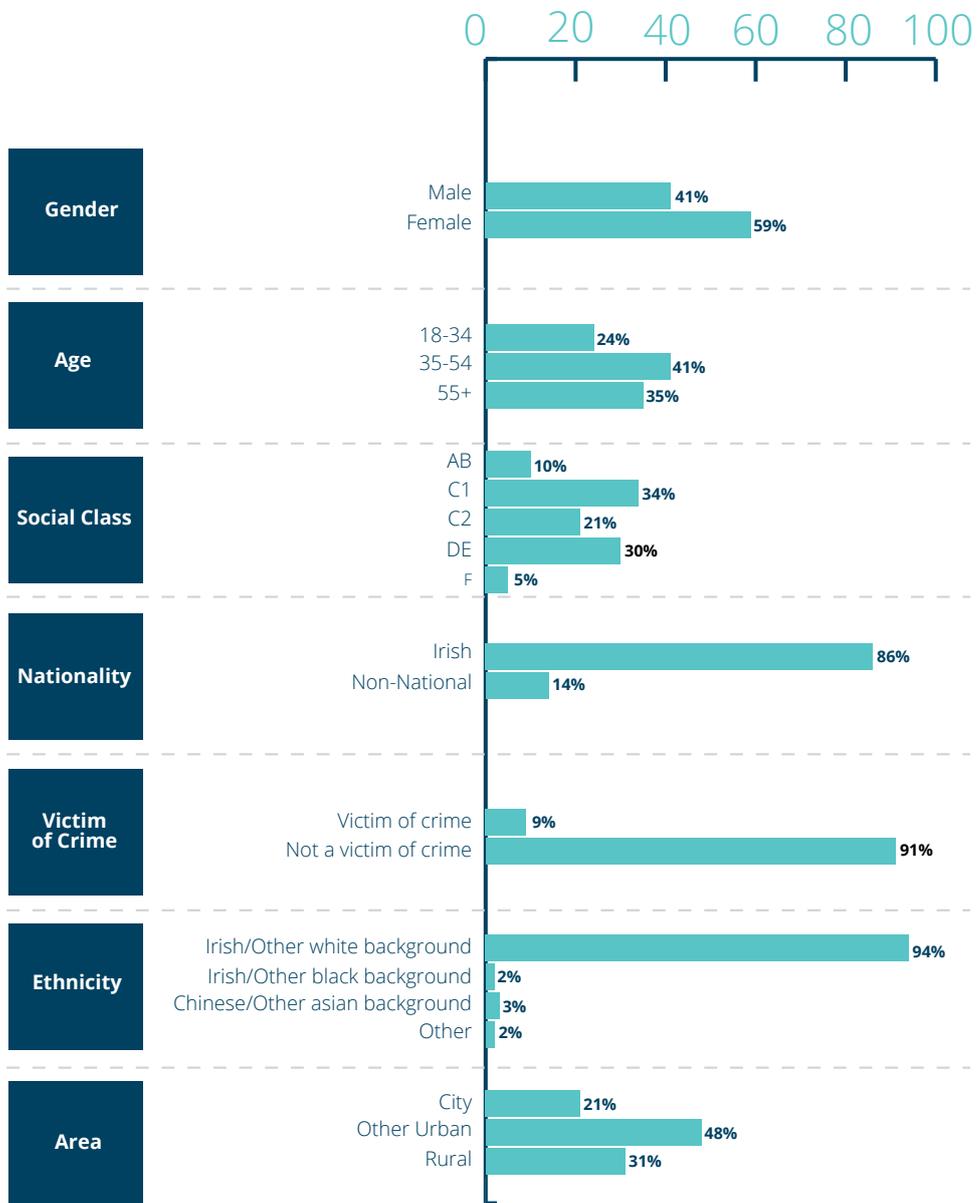
When we examine the triangulation between worry about victimisation, (respondent themselves), fear of crime and impact of fear of crime on quality of life, it can be seen that 18 percent (n=1385) of respondents display all three characteristics – they have *some* worry about victimisation, have *some* fear of crime, and their fear of crime has *some* impact on their quality of life (see figure 11).

Figure 11: Intersection of Worry about Victimisation, Fear of Crime and Impact on Quality of Life



The characteristics of this central cohort are detailed further in figure 12. For example, a greater portion of females (59%), than males (41%) display all three, and the majority are aged 35 years or older (76%). Rural and 'other urban' dwellers (79%) feature more than city respondents (21%). Females account for 8 percentage points more than their presence in the overall sample (59% of this group, compared to 51% overall).

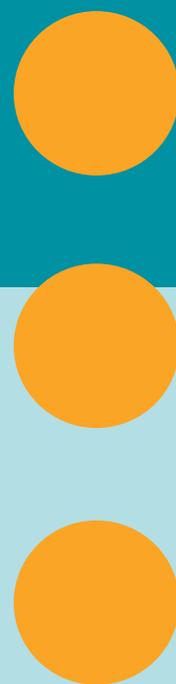
Figure 12: Characteristics of Central Cohort



Chapter **THREE**

Views towards an Garda Síochána

- 3.1 Satisfaction and Trust in An Garda Síochána
- 3.2 Perceptions of An Garda Síochána



75% of Respondents
Expressed Satisfaction
with Garda Service



90% Expressed
Mid to High Trust
in An Garda Síochána in 2022



53% believe we are
representative of
diverse communities

Respondents' views; An Garda Síochána



is friendly and helpful	88%
human-rights focused	79%
community-focused	73%
effective in tackling crime	65%
well-managed	68%
and modern progressive	73%

This chapter examines two important measures which are vital for maintaining confidence in the policing service provided by An Garda Síochána – satisfaction in the service provided and trust in the Gardaí. In addition, the chapter explores perceptions of An Garda Síochána examining measures such as community-focus, management and effectiveness in tackling crime.

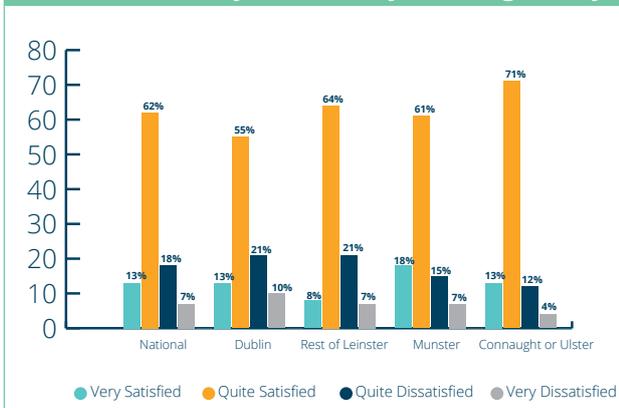
So what does the survey tell us? As with previous years, and despite a decrease since 2021, both satisfaction with Garda service and trust levels in An Garda Síochána remain high (75% of respondents were satisfied with Garda service, while 90% held mid-high trust in the Gardaí). The Irish public's perceptions of Gardaí and An Garda Síochána were positive, although showed a decrease across all areas since 2021. Despite this, across all measures, agreement levels with six key statements were in the majority – that Gardaí are friendly and helpful, human-rights and community-focused, modern and progressive and effective in tackling crime. For the second year, views on whether the Service is representative of diverse communities was examined – 53 percent believe we are representative of diverse communities.

3.1 Satisfaction and Trust in An Garda Síochána

3.1.1 Satisfaction with An Garda Síochána during 2022

As figure 13 illustrates, when levels of satisfaction among respondents with Garda service to their local communities was examined, the 2022 survey showed that 75 percent were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied.' Respondents in Connaught or Ulster expressed the highest satisfaction levels at 84 percent, with those respondents in Dublin expressing the least satisfaction, at 68 percent.

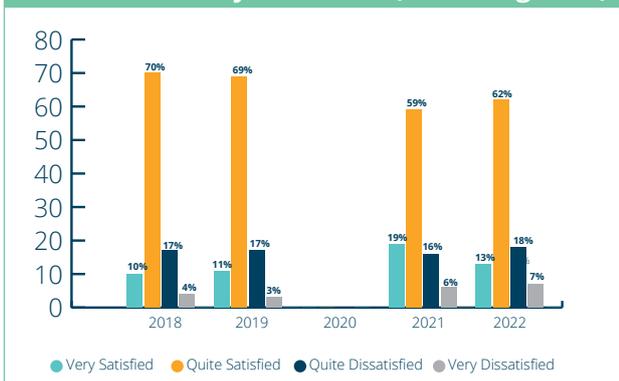
Figure 13: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Community, Nationally and Regionally



3.1.2 How have satisfaction levels changed over the last 5 years (excluding 2020)?

Since 2018, while remaining in the vast majority, the percentage of respondents who were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' has decreased each year (80%, 78% and 75% respectively). Equally, those who reported that they were 'very satisfied' decreased from 19 percent in 2021 to 13 percent in 2022 (see figure 14).

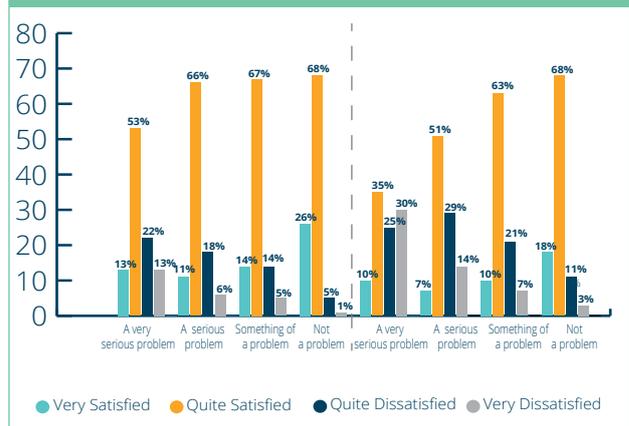
Figure 14: Satisfaction with Garda service to Local Community 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



3.1.3 Do perceptions of crime impact satisfaction levels?

Figure 15 highlights a relationship seen in previous survey sweeps - the connection between perceptions of national and local crime, and satisfaction levels with Garda service to local communities. As in previous years, this relationship was particularly pronounced when local crime was considered. For example, 86 percent of respondents who considered local crime as 'not a problem' were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with Garda service to their local communities. In contrast, this figure was 45 percent for those who considered local crime 'a very serious problem.' Similarly, 94 percent of respondents who considered national crime as 'not a problem,' were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with Garda service to their communities. This figure decreased to 66 percent for those who considered national crime as 'a very serious problem.' In general, as views of national and local crimes' seriousness increased, satisfaction levels decreased.

Figure 15: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities, by Perception of National and Local crime



3.1.4 Satisfaction and fear of crime

As evidenced in previous survey sweeps, and seen again in 2022, respondents' fear of crime impacted satisfaction levels with Garda service to local communities. Overall, as figure 16 illustrates, as fear of crime levels decrease, satisfaction increases. For example, respondents who had 'no fears' about crime reported 85 percent satisfaction levels with Garda service ('very satisfied' and 'quite satisfied' combined). This satisfaction level decreased to 47 percent for respondents who expressed 'a lot of fears' about crime.

Figure 16: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities, by Fear of Crime

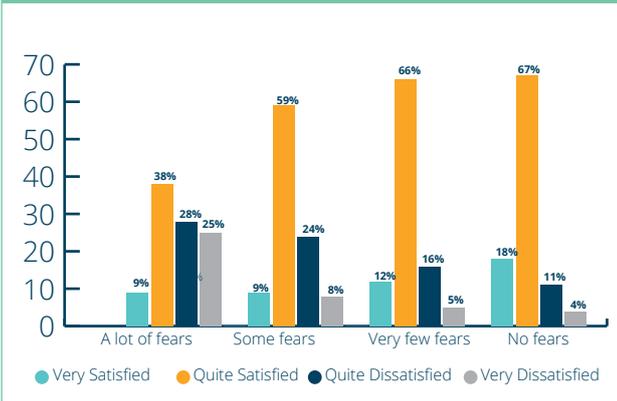
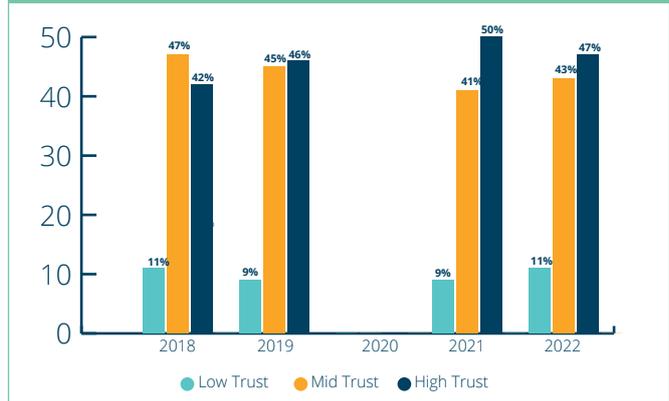


Figure 18: Level of Trust in An Garda Síochána 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



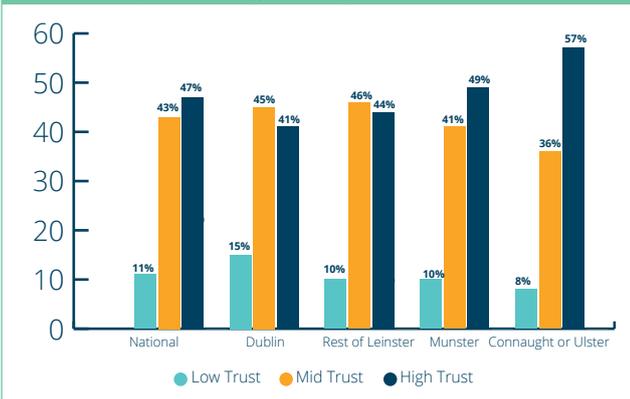
Trust⁵

3.1.5 Levels of trust in An Garda Síochána during 2022

Trust in An Garda Síochána remained high in 2022. On a national level, 90 percent of respondents expressed mid to high levels of trust. When examined on a regional basis, and when mid and high trust levels were combined, figures ranged from 86 percent to 93 percent.

Respondents in Connaught or Ulster held the most 'high trust' in An Garda Síochána at 57 percent, while those in Dublin expressed the lowest levels of 'high trust' at 41 percent (see figure 17).

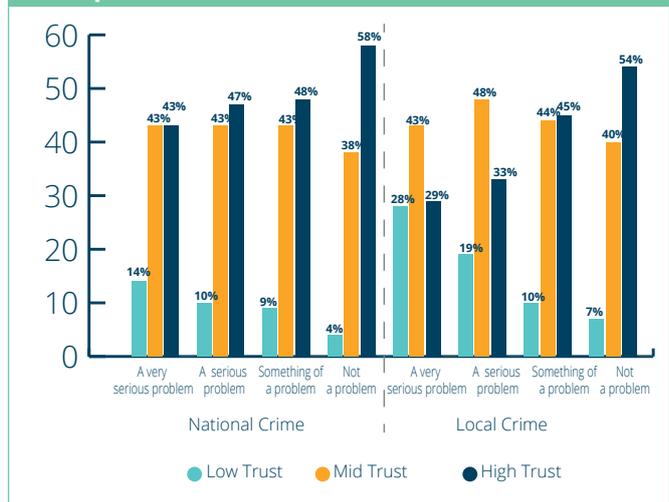
Figure 17: Trust in An Garda Síochána Nationally and Regionally



3.1.7 Do perceptions of crime impact trust levels?

Figure 19 illustrates how perceptions of crime nationally and locally impact trust levels. When both national and local crime was not considered a problem by respondents, high trust levels were greatest (58% and 54% respectively). Indeed, as perceptions about the seriousness of both national and local crime increased, high trust levels decreased. Overall, for the most part, when mid to high trust levels were combined, as views of the seriousness of the crime problem decreased, trust levels increased.

Figure 19: Trust in An Garda Síochána, by Perceptions of National and Local Crime



3.1.6 How have trust levels changed over the last 5 years?

When trust is examined over the last five-year period, it can be seen from figure 18, that levels have not fluctuated to a large extent. 2022 saw a decrease of 1 percentage point in mid to high trust levels (90%), when compared to 2021 (91%).

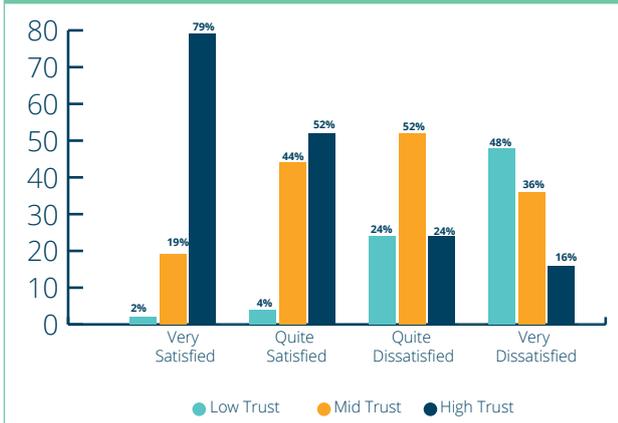
3.1.8 Impact of satisfaction with Garda service to local communities on trust levels

As seen in previous Garda Public Attitude Surveys, 2022 saw a correlation between satisfaction with Garda service to local communities and trust levels. High trust levels were at their greatest

⁵ The survey examined levels of trust in An Garda Síochána - respondents were asked to assign a rating of between 1 and 10 to their chosen level, the highest level of trust being ten and the lowest, one. Responses were then recoded to 'low trust' (ratings 1, 2, 3, and 4), 'mid trust' (ratings 5, 6 and 7) and 'high trust' (ratings 8, 9 and 10).

(79%) for those respondents who were 'very satisfied' with Garda service to local communities, and decreased as satisfaction levels declined (16% for those who were 'very dissatisfied'). 'Low-trust' levels increased significantly as dissatisfaction levels increased (2% for those who were 'very satisfied,' versus 48% for those who were 'very dissatisfied') (see figure 20).

Figure 20: Trust in An Garda Síochána, by Satisfaction with Garda Service Locally

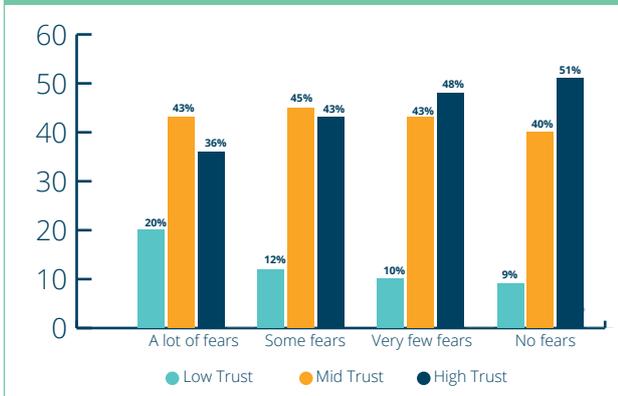


*The 2% for 'very satisfied' by low trust represents responses of fewer than 30

3.1.9 Does fear of crime impact trust levels?

Again, as seen in figure 21, a relationship exists between fear of crime and trust levels. Low trust levels decreased as fear of crime levels decreased (20% for those with 'a lot of fears,' versus 9% for those with none). Equally, as fear of crime levels decreased, 'high trust' levels increased (36% for those who had 'a lot of fears,' versus 51% for those who had 'no fears').

Figure 21: Trust in An Garda Síochána, by Fear of Crime



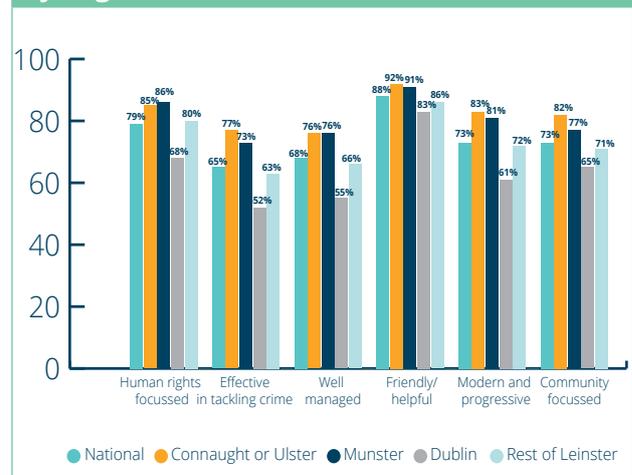
3.2 Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

The Garda Public Attitudes Survey explores respondents' perceptions of An Garda Síochána, through an examination of agreement levels with six statements. Three of these relate to whether Gardaí are friendly and helpful, community-focused and human-rights focused⁶. The remaining three explore perceptions of whether An Garda Síochána is effective in tackling crime, modern and progressive, and whether it is well-managed.

3.2.1 Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

The 2022 survey revealed that the majority of respondents agreed with the six key statements about An Garda Síochána. Nationally, the most positive views related to the friendliness and helpfulness of Gardaí (88%), followed by agreement that An Garda Síochána is human-rights focussed (79%). Seventy-three percent agreed that An Garda Síochána is community-focused and modern and progressive respectively. Respondents' agreement levels that An Garda Síochána is effective in tackling crime (65%) and well-managed (68%) were less favourable, although still in the majority. Variance across the regions was pronounced, with respondents in Dublin holding the least favourable views in all areas. Those in Connaught or Ulster held the most positive views across four of the six statements (see figure 22 for comparisons).

Figure 22: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána by Region



⁶ 'Human-rights focussed' was an option introduced for the first time in 2021, and continued in 2022.

3.2.2 How have perceptions changed over the last 5 years?

Perceptions of An Garda Síochána have disimproved slightly since 2021, although are generally better than in 2018 and 2019. For example, views on the Gardaí’s effectiveness in tackling crime decreased by 7 percentage points since 2021 to 65 percent. An area where there has been significant improvement is in perceptions of An Garda Síochána being well-managed. Agreement levels have increased from 48 percent in 2018, to 67 percent in 2022 (although 2% lower than in 2021) (see figure 23).

Figure 23: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



3.2.3 Do perceptions of crime impact views about An Garda Síochána?

In general, as perceptions of the seriousness of national crime decreased, views about An Garda Síochána became more positive. For example, for those who considered national crime as ‘not a problem,’ 81 percent agreed that An Garda Síochána is well-managed, compared to 64 percent for those who felt national crime is ‘a very serious problem’. In terms of local crime, across all six statements, as perceptions of the seriousness of crime decreased, agreement levels increased i.e. views of An Garda Síochána became significantly more positive (see table 6).

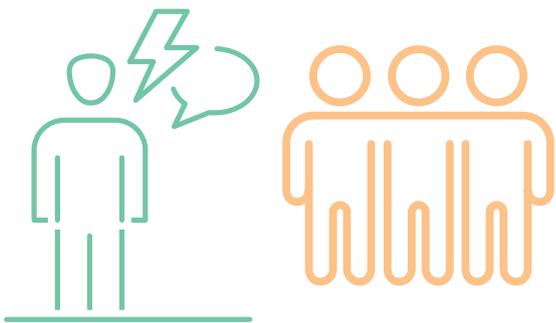


Table 6: Perceptions of Crime by Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

National Crime				Local Crime			
A very serious problem	A serious problem	Something of a problem	Not a problem	A very serious problem	A serious problem	Something of a problem	Not a problem
Community-focused							
66%	75%	76%	87%	55%	58%	72%	80%
Modern or progressive							
71%	74%	73%	80%	58%	62%	72%	79%
Friendly or helpful							
85%	89%	89%	93%	72%	78%	88%	92%
Well-managed							
64%	69%	68%	81%	51%	53%	64%	76%
Effective in tackling crime							
60%	67%	67%	77%	45%	50%	62%	74%
Human Rights-focused							
76%	81%	80%	89%	60%	70%	79%	84%

3.2.4 Do fear of crime and trust impact perceptions of An Garda Síochána?

As in previous years, the 2022 survey showed that there is a clear correlation between fear of crime levels and perceptions of An Garda Síochána. The same is true when *trust* is considered. Across all statements, as fear of crime levels decreased, and as trust increased, views of An Garda Síochána became more positive. To illustrate this, as table 7 shows, 17 percent of respondents with low trust in the Gardaí felt the organisation is effective in tackling crime. Agreement levels increased to 84 percent for those with high trust. Equally, 47 percent of respondents who had ‘a lot of fears’ about crime agreed that An Garda Síochána is well-managed, compared to 76 percent for those with no such fears.

Table 7: Fear of Crime and Trust by perceptions of An Garda Síochána

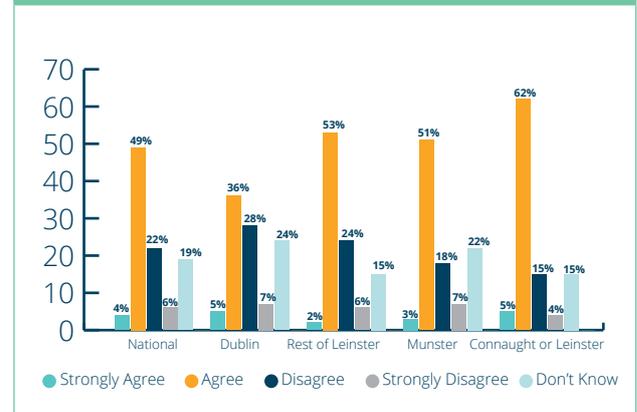
Fear of Crime				Trust		
A lot of fears	Some fears	Very few fears	No fears	Low trust	Mid trust	High trust
Community-focused						
57%	69%	76%	78%	24%	66%	89%
Modern or progressive						
61%	66%	75%	80%	25%	66%	89%
Friendly or helpful						
77%	87%	89%	90%	44%	87%	97%
Well-managed						
47%	59%	70%	76%	21%	58%	86%
Effective in tackling crime						
45%	58%	69%	72%	17%	56%	84%
Human Rights-focused						
68%	76%	81%	84%	29%	75%	93%



3.2.5 Diversity in An Garda Síochána

In order to understand the Irish public's views about whether An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves, and to provide baseline data from which progress can be assessed, a new statement was added to the 2021 survey; 'Do you agree or disagree that An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves? In 2022, when 'strongly agree' and 'agree' are combined, on a national level, 53 percent of respondents agreed with this statement⁷ (in 2021 this figure was 54%). As in 2021, agreement levels were highest in Connaught or Ulster (67%), and lowest in Dublin (41%) (see figure 24).

Figure 24: Perception of An Garda Síochána being Representative of Diverse Communities



Examining differences in perceptions about An Garda Síochána's representativeness of diverse communities further, figure 25 explores the views of Irish nationals versus non-Irish nationals who disagreed with the statement. Some differences were seen across the age categories, with a greater proportion of non-Irish nationals in the age brackets 18-34 and 35-54 years disagreeing, than Irish nationals in those age categories. This was statistically significant. Conversely, older Irish nationals were more likely to disagree, than older non-Irish nationals. A greater proportion of non-Irish nationals in city and 'other urban' areas disagreed that the organisation is representative, than Irish nationals in these areas.

⁷ It should be noted that there was a high proportion of 'don't knows' to this question (19%).

Figure 25: Respondents who Disagreed An Garda Síochána is Representative of Diverse Communities

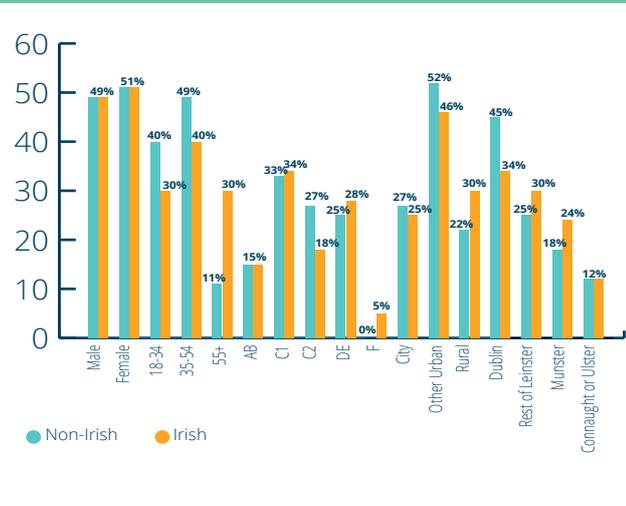


Figure 27: Non-Irish Respondents who Disagreed that An Garda Síochána is Representative of Diverse Communities – Perceptions of Garda Treatment and Service

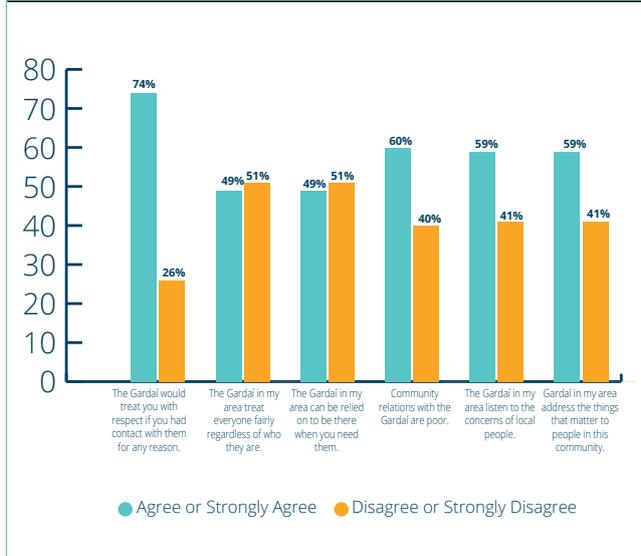
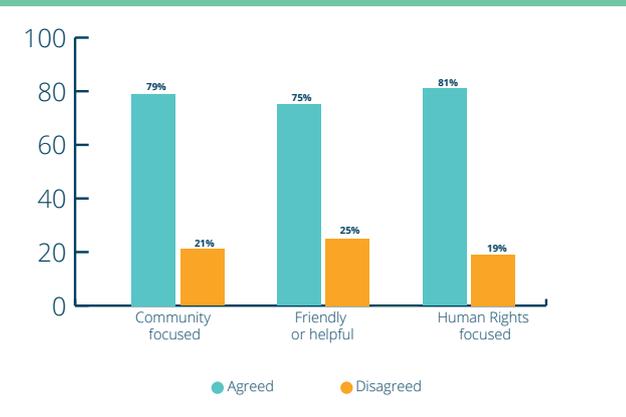
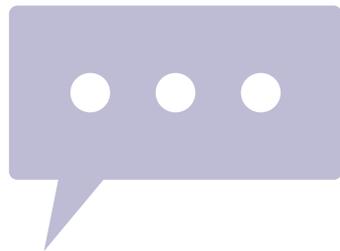


Figure 26: Non-Irish Nationals’ Perceptions of An Garda Síochána, by Agreement Levels Regarding the Organisation Representing Diverse Communities



When we look at non-Irish nationals who *disagreed* that An Garda Síochána is representative of diverse communities (figure 27), in three of the six statements, views were more likely to be negative. For example, 51 percent respectively disagreed Gardaí would treat them fairly or can be relied upon to be there when needed, and 60 percent *agreed* that relations with the Gardaí are poor (in the main sample, these figures were 75%, 72% and 40%).



In terms of non-Irish nationals’ perceptions of the Garda organisation, by agreements levels about its representativeness of diverse communities, views were more positive for those who agreed (e.g. 79% who agreed considered that the organisation is community-focused, versus 21% for those who disagreed).



Chapter FOUR

Service delivery perceptions

- 4.1 Perceptions of Garda
Visibility and Presence
- 4.2 Treatment by
An Garda Síochána





43%

Aware of
GARDA PATROLS

45%



held the view
that Garda
presence is
'ABOUT
RIGHT'



52% Regularly see
Gardaí patrolling
BY CAR
while 7% regularly see
Gardaí patrolling
BY FOOT



RESPONDENTS VIEWS

83% thought they would be
treated with respect;

63% felt they would be
treated fairly by Gardaí

(‘strongly agree’ and ‘agree’ combined,
including ‘don’t know’ responses).

73%

of Respondents
who had *some*
contact with
Gardaí were
satisfied
with service



Perceptions about certain aspects of Garda service are explored in this chapter – visibility and adequacy of Garda presence within communities, as well as views on how respondents’ feel they would be treated by Gardaí should they have contact with them. In addition, Garda-community relations are examined in more detail.

So what does the survey tell us? Despite a decrease in 2022, awareness levels of Garda patrols remain higher than in 2018 and 2019. As in 2021, most perceived these patrols to be in cars and rarely on foot. Similar to 2021, over half of respondents (54%) felt that Garda presence in their communities is ‘not enough’, although this figure has decreased since 2018 (61%). Of respondents who had some contact with Gardaí in the 12-month period preceding the survey (16% of the sample), 73 percent were satisfied with the service received. Views about being treated fairly and with respect by Gardaí were positive, and agreement levels with statements about Garda service to local communities in terms of reliability, listening to and addressing concerns of communities were in the majority (ranging from 72% to 76%). Sixty percent disagreed that Garda-community relations are poor, while 41 percent agreed.

4.1 Perceptions of Garda Visibility and Presence

4.1.1 Awareness of Garda patrols

When considered from a national point of view, it can be seen that in 2022, 43 percent of respondents were aware of Garda patrols in their local areas, while 6 percent did not know. Fifty-one percent reported that they were unaware of Garda patrols. Respondents in Connaught or Ulster reported the most awareness of Garda patrols at 56 percent, while those respondents in Dublin reported the least awareness, at 35 percent (see figure 28).

In order to greater understand the publics' perceptions of Garda patrols and visibility, an additional element was added to the 2021 survey, and continued in 2022. This relates to *how* respondents perceive Garda patrols to be carried out (by foot, car or bicycle). In 2022, as in 2021, respondents reported greater awareness of Gardaí in patrol cars (52% reported *regularly* seeing Gardaí in cars), than on foot (7%) or bicycle (2%). Sixteen percent reported *occasionally* seeing Gardaí patrolling by foot, with 59 percent reporting never seeing this (see figure 29).

Figure 28: Awareness of Garda Patrols Nationally and Regionally

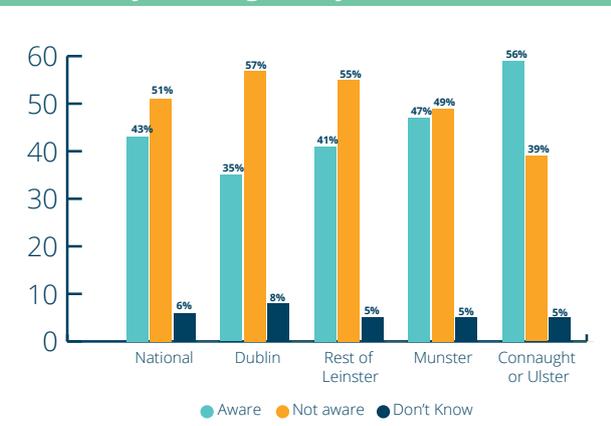
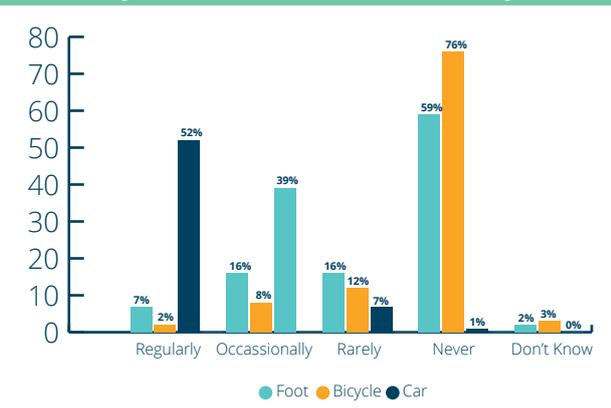


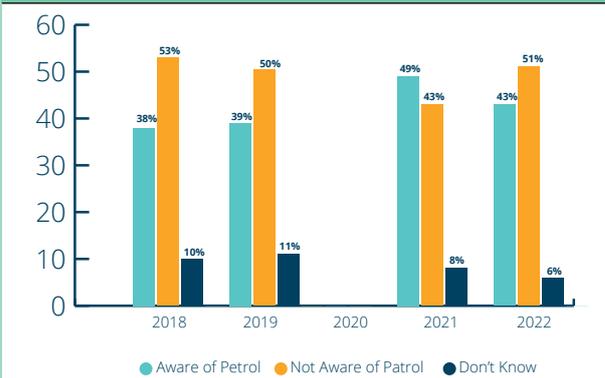
Figure 29: Perception of the Frequency of Foot, Bicycle and Car Patrol Nationally



4.1.2 How has awareness of Garda patrols changed over the last five years?

As figure 30 highlights, awareness of Garda patrols increased year on year between 2018 and 2021 (38%, 39% and 49% respectively). (2021s increased awareness was potentially an after effect of Covid 19's increased patrols). However, in 2022, awareness decreased 6 percentage points to 43 percent (still showing greater awareness than in previous years (see figure 30).

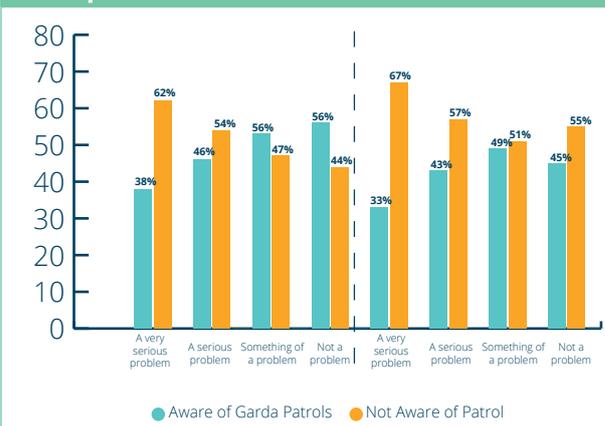
Figure 30: Awareness of Garda Patrols 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



4.1.3 Do perceptions of crime impact on awareness of Garda patrols?

In terms of national crime, as perceptions of the seriousness of the crime problem decreased, awareness of Garda patrols increased, with those respondents who viewed national crime as 'not a problem' reporting the most awareness, at 56 percent. Similarly, those respondents who viewed *local* crime as 'not a problem' or 'something of a problem' reported the greatest awareness of Garda patrols (45% and 49% respectively). A large portion of respondents (67%) who viewed local crime as 'a very serious problem' reported being unaware of Garda patrols (see figure 31).

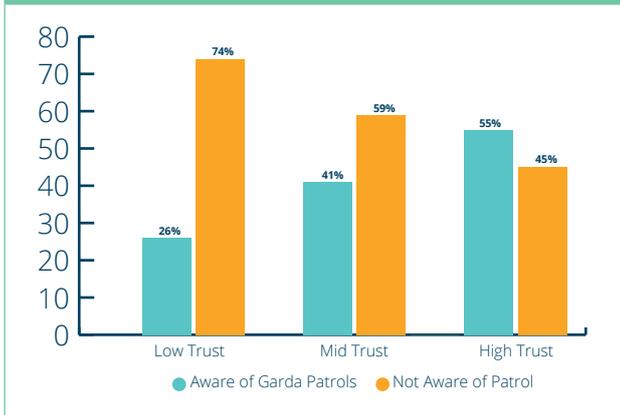
Figure 31: Awareness of Garda Patrols, by Perceptions of National and Local Crime



4.1.4 Do trust levels in An Garda Síochána impact awareness of Garda patrols?

As with previous elements of service delivery, trust in An Garda Síochána impacted perceptions of Garda patrols. Respondents who reported having 'high trust' in An Garda Síochána showed the greatest awareness of Garda patrols, at 55 percent. Conversely, those with 'low trust' were more likely to report being unaware of Garda patrols (74%) (see figure 32).

Figure 32: Awareness of Garda Patrols, by Trust in An Garda Síochána



Views on Garda Presence

4.1.5 Perceptions of Garda presence

In terms of respondents' views on whether Garda presence in their local communities is adequate, 54 percent felt it is 'not enough'. Although showing a 1 percent increase from 2021, in general, this figure has been decreasing over the last five-year period, from 61 percent in 2018 (see figure 33).

Reasons cited for this perceived inadequacy of Garda presence were mainly that respondents 'never or rarely see Gardaí/lack of Gardaí' (61%), only see Gardaí in cars (38%), or that they 'do not see them on foot' (20%). When Garda presence was viewed as 'about right,' the main reasons cited for this were that 'there is not much crime' (56%), or respondents 'see Gardaí patrolling in cars' (27%) (tables 8 and 9).

Figure 33: Perception of Garda Presence in Local Area 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)

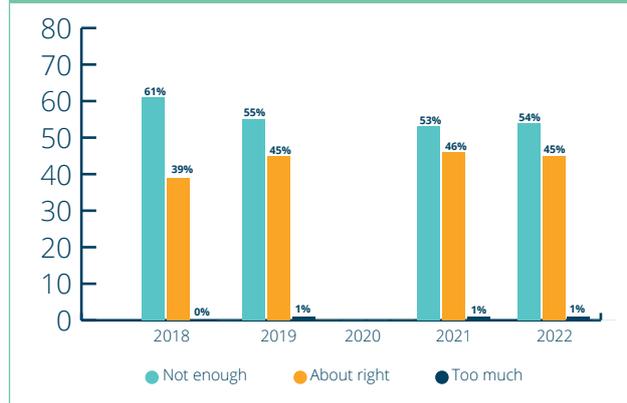


Table 8: Reasons Cited for why Local Garda Presence is 'Not Enough'

Reasons that local Garda presence is 'not enough'	%
Never or rarely see Gardaí	61%
Only see in cars	38%
Not enough or don't see Gardaí on foot	20%
Only when there's crime and trouble	19%
Used to be more Gardaí	17%
Slow to respond	15%
See a crime, but no Gardaí	12%
Garda station closed or open part time	11%
Should build a positive image as well as reacting to crime	10%
Gardaí should check on the elderly/not enough Gardaí to check on elderly	8%
Other	8%
Gardaí can't do anything	7%
Rely to much on cameras	6%
Not enough being done about domestic abuse/ no support fro domestic abuse	5%
Not enough being done about traffic offences (including speeding)	4%



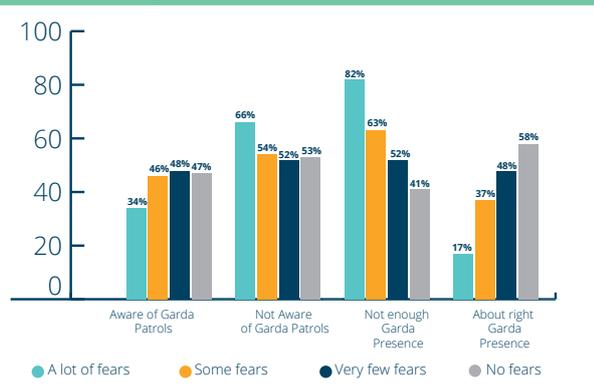
Table 9: Reasons cited for why Local Garda Presence is 'About Right'

Reasons that local Garda presence is 'about right'	%
Not much crime	56%
See Gardaí patrolling in cars	27%
See them quite often	26%
Not necessary to see them all the time	17%
Garda station nearby	15%
Crime rates are improving	7%
Seeing too many is overwhelming	6%
Other	4%
See Gardaí on foot	3%

4.1.6 Does fear of crime impact awareness of Garda patrols/views on adequacy of Garda presence?

As figure 34 illustrates, fear of crime negatively impacted awareness of Garda patrols, and views on whether Garda presence in local areas is adequate. For example, those respondents who reported having 'a lot of fears' of crime, were less likely to be aware of Garda patrols (34%), compared to 47 percent who had 'no fears'. Similarly, those with 'a lot of fears' of crime reported that Garda presence was not enough (82%), to a greater extent than those who had no fears (41%).

Figure 34: Awareness of Garda Patrols/ Presence by Fear of Crime



*In the above chart, the 'too much' response option is not included, as cell counts were less than 30

4.1.7 Contact with An Garda Síochána

In the 2022 survey, the vast majority of respondents (84%) had no contact with An Garda Síochána in the preceding 12-month period (n=6,467). Of the 16 percent (n=1,232) who had some contact, 12 percent had self-initiated contact, while 4 percent had Garda-initiated.

Of those respondents who had some contact, 47 percent reported this to be by phone call (not 999 or 112), while 36 percent reported this to be a 'visit to a Garda Station' (see figure 36 for a full breakdown).

As figure 37 highlights, of the 1,232 respondents who had some contact, 73 percent were either 'very satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with their most recent contact with the Gardaí, when the contact was self-initiated. This figure was 80 percent for those whose contact was Garda-initiated. In terms of contact type and impact on satisfaction levels with that contact, 79 percent expressed satisfaction with contact when they visited a Garda station, while 66 percent were satisfied when the contact was a phone call to Gardaí (not 999 or 112) (see figure 38 - analysis of the other three contact types was not possible due to low cell counts).

Figure 35: Respondents who had Contact with An Garda Síochána

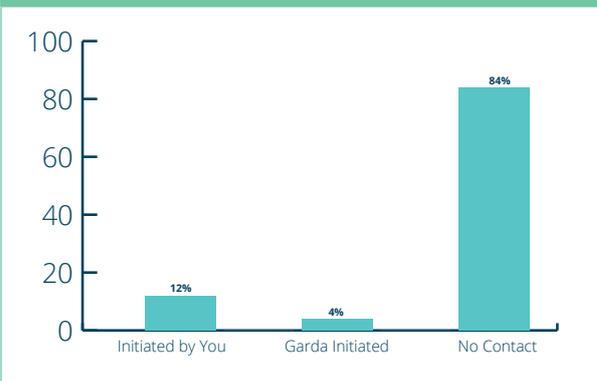


Figure 36: How Most Recent Contact with An Garda Síochána was made

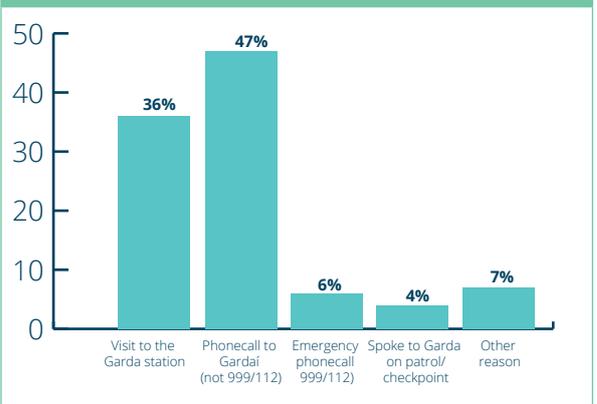


Figure 37: Satisfaction with Most Recent Contact with An Garda Síochána

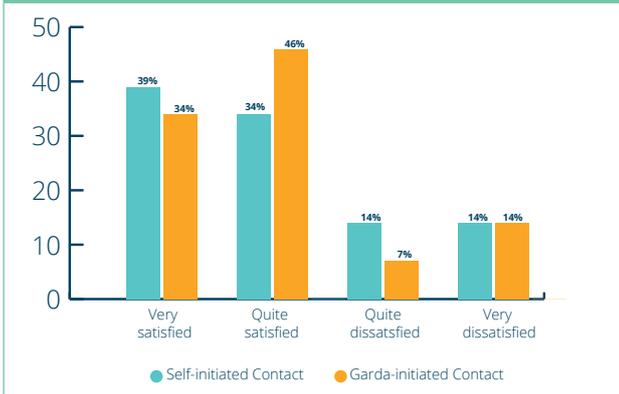
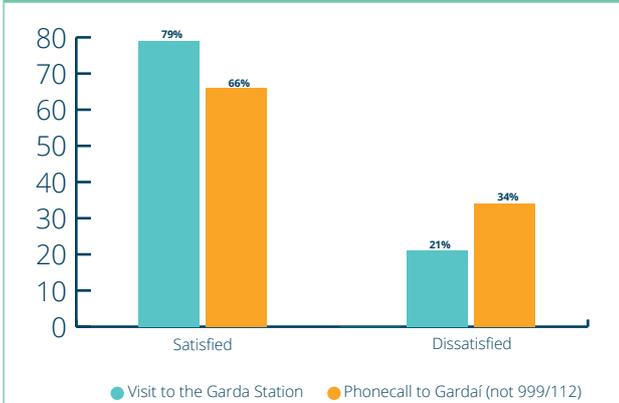


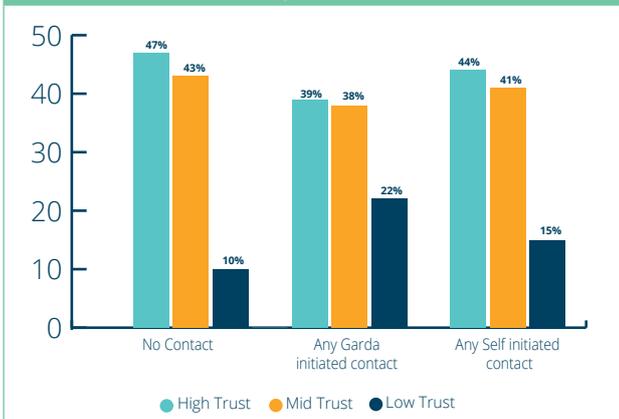
Figure 38: Satisfaction with Service, by Contact Type



4.1.8 Does contact type impact on trust levels?

As figure 39 highlights, respondents who had any Garda-initiated or self-initiated contact with Gardaí, were more likely to have lower trust levels in An Garda Síochána when mid to high trust are taken together (60% and 56% respectively), than those who had no contact at all (53%).

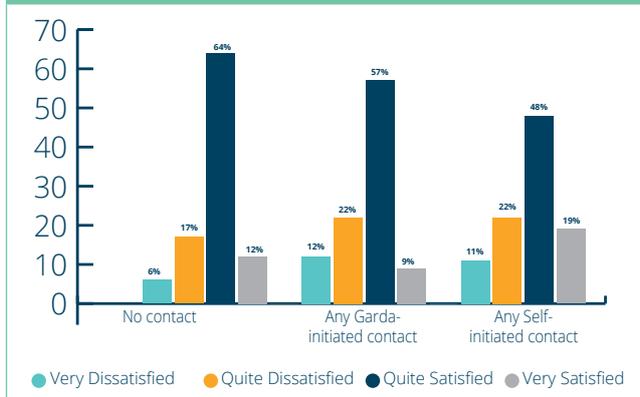
Figure 39: Trust in An Garda Síochána, by Contact with the Organisation



4.1.9 Does contact with An Garda Síochána impact satisfaction with service to local communities?

Having no contact with An Garda Síochána was more likely to improve satisfaction with Garda service to local communities. As figure 40 illustrates, respondents who had no contact with An Garda Síochána reported the greatest satisfaction levels (76% when 'very satisfied' and 'quite satisfied' are combined), compared to those who had self-initiated contact (67%), or Garda-initiated (66%).

Figure 40: Satisfaction with Service to Local Community, by Contact with An Garda Síochána



4.1.10 Are perceptions of An Garda Síochána impacted by contact type?

Views about An Garda Síochána were more positive across all six areas when respondents had no contact with them in the preceding 12-month period. In terms of self- or Garda-initiated contact, it can be seen from table 10 that respondents who self-initiated contact (86%) were more likely to consider Gardaí friendly or helpful, than those who had Garda-initiated (75%). However, agreement levels with the statements about An Garda Síochána being modern and progressive, well-managed and effective in tackling crime were all higher for those who had Garda-initiated contact, than self-initiated.

Table 10: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána (agreement levels), by Contact Type

Perceptions of An Garda Síochána	Self-initiated Contact	Garda-initiated Contact	No Contact
Community-focused	67%	67%	74%
Modern or progressive	63%	70%	75%
Friendly or helpful	86%	75%	89%
Well-managed	56%	64%	69%
Effective in tackling crime	58%	64%	66%
Human-Rights-focused	75%	71%	80%

4.2 Treatment by An Garda Síochána

A key measure within the Garda Public Attitudes Survey is the public's perceptions of expected treatment by Gardaí should they have contact with them for any reason – whether they can expect to be treated fairly and with respect. Furthermore, perceptions about Garda service to local communities are ascertained through four questions relating to the reliability of Gardaí, Garda-community relations and whether Gardaí listen to, and address, areas of concerns within communities.

4.2.1 Treatment by An Garda Síochána

As in 2021, the views of respondents in the 2022 survey were positive in terms of expected treatment should they have contact with Gardaí for any reason, particularly evidenced by respondents' agreement levels ('strongly agree' and 'agree' combined) that they would be treated with respect (90% when 'don't know' responses are excluded; 83% when included). In terms of fair treatment, 75 percent were in agreement when 'don't know' was excluded from analysis (63% when included). Agreement levels with the other statements were also positive (results here are presented excluding 'don't know' responses. See figures 41 and 42 for complete analysis):

- The Gardaí in this area can be relied on to be there when you need them (72% 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed').
- Community relations with the Gardaí are poor (60% 'strongly disagreed' or 'disagreed').
- Gardaí listen to the concerns of local people (76% 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed').
- Gardaí address things that matter to the local community (74% 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed').

Figure 41: Equality of Treatment by An Garda Síochána Statements (Part 1)

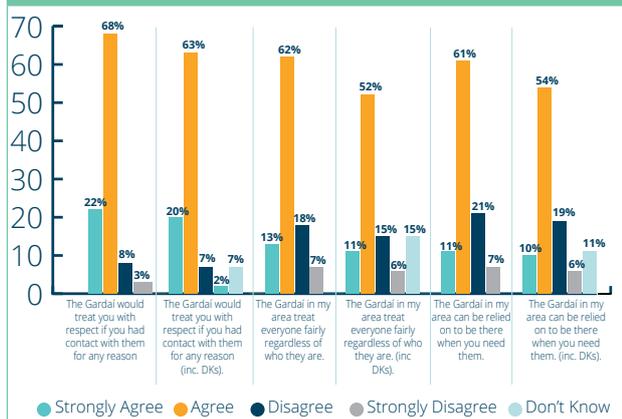
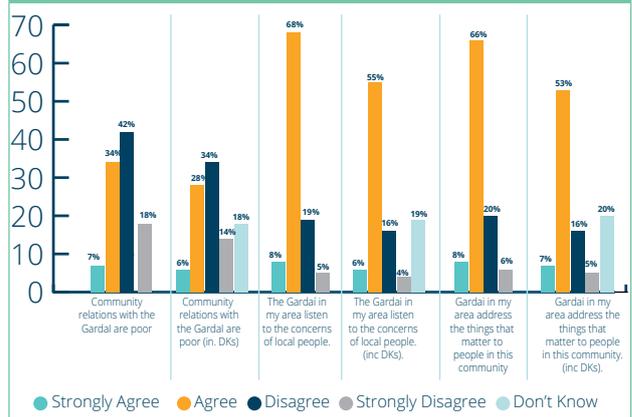


Figure 42: Equality of Treatment by An Garda Síochána Statements (Part 2)



4.2.2 How have perceptions of Gardaí changed over the last number of years?

When we examine agreement levels over the last five-year period that Gardaí would treat you with respect (excluding 'don't knows'), figure 43 reveals that levels have decreased year-on-year since 2018 (93%, 95%, 91% and 90% respectively), although views remain very positive. Agreement levels are lower for views on fair treatment by Gardaí, but still remain positive ranging from 75 percent in 2022, to 86 percent in 2019 (figure 44).

Figure 43: The Gardaí would Treat you with Respect if you had Contact with them for any Reason, 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)

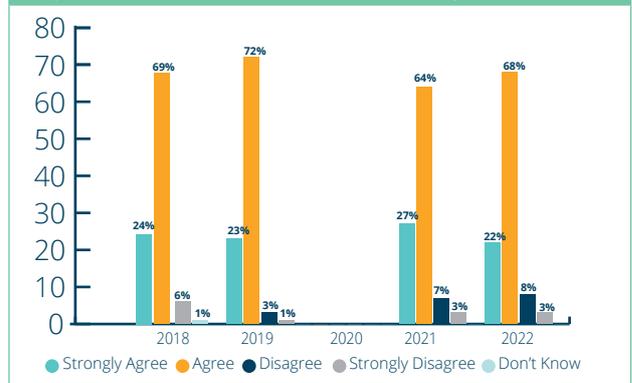
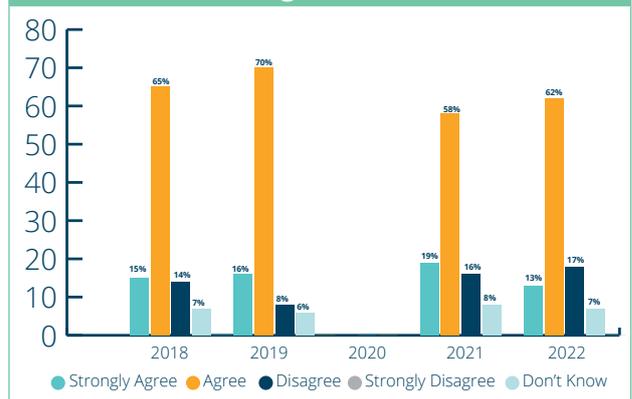


Figure 44: The Gardaí in this Area Treat Everyone Fairly Regardless of who they are, 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



Agreement levels with the following statements have decreased since 2021, although still remain in the majority:

- Gardaí can be relied on to be there when needed (77% to 72%).
- Gardaí listen to the concerns of local people (80% to 76%).
- Gardaí are dealing with things that matter to the local community (77% to 74%).

In terms of Garda-community relations being poor, agreement levels have increased from 34 percent in 2021, to 41 percent in 2022.

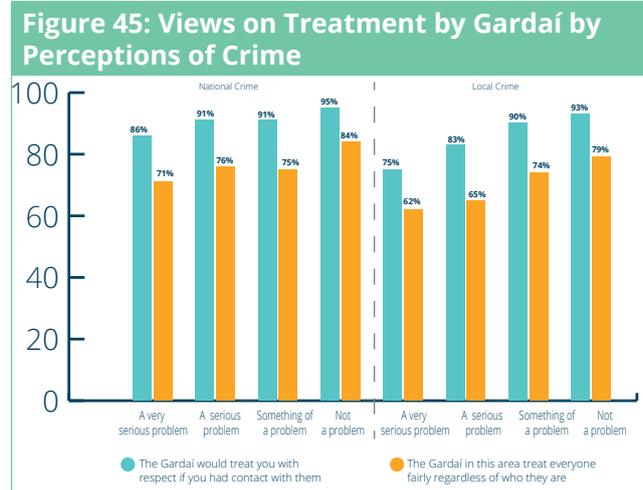
Table 11: Views on Service Delivery, 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)

The Gardaí can be relied on to be there when you need them					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strongly agree	12%	12%		17%	11%
Agree	63%	64%		60%	61%
Disagree	20%	17%		17%	21%
Strongly disagree	5%	6%		6%	7%
Garda relations with the local community are poor					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strongly agree	7%	5%		7%	7%
Agree	30%	26%		27%	34%
Disagree	42%	47%		38%	42%
Strongly disagree	22%	23%		29%	18%
Gardaí listens to the concerns of local people					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strongly agree	12%	14%		15%	8%
Agree	71%	72%		65%	68%
Disagree	13%	10%		15%	19%
Strongly disagree	5%	4%		5%	5%
Gardaí are dealing with the things that matter to the local community					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strongly agree	17%	18%		14%	8%
Agree	41%	47%		63%	66%
Disagree	33%	29%		17%	20%
Strongly disagree	9%	7%		6%	6%

4.2.3 How do perceptions of crime impact on views of treatment by An Garda Síochána?

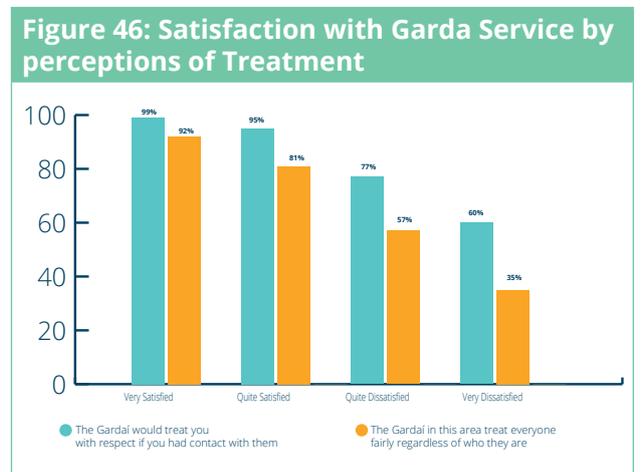
For the most part, perceptions of national and local crime being serious, negatively impacted agreement levels on whether Gardaí would treat you with respect and fairness. As figure 45

highlights, as views on the seriousness of both national and local crime decrease, agreement levels that Gardaí would treat you with respect and fairness increase. For example, in terms of being treated with respect by Gardaí, respondents who viewed local crime as ‘not a problem’ were more likely to agree (93%), compared to those who viewed it as ‘a very serious problem’ (75%).



4.2.4 How do satisfaction levels with Garda service to local communities impact on views of treatment by An Garda Síochána?

There is a clear relationship between satisfaction with Garda service and agreement levels with the statements concerning respectful and fair treatment by Gardaí - as satisfaction decreases, agreement levels with the two statements also decrease – respondents were less likely to agree that Gardaí would treat you with respect, or treat everyone fairly. A particularly evident example of this is illustrated when we consider fair treatment. Of those respondents who were ‘very dissatisfied’ with Garda service, 35 percent felt Gardaí would treat them fairly. This figure increased to 92 percent for those who were ‘very satisfied.’



Chapter **FIVE**

A demographic
snapshot



In order to further understand the views of the Irish public, this chapter explores the main themes of the report by gender, age and nationality. Further analysis is presented in appendix 2, which explores these themes by social class grouping and urban/rural divide.

So what does the survey tell us? Older age groups were more likely to view national crime as a serious problem, than younger groups. However, they, along with 18-24 year olds, were more likely to consider local crime as 'not a problem.' Fear of crime among older respondents was greater than those in younger age groups. Additionally, this group were least likely to report that fear of crime had no impact on quality of life. Females too were more likely to report greater levels of fear of crime, and impact on their quality of life. Satisfaction in An Garda Síochána was highest in those aged 18-24 years and those aged 65+, with almost 50 percent of females reporting high trust levels (compared to 44% for males). Younger cohorts were most aware of Garda patrols and were more likely to consider this presence 'about right'. In general, those aged 65+ and non-Irish nationals had the most positive views of the organisation, when compared to younger groups and Irish nationals respectively.

5.1 Perceptions of Crime



Males and females held very similar views about the seriousness of national and local crime, although there were some differences. For example, women were 5 percent more likely to view national crime as 'a serious problem,' than males (a statistically significant finding), while males were more likely to view local crime as 'not a problem' (not statistically significant).

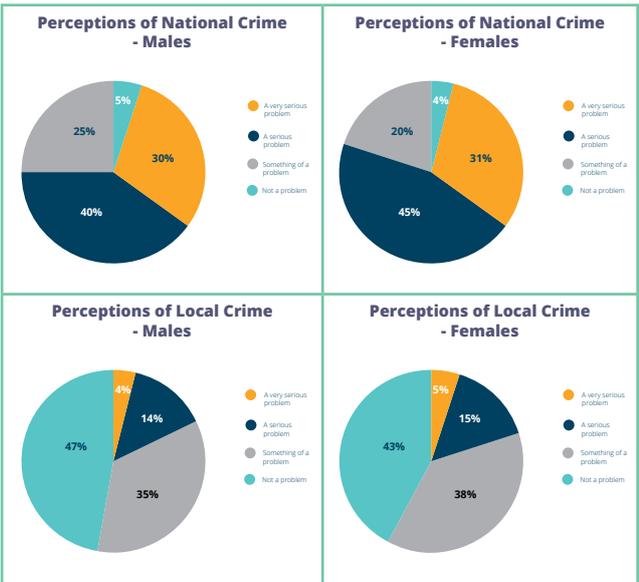


As age increased, so too did perceptions that national crime is 'a very serious' or 'serious' problem. Those aged 65 years and older were most likely to hold this view, at 84 percent – 11 percent greater than the total sample. Indeed, there were significant differences between the views of this age cohort, when compared to other age groups. For example, 40 percent held the view that national crime is 'a very serious problem,' compared to 19 percent of those aged 18-24 years. In contrast, when local crime was considered, those aged 65 years and older, along with 18-24 year olds, were most likely to view this as 'not a problem.'

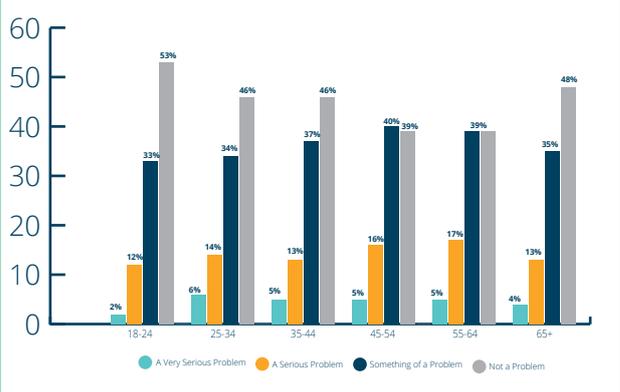


Non-Irish nationals were far less likely to consider national and local crime as being a problem, than Irish nationals. Fifty-five percent of non-Irish nationals considered national crime as a 'very serious' or 'serious' problem, compared to 75 percent of Irish nationals. Equally, in terms of *local crime*, 53 percent of non-Irish nationals considered it 'not a problem,' compared to 44 percent of Irish nationals - both statistically significant findings.

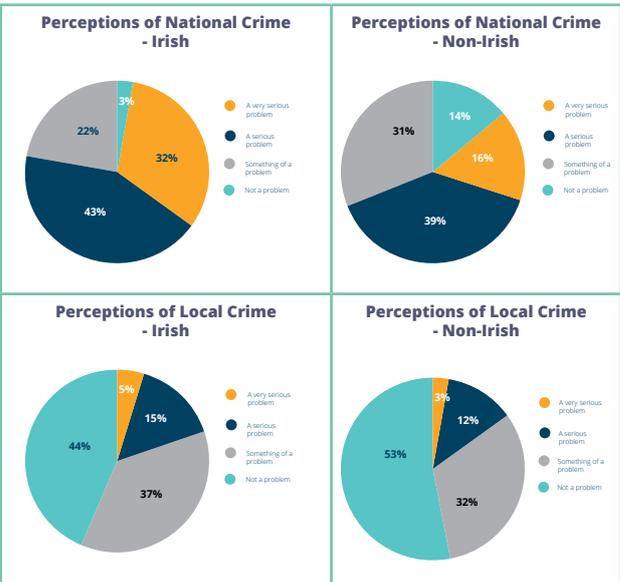
Gender



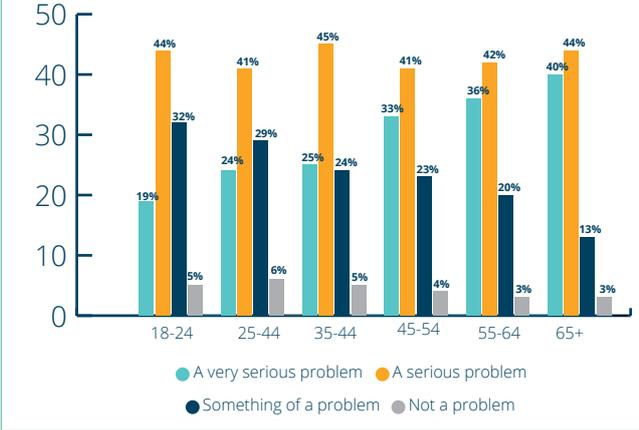
Age - Perceptions of Local Crime by Age



Nationality



Age - Perceptions of National Crime by Age



5.2 Policing Priorities⁸

Sexual offences, domestic abuse and human trafficking were generally ranked as the highest priorities for An Garda Síochána across all demographic categories.

Regardless of gender, age or nationality, *sexual offences* received the highest priority, followed by domestic abuse, human-trafficking and assaults (exceptions here were non-Irish nationals who ranked domestic abuse as their highest priority, and those aged 45-54 who ranked human trafficking as their fourth). Traffic offences, public order and road safety, while considered important by many, received the lowest priority across the categories.



Policing Priorities - Gender/Age/Nationality

	Policing Priorities	Gender		Age						Nationality	
		Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
	Sexual Offences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Domestic Abuse	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Human Trafficking	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
	Assaults	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
	Illegal Weapons	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	5
	Burglaries	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7
	Drugs Offences	8	6	10	9	8	6	6	4	7	6
	Robberies	7	8	7	6	6	8	7	8	7	8
	Hate Crime	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Criminal Damage	10	10	9	10	10	11	11	10	10	10
	Fraud	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	11
	Road Safety	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Public Order Offences	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Traffic Offences	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

⁸ In order to determine whether differences existed across demographic groupings, ranks were assigned to priorities. 'One' was assigned to the highest percentage priority and 'fourteen' to the lowest. Those with equal weighting were given the same rank score.

5.3 Fear of Crime

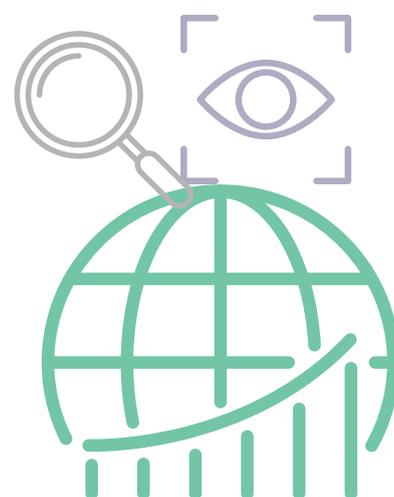
	<p>Females held more fear of crime than males, with 41 percent reporting 'a lot' or 'some' fears (32% for males) (statistically significant) – 5 percentage points greater than the total sample. Similarly, a greater proportion of males (63%) reported that fear of crime had no impact on their quality of life, than females (53%) (when the entire sample was considered this figure was 58%).</p>
	<p>Respondents aged 45 years and older held the greatest fears about crime. (39% or more reported having 'a lot' or 'some' fears). Eighteen - 24 year olds (28%) were the least likely to report this. Equally, those in the age group 55 years and older were least likely to report that fear of crime had no impact on quality of life (55%), with 18-24 year olds the most likely to hold this view (65%).</p>
	<p>Non-Irish nationals reported lower levels of fear of crime than Irish nationals. However, this group were slightly less likely to report that fear of crime had no impact on quality of life, than Irish nationals.</p>

Fear of Crime

 Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Gender		Age						Nationality	
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
Have a lot of fears	5%	10%	3%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	8%	7%
Have some fears	27%	31%	25%	30%	27%	31%	31%	30%	29%	27%
Have very few fears	30%	29%	29%	28%	30%	31%	31%	28%	30%	28%
Have no fears	39%	30%	44%	37%	37%	30%	29%	32%	33%	39%

Impact of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life

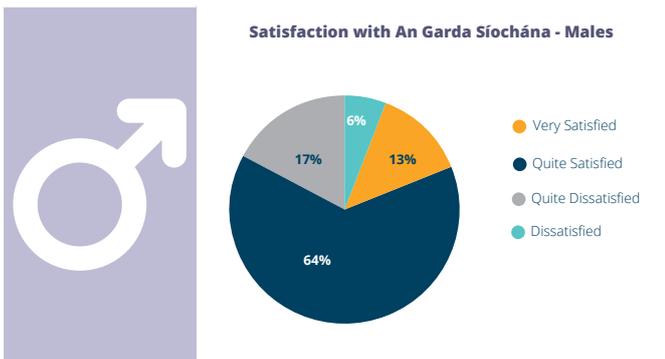
 Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Gender		Age						Nationality	
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
Greatly reduced quality	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-
Significantly reduced quality	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Moderately reduced quality	13%	17%	13%	15%	14%	16%	17%	16%	15%	16%
Reduced quality a little	19%	23%	18%	21%	22%	21%	22%	22%	21%	21%
No effect on quality	63%	53%	65%	59%	59%	56%	55%	55%	58%	55%



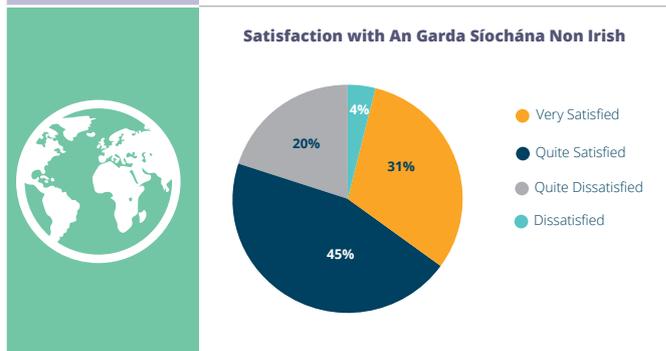
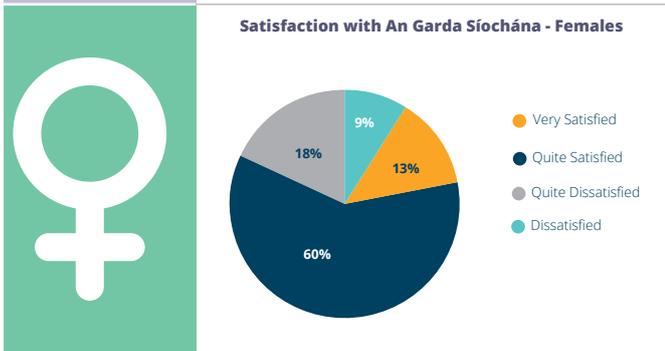
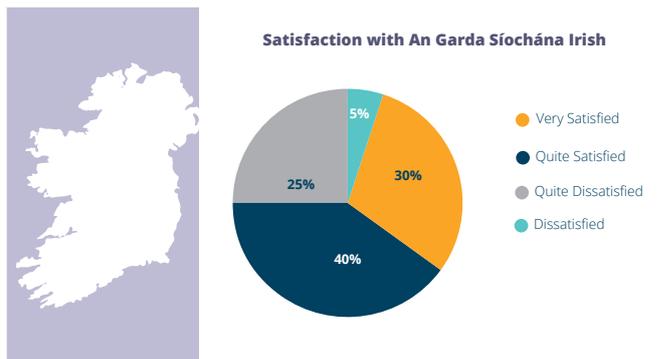
5.4 Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities

	<p>Satisfaction levels with Garda service to local communities were greater for males, than females - (77% for males when 'very satisfied' and 'quite satisfied' were combined, versus 73% for females).</p>
	<p>Continuing to examine this combination for age, those aged 18-24 years, and 65 years and older reported the greatest satisfaction levels (80% and 78% respectively). Respondents in age categories 45-54 and 55-64 years were the least satisfied, with 28 percent being either 'quite' or 'very' dissatisfied, respectively.</p>
	<p>Non-Irish nationals expressed greater satisfaction levels than Irish nationals - (76% satisfaction, compared to 70%). Findings related to age and nationality were statistically significant.</p>

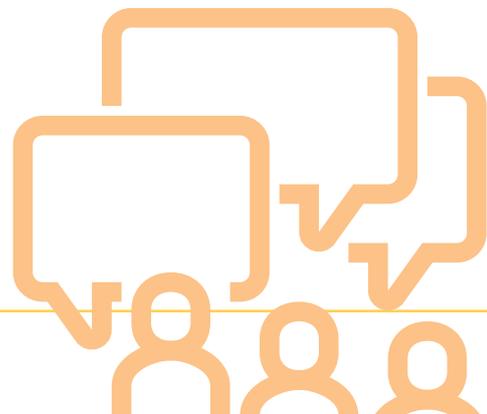
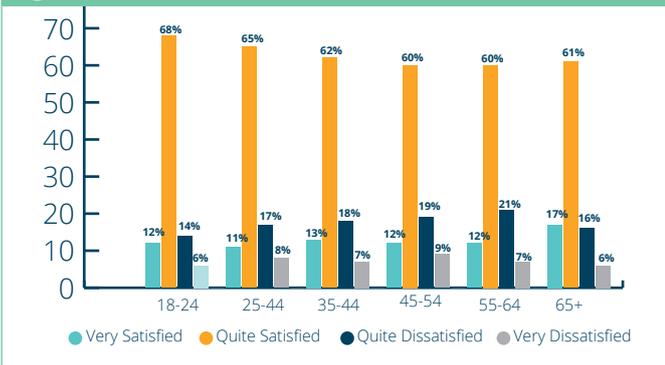
Gender



Nationality



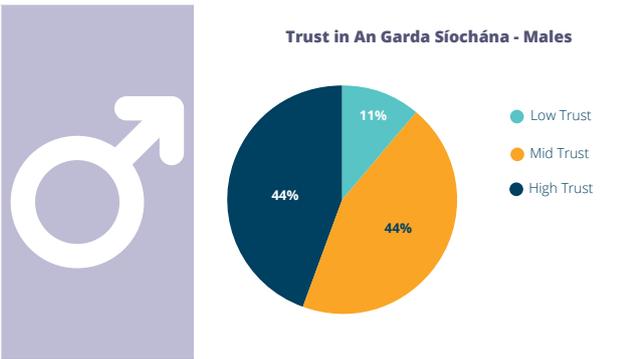
Age - Satisfaction with An Garda Síochána by Age



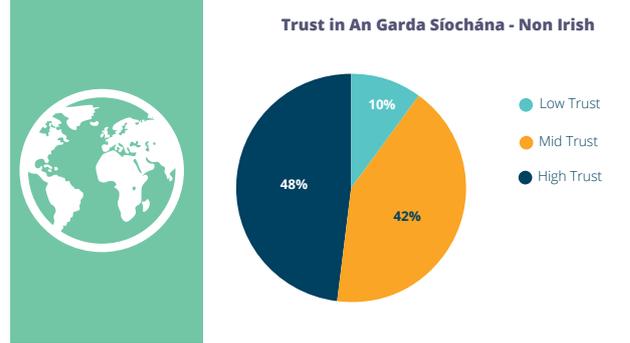
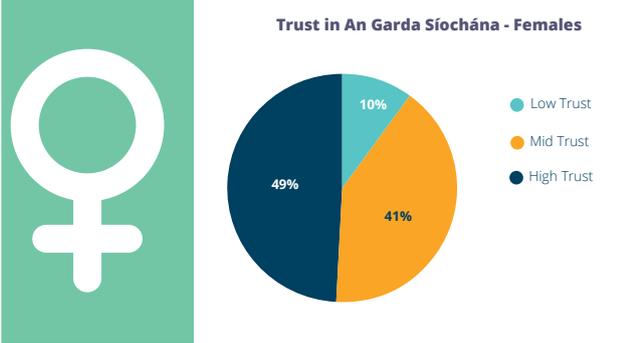
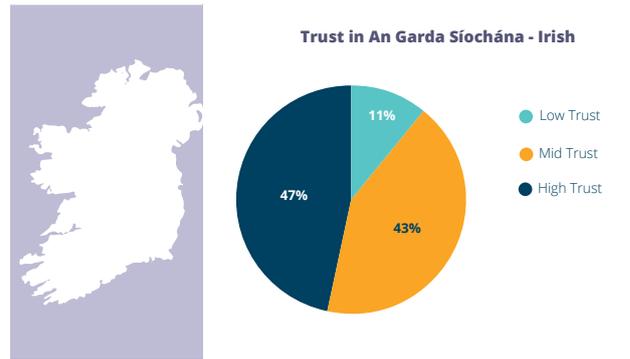
5.5 Trust in An Garda Síochána

	<p>Females expressed greater trust levels in An Garda Síochána, than males, with almost 50 percent of females reporting high trust (44% for males) (statistically significant).</p>
	<p>As the age of respondents increased, 'high trust' also increased, while levels of 'mid trust' decreased. Those aged 65 years and older reported the greatest levels of 'high trust' (64%), compared to 18-24 year olds (33%). Seventeen percent of those aged 25-64 years reported low trust in An Garda Síochána (all findings were statistically significant).</p>
	<p>Trust levels between Irish and non-Irish nationals did not differ notably – 90 percent mid-high trust respectively.</p>

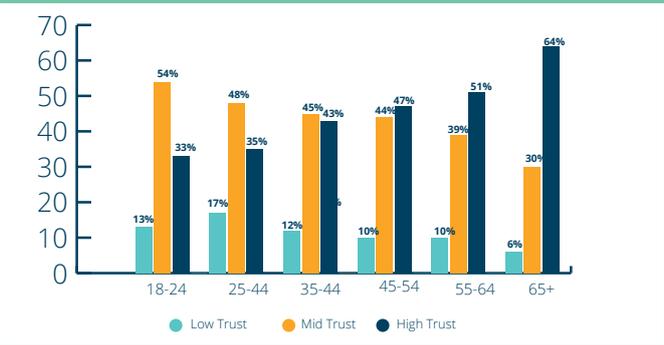
Gender



Nationality

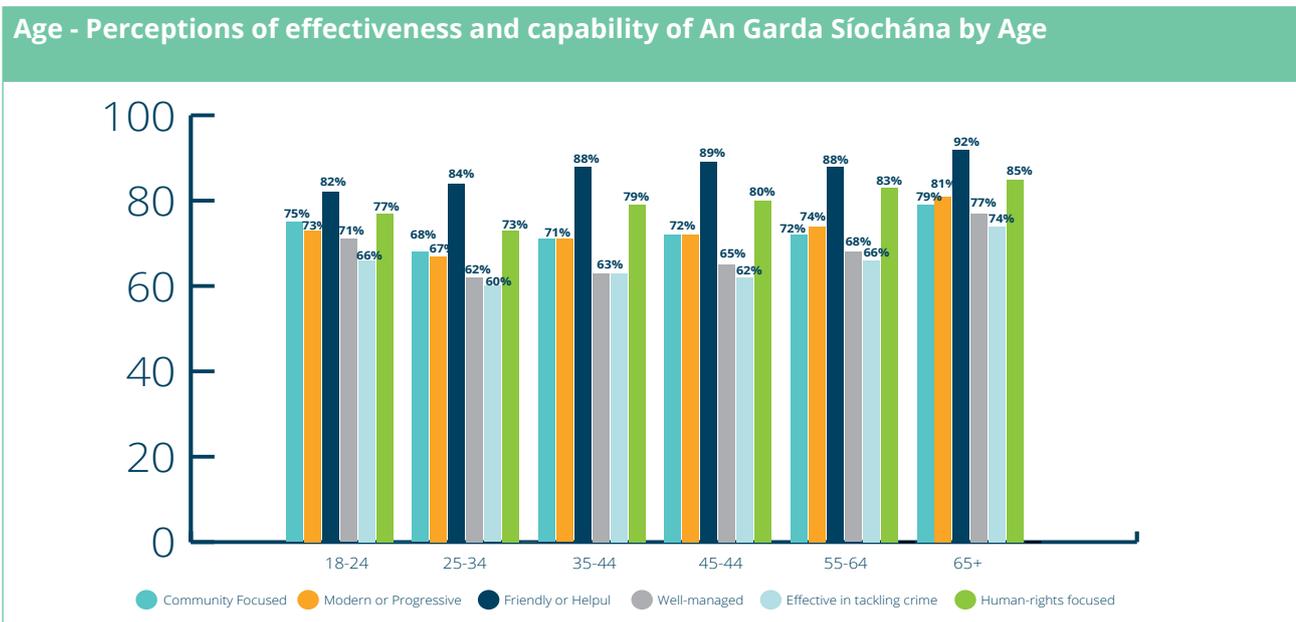
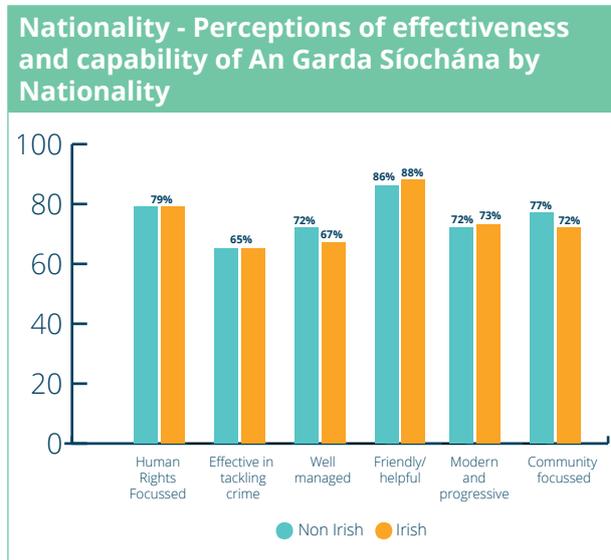
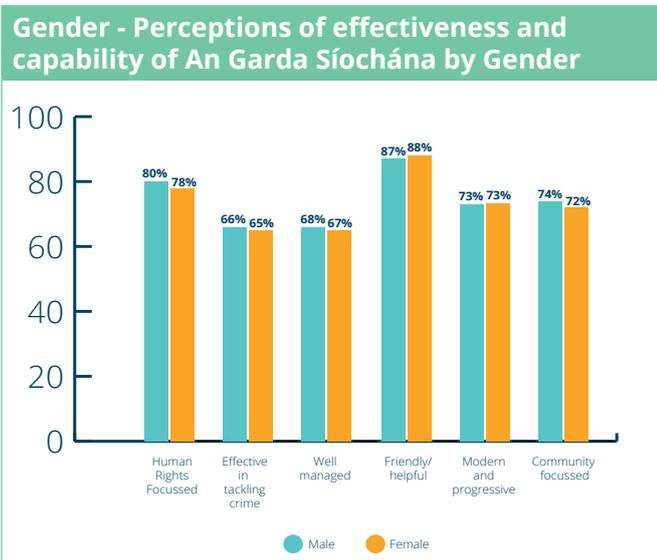


Age - Trust in An Garda Síochána by Age



5.6 Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

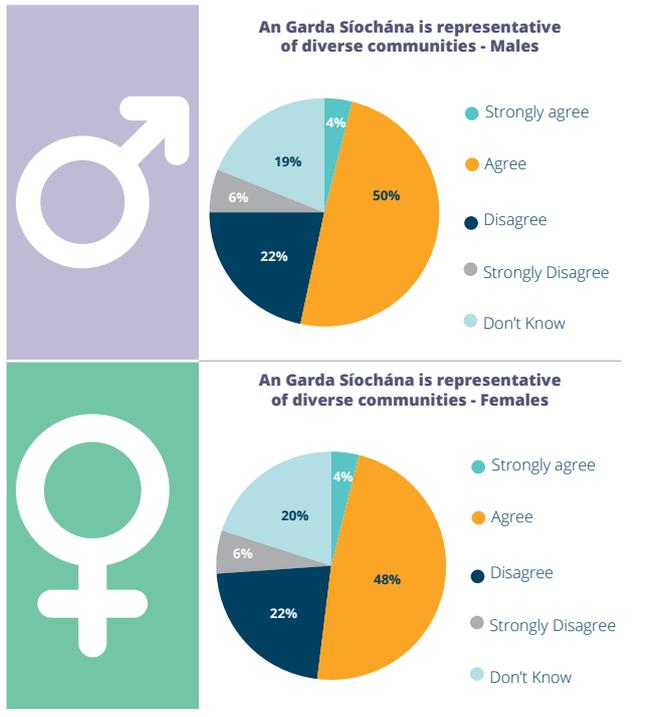
	<p>There were no notable differences between males and females in terms of their perceptions of An Garda Síochána. In line with the total sample, views were positive, particularly around the areas of being human-rights focused and friendly and helpful.</p>
	<p>Respondents aged 65 years and older reported the most positive views of An Garda Síochána compared to other groups (and when compared to the total sample). Those aged 25-44 years were least likely to agree that An Garda Síochána is well-managed or effective in tackling crime, although levels were still above 60 percent.</p>
	<p>Non-Irish nationals were more likely to agree that An Garda Síochána is well-managed (72%), and community-focused (77%), than Irish nationals (67% and 72% respectively), a statistically significant finding.</p>



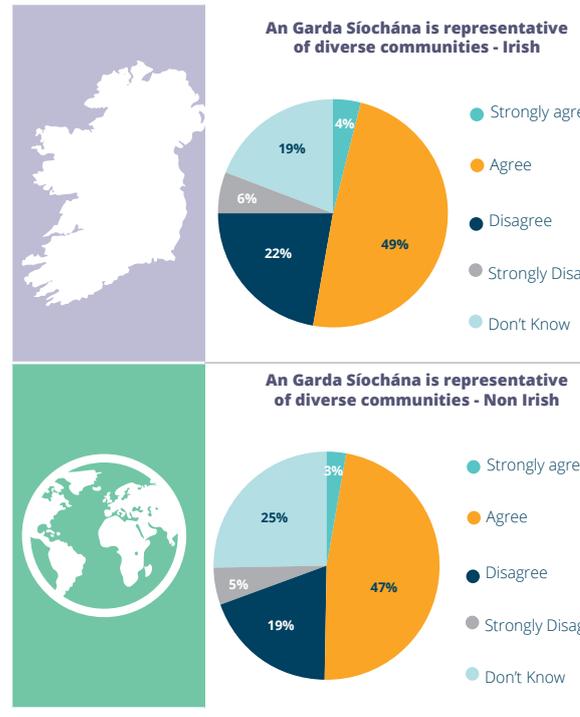
5.7 An Garda Síochána Representative of Diverse Communities?

	<p>Similar agreement levels between males and females about whether An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves, mirrored the main sample (54% and 52% respectively).</p>
	<p>For the most part, and of statistical significance, as age increased, agreement levels also increased, with those aged 65+ expressing the highest agreement levels at 59 percent.</p>
	<p>A high proportion of non-Irish nationals (25%) did not know whether An Garda Síochána is representative (19% for Irish nationals). Both Irish and non-Irish nationals held similar agreement levels about whether An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves – 53 percent for Irish nationals and 50 percent for non-Irish nationals. However, this difference was statistically significant.</p>

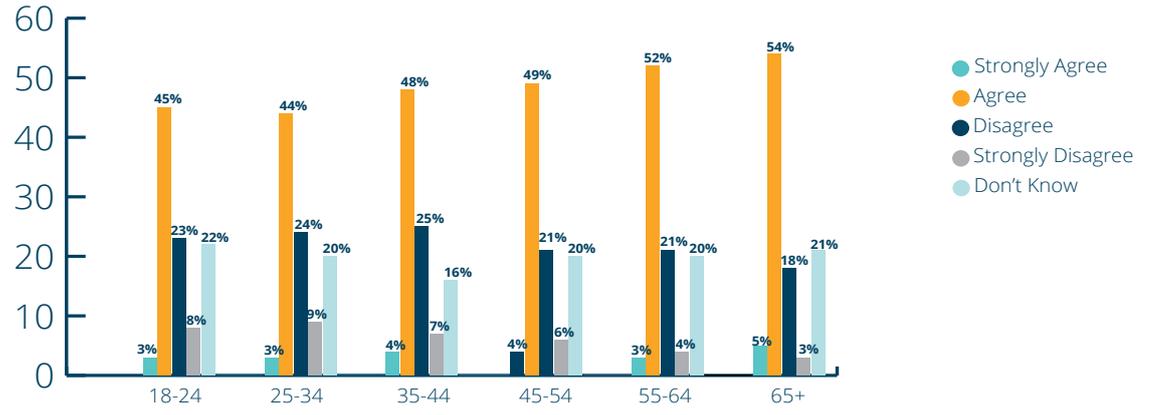
Gender



Nationality



Age - An Garda Síochána is representative of diverse communities by Age



5.8 Awareness of Garda Patrols

Respondents aged 18-24 years reported the most awareness of Garda patrols in their local areas at 54 percent, with non-Irish nationals (52%) reporting greater awareness, than Irish nationals (45%) (both statistically significant findings, and greater than the total sample at 43%). Differences between males and females in terms of awareness were not notable, with males being 2 percent more aware, both figures were in line with the total sample – 46 percent, when ‘don’t knows’ are excluded. While 18-24 year olds reported the most awareness, those aged 55 years and older were the least aware (between 40% and 41%).

Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
Awareness of Garda patrol in local area by demographics										
Aware	47%	45%	54%	49%	49%	45%	40%	41%	45%	52%
Not aware	53%	55%	46%	51%	51%	55%	60%	59%	55%	48%

5.9 Perceptions of Garda Presence

Females, those in older age cohorts and Irish nationals were more likely to consider that there is ‘not enough’ Garda presence in local areas. A greater proportion of females (58%), than males (50%) considered Garda presence in local areas as ‘not enough. Those aged 55 years and older (38%) were far less likely to consider this presence as ‘about right’ than, for example, those aged 18-24 years (62%). Forty-six percent of non-Irish nationals viewed Garda presence in local communities as ‘not enough,’ compared to 55 percent of Irish nationals. All findings were statistically significant.

Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
Perceptions of Garda presence in local area by demographics										
Not enough	50%	58%	36%	47%	51%	59%	62%	62%	55%	46%
About right	49%	42%	62%	51%	49%	41%	38%	38%	44%	54%
Too much	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

5.10 The Gardaí would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason

Agreement levels across all demographic characteristics were high when asked whether Gardaí would treat you with respect should you have contact with them for any reason. Differences between males and females were not notable (89% versus 91%). Generally, as age increased, agreement levels also increased (‘strongly agree’ and ‘agree’ combined), with those aged 65+ expressing the highest level of agreement (94%) (a statistically significant finding). There was no difference in agreement levels between Irish and non-Irish nationals (90% respectively).

Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
The Gardaí would treat you with respect										
Strongly Agree	21%	23%	16%	19%	23%	20%	24%	26%	22%	20%
Agree	68%	68%	69%	69%	67%	69%	67%	68%	68%	70%
Disagree	9%	7%	12%	8%	8%	10%	7%	4%	8%	9%
Strongly disagree	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%



5.11 The Gardaí in my area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are

Differences between men and women, and Irish and non-Irish nationals were not notable in terms of agreement levels about whether Gardaí would treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are. Older age groups expressed the highest agreement levels. Of statistical significance, were differences across age cohorts with agreement levels. Younger age cohorts were more likely to *disagree* that Gardaí would treat you fairly. For example, 35 percent of 18-24 years disagreed with this statement, compared to 16 percent of those aged 65 years and older, or 22 percent of those aged 55-64 years.

 Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
The Gardaí in my area treat everyone fairly										
Strongly Agree	13%	13%	10%	11%	11%	13%	13%	17%	13%	13%
Agree	62%	62%	54%	57%	62%	63%	65%	67%	61%	63%
Disagree	19%	18%	24%	20%	19%	19%	16%	12%	18%	17%
Strongly disagree	7%	8%	11%	12%	7%	5%	6%	4%	8%	6%

5.12 The Gardaí in my area can be relied on to be there when needed

Those aged 65+ were more likely to agree that Gardaí can be relied on to be there when needed, when compared to other age cohorts. Males' and females expressed similar views about whether Gardaí can be relied on to be there when needed (73% and 71% agreement levels, respectively). Respondents aged 65+ were more likely to agree with this statement (79%), compared to, for example, those aged 25-34 years (69%). (Findings related to gender and age were statistically significant). Non-Irish nationals and Irish nationals held very similar views (74% agreement versus 72%).

 Gender/Age/Nationality										
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
The Gardaí in my area can be relied on										
Strongly Agree	10%	11%	8%	9%	11%	10%	11%	14%	11%	10%
Agree	63%	60%	65%	60%	59%	61%	60%	65%	61%	64%
Disagree	21%	21%	20%	22%	23%	23%	22%	17%	21%	21%
Strongly disagree	6%	8%	8%	10%	7%	6%	7%	5%	7%	5%

5.13 Community Relations with the Gardaí are Poor?

Respondents in older age categories held the most positive views regarding Garda-community relations. Of statistical significance, a greater proportion of males (62%) than females (58%) felt community relations with the Gardaí are not poor. With respect to age, positive views about community relations with the Gardaí ranged from 57% for 25-34 years olds to 63% for those aged 65 and over. Differences between Irish and non-Irish nationals were not significant.



	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
Community relations with the Gardaí are poor?										
Strongly Agree	6%	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Agree	33%	35%	37%	37%	33%	34%	32%	32%	34%	33%
Disagree	44%	41%	43%	40%	42%	41%	45%	42%	42%	46%
Strongly disagree	18%	17%	15%	17%	19%	17%	16%	21%	18%	16%

5.14 The Gardaí in my area listen to the concerns of local people

Across all demographic categories, views about Gardaí listening to the concerns of local people were positive. Differences in agreement levels between men and women as to whether Gardaí listen to the concerns of local people were not notable. As with many of the other statements in this section, older age groups were far more likely to agree (84% agreement for 65+), while 25-34 year olds held the lowest agreement levels (71%). Non-Irish nationals were more likely to agree at 80 percent (76% for Irish nationals).

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
The Gardaí in my area listen to the concerns										
Strongly Agree	4%	4%	6%	6%	7%	8%	9%	11%	8%	9%
Agree	69%	67%	68%	65%	68%	67%	66%	73%	68%	71%
Disagree	18%	21%	20%	23%	20%	21%	20%	13%	20%	16%
Strongly disagree	5%	5%	6%	7%	5%	4%	5%	3%	5%	4%

5.15 The Gardaí in my area address the things that matter to the local community

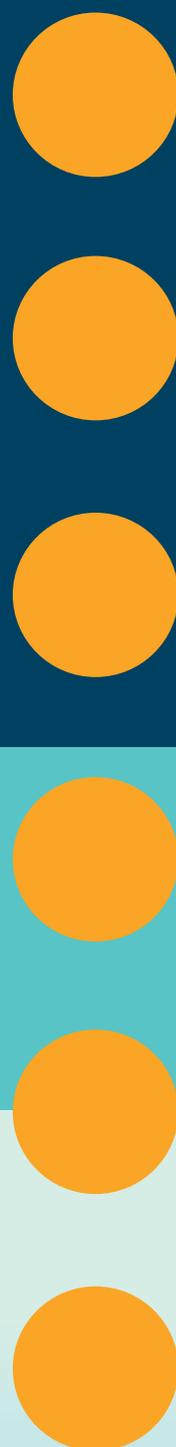
Again, as with previous measures, those aged 65 years and older, as well as non-Irish nationals were more likely to agree that Gardaí address things that matter to the local community. Males' views about Gardaí addressing things that matter to local communities were slightly more positive than females' (76% and 72% agreement levels respectively), although this was not a statistically significant finding. Across the age groups, those aged 65 years and older (81%) held the most positive views, with those in middle age groups (25-44 years) holding the least favourable, although agreement levels still stood at 71 percent. Non-Irish nationals' views were more positive than Irish nationals (79% versus 73% agreement levels) – again, not of statistical significance.

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Irish	Non-Irish
The Gardaí in my area address things that matter										
Strongly Agree	8%	8%	8%	5%	8%	7%	9%	11%	8%	8%
Agree	68%	64%	67%	66%	63%	64%	64%	70%	65%	71%
Disagree	19%	22%	19%	21%	23%	24%	20%	15%	21%	17%
Strongly disagree	5%	6%	6%	8%	6%	5%	6%	4%	6%	4%



Chapter SIX

Victims of crime



In the 2022 survey, the victimisation rate stood at

5.4%



The victim reporting rate was

83%

Satisfaction among victims with how Gardaí handled their case stood at

53%

43%

Felt information received was 'about right'.

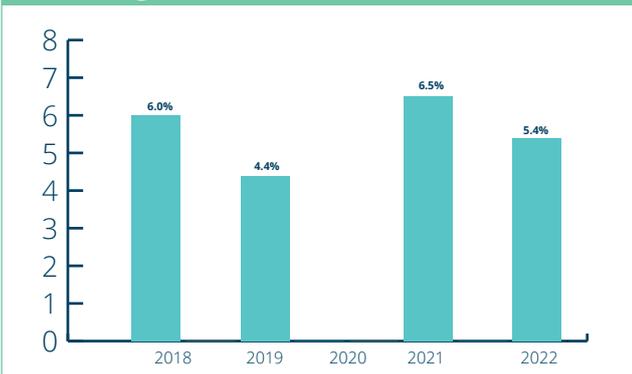
The views of victims of crime are explored in this chapter. It explores how victimisation impacts on perceptions of crime, fear of crime, trust in Gardaí and views of the Garda organisation, as well as aspects of Garda service delivery and expected treatment by Gardaí.

So what does the survey tell us? Victimisation negatively impacts perceptions of the national and local crime problem, and fear of crime levels, which in turn impact quality of life to a greater extent than those who were not a victim. Furthermore, when victims of crime were *dissatisfied* with the service they receive from An Garda Síochána, this had a detrimental effect on trust levels in Gardaí. In addition, perceptions about how they would be treated by Gardaí in terms of respect and fairness, were also negatively impacted by victimisation.

6.1 Victimisation in Ireland

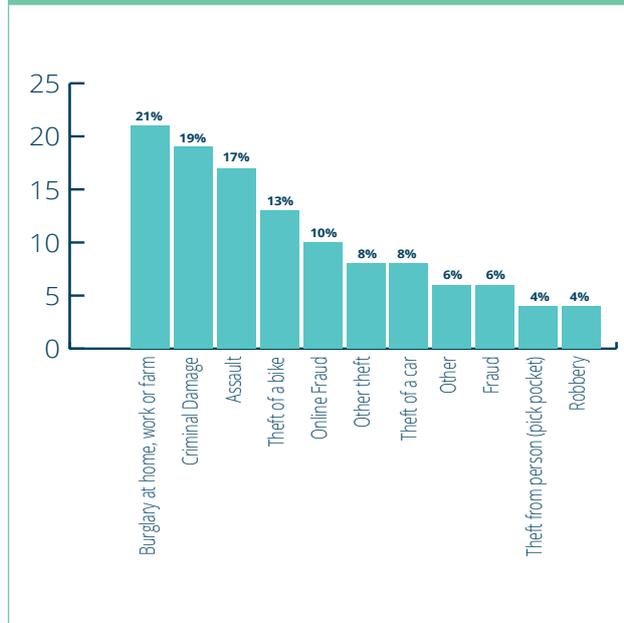
The Garda Public Attitudes Survey measures the percentage of adults aged 18 years and older, who were victims of at least one crime in the 12 months preceding the survey (regardless of whether they reported the crime to the Gardaí or not). This is referred to as the victimisation rate. In 2022, this was 5.4 percent (418 victims of crime, out of 7,699 respondents) – lower than in 2021 (6.5%). Appendix 3 provides a full demographic profile of victims from the 2022 survey. The most common crimes experienced by victims were burglary (21%), criminal damage (19%), and assault (17%) (see figure 48).

Figure 47: Victimisation Rate 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



*2020 missing due to Covid-19.

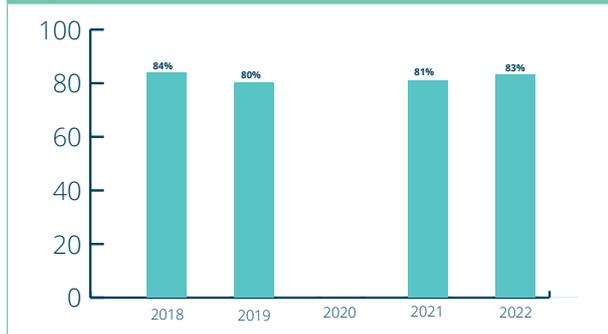
Figure 48: Most Recent Crime Experienced in the last 12 Months



6.1.1 Reporting victimisation to the Gardaí

In 2022, 83 percent of respondents who were victims of crime reported their most recent crime to the Gardaí (81% in 2021) (see figure 49). Reasons stated for not reporting their crime were; the respondent 'dealt with it myself' (37%), 'felt Gardaí could not do anything about it' (25%), or the 'incident was not serious enough' (17%) (see table 12).

Figure 49: Percentage of Victims who Reported their Crime to An Garda Síochána



*2020 missing due to Covid-19.

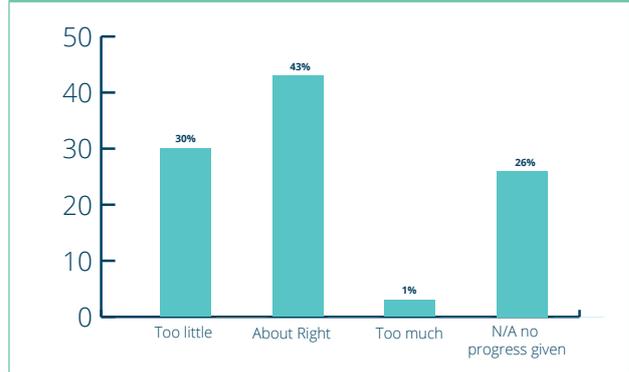
Table 12: Reason's for not Reporting to Gardaí

Reasons for not reporting crime	%
Dealt with it myself	37%
Felt Gardaí could not do anything about it	25%
Incident not serious enough	17%
Reported it to another authority	16%
Other reason	10%
Felt gardaí would not do anything about it	13%
Did not want to involve Gardaí	4%
Fear of reprisal from perpetrators	2%
No need to make insurance claim	1%

6.2 Garda service to victims of crime

When asked about the adequacy of information provided by Gardaí following their crime, 43 percent felt this was 'about right' (8 percentage points lower than in 2021). Thirty percent felt it was 'too little' (28% in 2021), while 26 percent reported receiving no progress update on their investigation (19% in 2021).

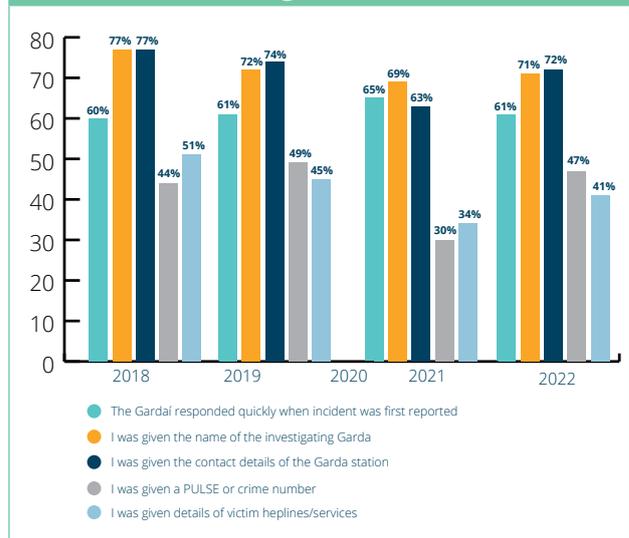
Figure 50: Information Provided to Victims



However, exploring this further, we can see that improvements in certain areas of Garda service are notable since 2021 - being given the contact details of the Garda station (72% compared to 63% in 2021), the incident Pulse number (47% compared to 30% in 2021), and details of victims' helplines (41% compared to 34% in 2021,) (see figure 51).⁹ Other elements of Garda service were:

- 61% held the view that the Gardaí responded quickly to the incident. (65% in 2021)
- 71% reported that they received the name of the investigating Garda. (69% in 2021).
- 65% reported that they were contacted by phone or in person after the incident (an answer option added in 2021). (66% in 2021).

Figure 51: Garda Service to Victims of Crime 2018-2022 (excluding 2020).

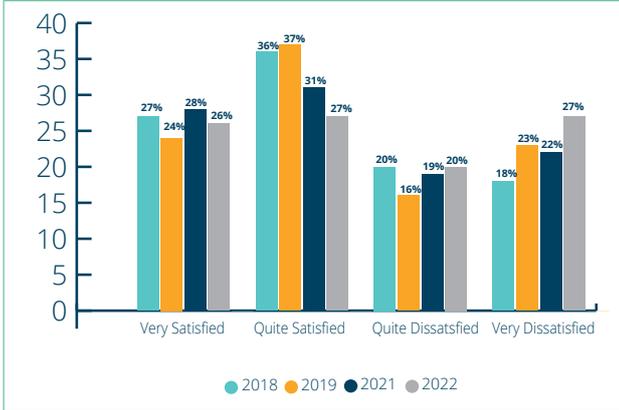


6.2.1 Satisfaction with Garda service among victims of crime

In 2022, 53 percent of victims who reported their crime were satisfied with the way the incident was handled by Gardaí ('very satisfied' and 'quite satisfied') – 6 percentage points lower than in 2021.

⁹ As in 2021, 2022 figures include answers with 'not applicable.' within survey responses, the 2021 figures also include this response.

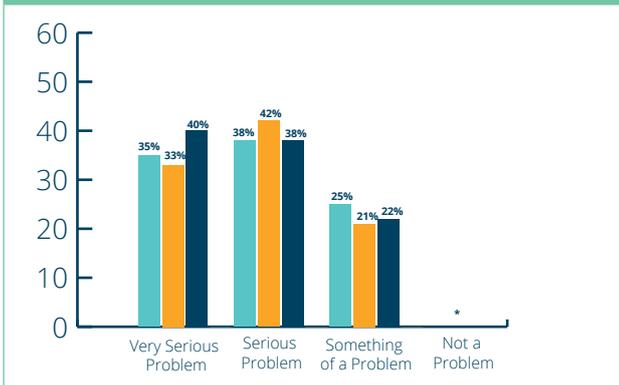
Figure 52: Satisfaction among Victims of Crime 2018-2022 (excluding 2020)



6.3 Does victimisation, and victim satisfaction with Garda service, impact perceptions of national and local crime?

When the impact of victimisation on perceptions of national crime is examined, it can be seen from figure 53 that victims of crime were more likely to view national crime as ‘a very serious problem’ or ‘serious problem’ (73%). Furthermore, victims who were dissatisfied with Garda service were even more likely to hold this view (78% of dissatisfied victims viewed national crime as either ‘a very serious problem’ or ‘serious problem’).

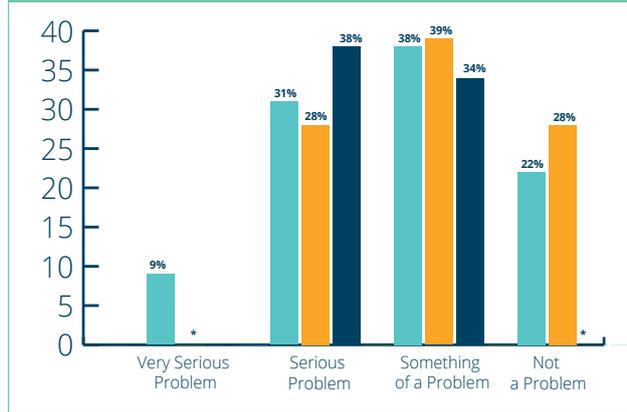
Figure 53: Perceptions of National Crime by Victim Satisfaction



* Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30.

Local crime was more likely to be viewed by victims overall as ‘something of a problem’ or ‘not a problem’ (60%), while 40 percent viewed it as ‘a very serious problem’ and ‘serious problem’ combined. Thirty-eight percent of dissatisfied victims viewed local crime as a ‘serious problem’, compared to 28 percent of satisfied victims (See figure 54).

Figure 54: Perceptions of Local Crime by Victim Satisfaction



*Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30.

6.4 Does victimisation impact chosen policing priorities?

Policing priorities for victims of crime were ‘sexual offences,’ ‘domestic abuse,’ ‘assaults’ and ‘human trafficking’ (along with illegal weapons), with non-crime victims holding similar views (see table 13).

Table 13: Policing Priorities by Victimization

	Not a crime victim	Crime victim
Sexual Offences	91%	88%
Domestic Abuse	89%	86%
Human Trafficking	86%	80%
Assaults	85%	84%
Illegal Weapons	84%	80%
Drugs Offences	79%	71%
Robberies	78%	73%
Burglaries	80%	75%
Hate Crime	76%	71%
Criminal Damage	71%	68%
Fraud	70%	68%
Road Safety	65%	58%
Public Order Offences	57%	54%
Traffic Offences	43%	40%

6.5 Does victimisation impact fear of crime levels?

In general, victimisation negatively impacted levels of fear of crime. Sixty-one percent of crime victims had ‘a lot of fears’ or ‘some fears’ about crime, compared to 36 percent of non-crime victims. Equally, non-crime victims were more likely to report that fear of crime had no impact on their quality of life (63%), compared to crime victims (32%) (see figure 56).

Figure 55: Victimization and Fear of Crime

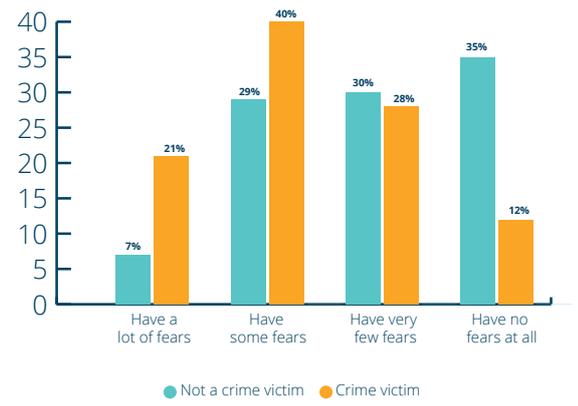
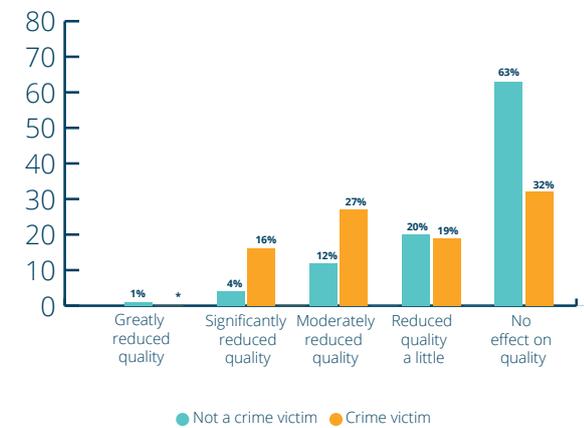


Figure 56: Victimization and the Effect of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life

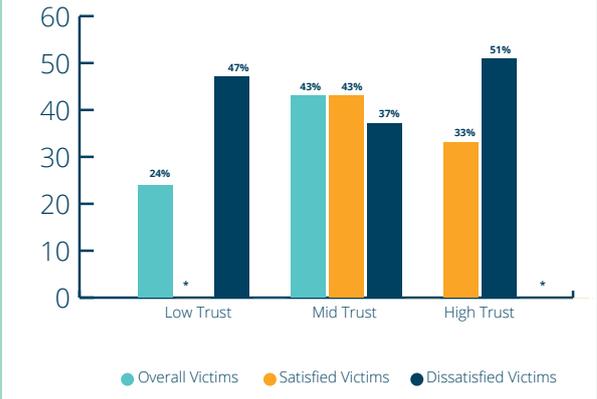


*does not appear in chart as cell count under 30

6.6 Does victimisation and satisfaction with Garda service, effect trust in An Garda Síochána?

As would be expected, and as seen in previous years, dissatisfaction with the service received among victims of crime negatively impacted trust levels in An Garda Síochána. However, despite this 76 percent of victims of crime reported mid-high trust levels. Among dissatisfied victims, this figure decreased to 37 percent who expressed mid trust, with 47 percent reporting low trust (see figure 57).

Figure 57: Trust by Victim Satisfaction Type

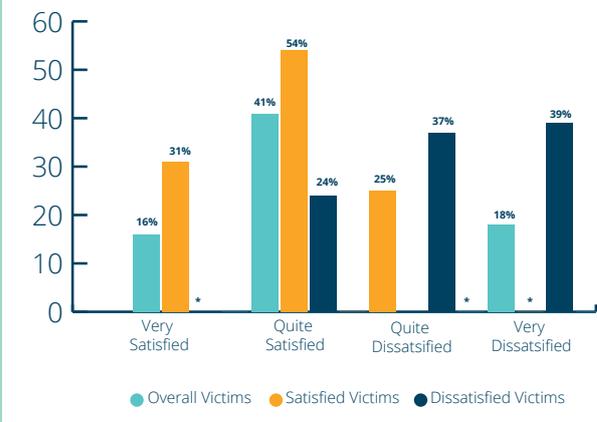


*Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30.

6.7 Does victimisation impact satisfaction with Garda service to the local community?

Dissatisfied victims were more likely to be dissatisfied with Garda service in general to their local communities – 76 percent, compared to 43 percent of victims overall (see figure 58).

Figure 58: Satisfaction with Service to Local Community by Victim Satisfaction Type



*Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30.

6.8 Does victimisation impact on perceptions of An Garda Síochána?

Being the victim of a crime negatively impacted perceptions of An Garda Síochána, across all areas (see figure 59). Differences were particularly pronounced around the areas of management within An Garda Síochána, and whether it is modern and progressive (21% and 20% differences, respectively). (statistically significant).

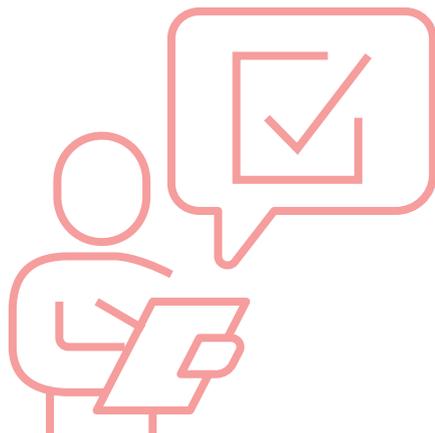
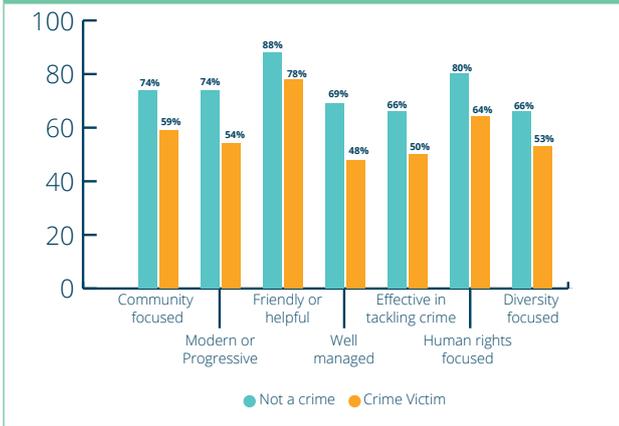


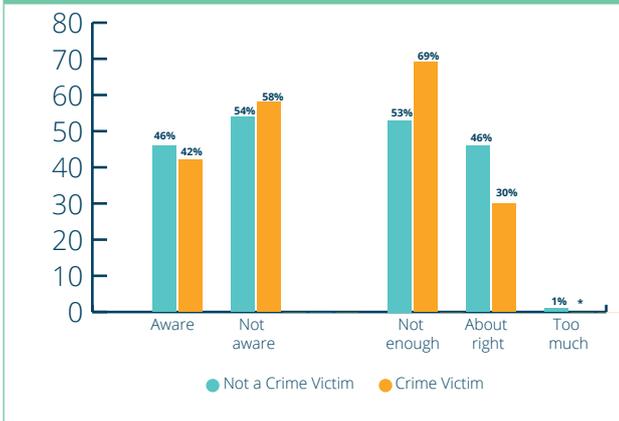
Figure 59: Victimisation by Perceptions of An Garda Síochána



6.9 Does victimisation impact awareness of Garda patrol/ perceptions of Garda presence?

Continuing the negative impact of victimisation on perceptions of Garda service delivery, it can be seen from figure 60 that crime victims were less likely to be aware of Garda patrols (42% versus 46% for non-victims), and were *more* likely to perceive Garda presence in their local areas as 'not enough' (69% versus 53% of non-victims).

Figure 60: Victimisation by Awareness of Patrols and Perceptions of Garda Presence

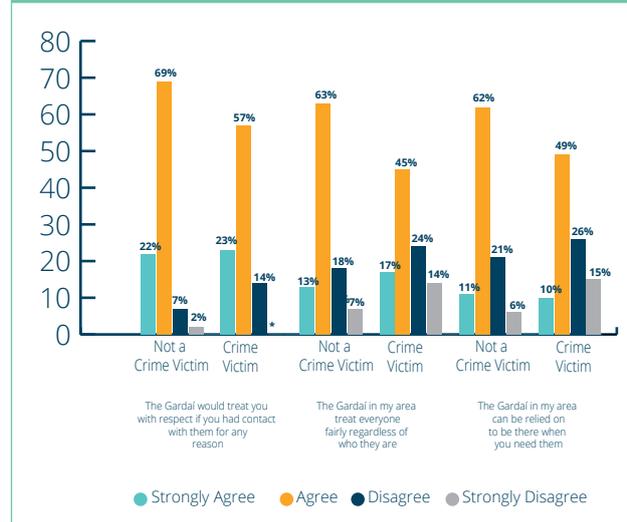


6.10 Victimisation and impact on views about equality of treatment by Gardaí

Figures 61(a and b) explore how victimisation impacts perceptions of the Garda organisation. Across all areas, it can be seen that these are negatively impacted for victims of crime. For example, 91 percent of non-crime victims felt that

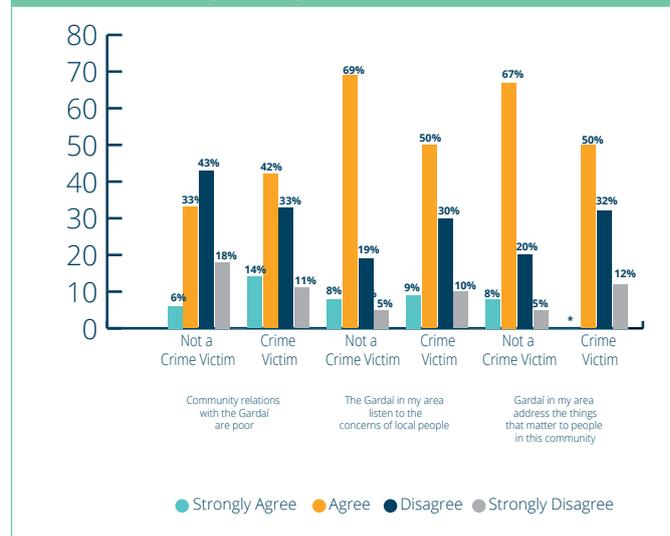
Gardaí would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason, compared to 80 percent of crime victims. Similarly, 77 percent of non-crime victims felt that Gardaí listen to the concerns of local people, compared to 59 percent of those who had been victims of crime.

Figure 61 (a): Views on Equality of Treatment by Victimisation (Part 1)



* Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30

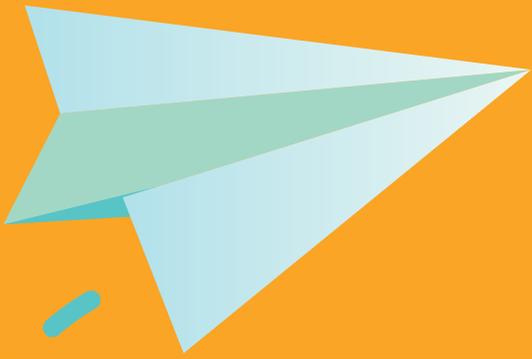
Figure 61 (b): Views on Equality of Treatment by Victimisation (Part 2)



* Does not appear in chart as cell count under 30

Chapter **SEVEN**

Young Person's
Sample



Following a break in series in 2020 due to the Covid pandemic, the 2022 Garda Public Attitudes Survey sees a return to the inclusion of a young person’s sample. However, as mentioned in chapter one of this report, due to a reduced fieldwork timeframe, the sample size is reduced compared to pre-2020, when approximately 600, 16 and 17-year-olds were surveyed annually. The 2022 survey consists of 389 young people. It is intended that from 2023 onwards, the sample size will be increased to approximately 1,000, 16 and 17-year-olds, as the fieldwork will be conducted throughout the 12 months of the year.

It is important to keep in mind that in addition to the low sample size in 2022, the sample is *unweighted* (similar to previous years). Findings should, therefore, be treated with caution, as indicative only, and as simply a snapshot of views. Analysis focuses on high level findings only. Despite this, capturing the views of 16 and 17-year-olds is considered vital so that this important cohort of Irish society are given a voice as to their views of crime, policing in Ireland and An Garda Síochána. Gathering these views allows us to understand areas where early interventions may be necessary in order to shape our service to young people now, and as they move into adulthood. **Point to note: when interpreting the tables and figures in this chapter, any percentage less than 8 percent will have a ‘n’ number of 30 or less.**

7.1 Demographics

In 2022, the difference in male/female distribution was not notable among the young person’s sample (51% vs. 49%), similar to the adult sample. The vast majority of this cohort’s nationality (93%) was Irish (for adults this was 87%). In addition, both samples had similar distributions across region and area. See table 14 for a breakdown of demographic and area information.

Table 14: Young Person’s Sample Profile 2022

Gender		Social Class		Region	
Male	51%	AB	15%	Dublin	25%
Female	49%	C1	33%	Leinster (excluding Dublin)	25%
		C2	27%	Munster	29%
		DE	23%	Connaught or Ulster	20%
		F	3%		

Area	Nationality	Ethnicity	Religion
City	20%	Irish 93%	Roman Catholic 76%
Other Urban	44%	UK 1%	Other Christian 5%
Rural	37%	Polish 2%	Church of Ireland 5%
		Indian 1%	Islam 1%
		Lithuania 1%	Other 1%
		Other 3%	No religion 8%
			Refused 5%

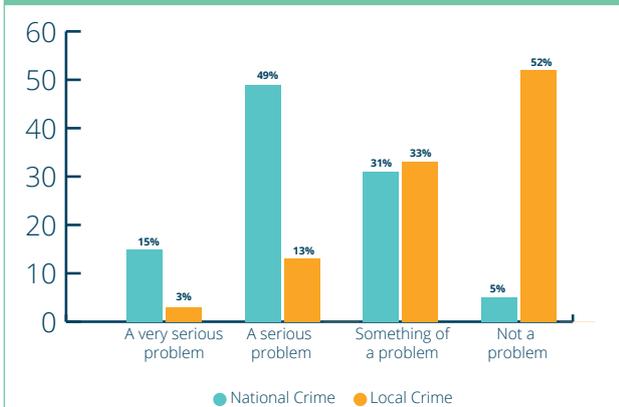
7.2 Young People’s Perceptions of Crime in Ireland and Policing Priorities

7.2.1 Perceptions of Crime

As with the adult sample, the majority of young people surveyed considered national crime to be more of a problem than local crime (64% considered national crime ‘a very serious’ or ‘serious’ problem, compared to 16% for local crime). Thirty-three percent considered local

crime to be 'something of a problem', while 52 percent viewed it as 'not a problem' (45% for adults) (see figure 62).

Figure 62: Perceptions of the Seriousness of National and Local Crime



7.2.2 Policing Priorities for 16 and 17-Year-Olds

In terms of the policing priorities on which An Garda Síochána should focus, the views of 16 and 17-year-olds mirrored those of the adult sample. Sexual offences, domestic abuse and human trafficking were ranked as the highest priority. Areas of difference were, for example, the percentage of young people who ranked burglaries, robberies and fraud as their top priority (69%, 69% and 59% respectively). In the adult sample, these percentages were 79 percent, 78 percent and 70 percent respectively, indicating greater emphasis placed on property crime and fraud by adults, than young people (see table 15).

Table 15: Policing Priorities for An Garda Síochána 16 and 17-year-olds

Policing Priorities	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Sexual Offences	91%	6%	3%
Domestic Abuse	88%	9%	3%
Human Trafficking	86%	9%	6%
Assaults	81%	15%	4%
Illegal Weapons	83%	12%	6%
Burglaries	69%	26%	4%
Drugs Offences	75%	19%	6%
Robberies	69%	28%	4%
Hate Crime	71%	22%	7%
Criminal Damage	67%	27%	6%
Fraud	59%	33%	8%
Road Safety	59%	33%	9%
Public Order Offences	46%	40%	14%
Traffic Offences	39%	42%	19%

7.3 Worry about Victimization and Fear of Crime

7.3.1 Perceived likelihood of victimisation among 16 and 17-year-olds

A greater proportion of young people do not worry about themselves (56%), or someone they live with (57%), becoming victims of crime, when compared to the adult sample (49% and 46% respectively). Twenty-five percent of 16 and 17-year-olds worry about someone they live with being victimised (personal injury, property theft or damage or cybercrime) - 30 percent in the adult sample. However, fewer young people worry about property theft or damage for themselves (5%) or someone they live with (4%), than in the adult sample (15% and 12% respectively) (see table 63).

Figure 63: Perceived Likelihood of Victimization 16 and 17-year-olds



7.3.2 Fear about the level of crime in Ireland and impact of this fear on quality of life

As figure 64 highlights, in the 2022 survey, younger people had fewer fears about crime, than the adult sample (83% reported 'very few fears' or 'no fears', compared to 63% of adults). Equally, 16 percent of 16 and 17-year-olds reported having 'some fears,' compared to 29 percent for those 18 years and older. In terms of how fear impacts quality of life, 69 percent of young people reported no impact (58% for adults), while 30 percent reported that fear of crime reduced quality of life 'a little,' or 'moderately' (36% for adults) (see figure 65).

Figure 64: Fear of Crime among 16 and 17-year-olds

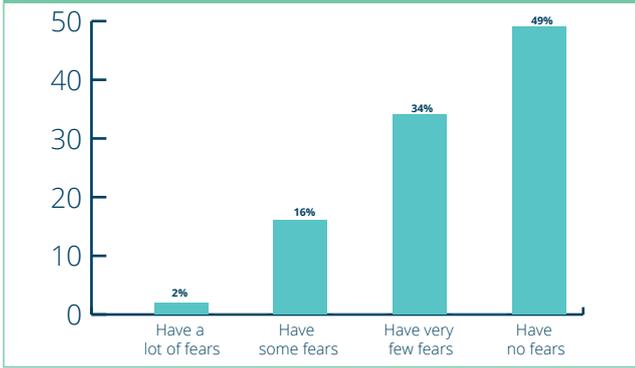
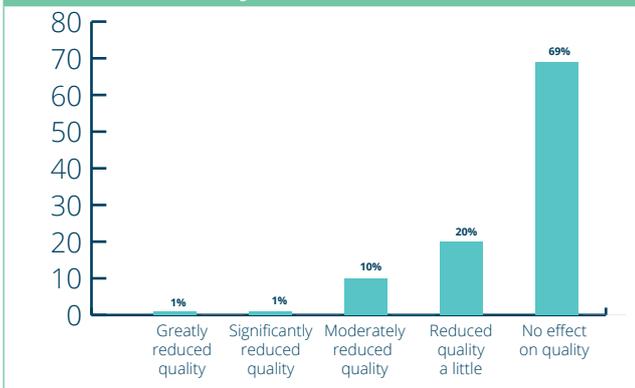


Figure 65: Impact of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life 16 and 17-year-olds



7.4 Satisfaction with and Trust in An Garda Síochána

7.4.1 Satisfaction with Garda service to local communities among 16 and 17-year-olds

The proportion of respondents who answered ‘don’t know’ to how satisfied they are with Garda service to their communities stood at 16 percent – this figure was less than 10 percent in the adult sample and, therefore, excluded from analysis. For young people, with ‘don’t knows’ excluded, satisfaction (‘very satisfied’ and ‘quite satisfied’) stood at 87 percent (75% for adults). When ‘don’t know’ responses were included, satisfaction levels stood at 72 percent.

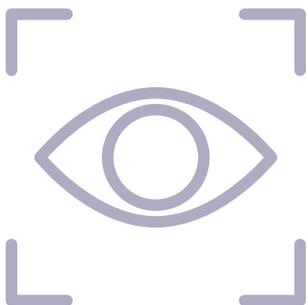
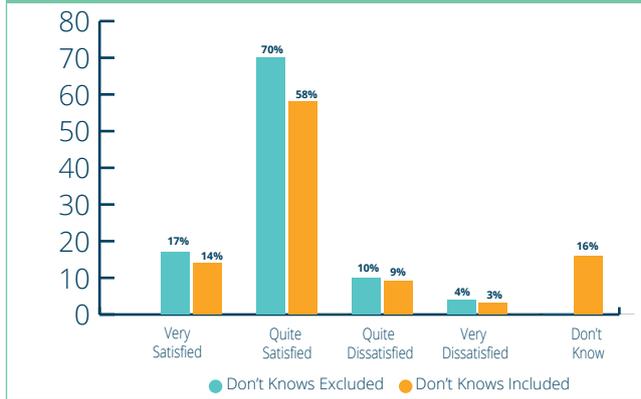


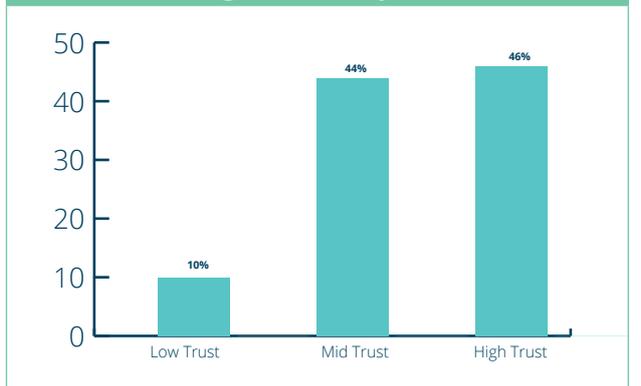
Figure 66: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities 16 and 17-year-olds



7.4.2 Trust in An Garda Síochána

As in the adult sample, young people in the 2022 survey held large levels of mid-high trust in An Garda Síochána – 90% (trust was quantified in the same way as in the adult sample). The proportion of respondents with *low* trust in the Gardaí stood at 10 percent (see figure 67).

Figure 67: Levels of Trust in An Garda Síochána among 16 and 17-year-olds



7.5 Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

Young peoples' perceptions of An Garda Síochána were very positive. Indeed, in all but one area their views were *more* positive than the adult sample (for agreement levels that Gardaí are ‘friendly and helpful,’ views were exactly the same) (figure 68 presents these figures ‘excluding ‘don’t knows’ (these ranged between 10% (friendly or helpful) and 34% (well-manged)). For example, in terms of agreement levels that An Garda Síochána is ‘well-managed’ and ‘modern and progressive,’ young people were 12 percent more likely to agree with these statements, than adults. Similarly, 70 percent of young people felt An Garda Síochána is representative of diverse communities, compared to 53 percent of the adult sample – however, there was a high proportion of ‘don’t know’ responses to this question (27%) (see figure 69).

Figure 68: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána among 16 and 17-year-olds

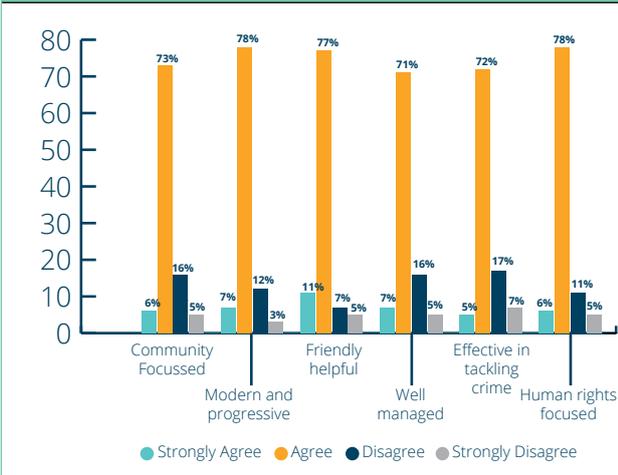


Figure 70: Awareness of Garda Patrols 16 and 17-year-olds

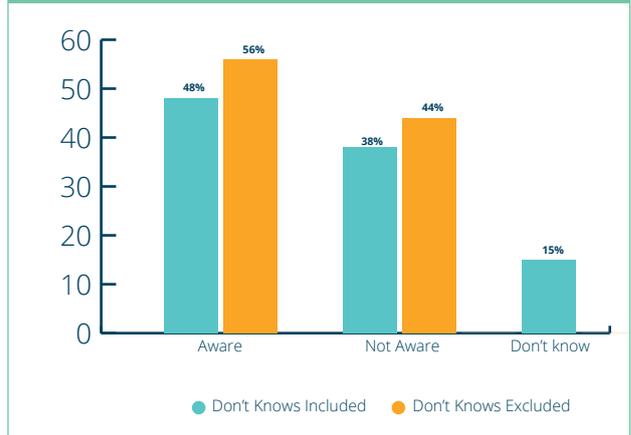


Figure 69: Perception of An Garda Síochána being Representative of Diverse Communities

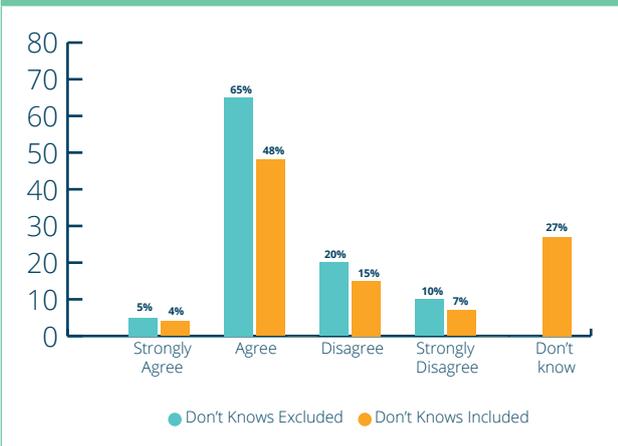
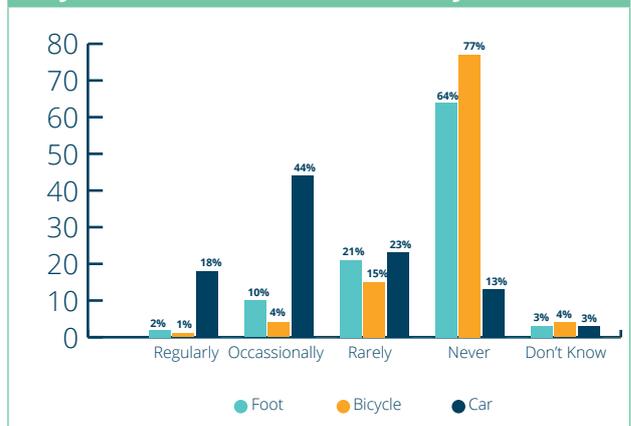


Figure 71: Perception of Frequency of Foot, Bicycle and Car Patrol 16 and 17-year-olds



7.6 Garda Visibility and Perceptions of Garda Presence

7.6.1 Awareness of Garda patrols among 16 and 17-year-olds

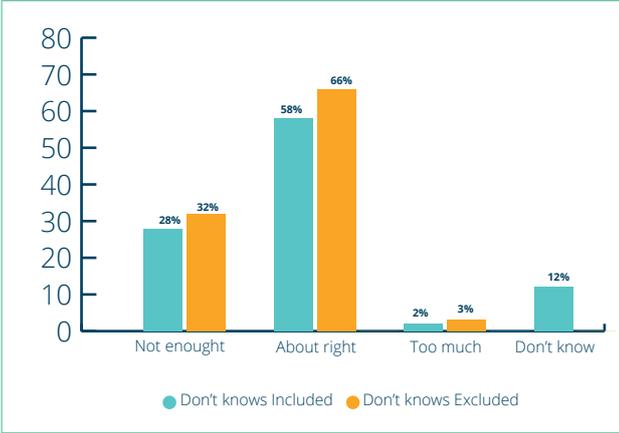
Differing views between young people and adults were not notable in terms of each group's awareness of Garda patrols (48% versus 43%). However, 38 percent of young people reported being unaware of these patrols, 13 percentage points lower than adults (51%). Of note, a greater proportion of young people (15%) reported 'don't know' to this question (6% in the adult sample) (see figure 70).

Young people were less likely to report seeing Gardaí patrolling by car, foot or bicycle. Indeed, far fewer young people reported seeing Gardaí regularly patrol by car (18%), than adults (52%). Twenty-three percent reported rarely seeing this, compared to 7 percent of adults (see figure 71).

7.6.2 Perception of Garda presence

When 16 and 17-year-olds were asked about their opinion of Garda presence in their local areas, 66 percent were of the view that this is 'about right'. Thirty-two percent felt it was 'not enough.' The views of adults were less favourable – 45 percent and 54 percent respectively (see figure 72, in which analyses with 'don't know' responses are also presented).

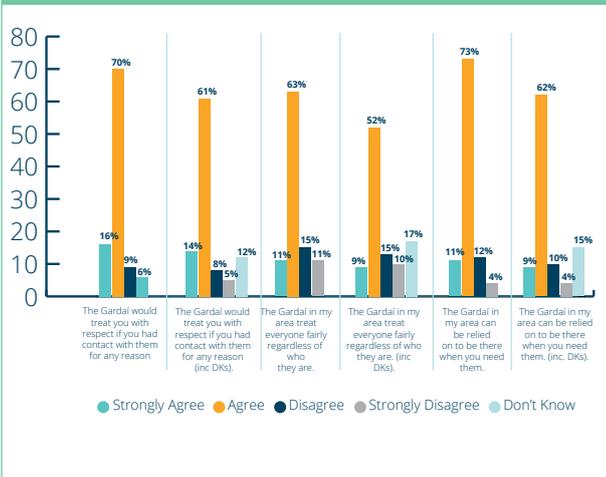
Figure 72: Perceptions of Garda Presence among 16 and 17-year-olds



7.7 Treatment by An Garda Síochána

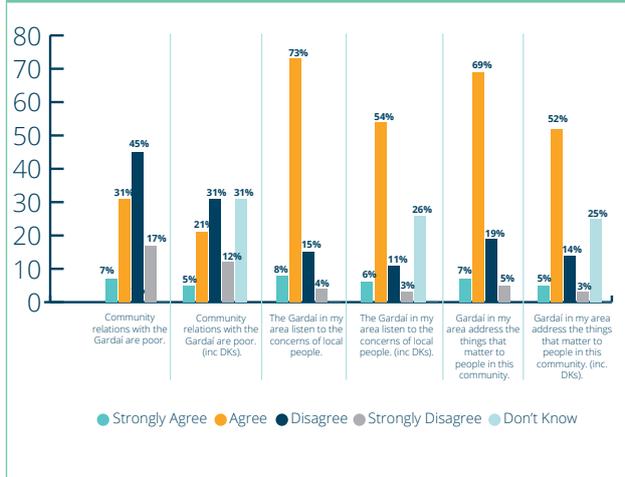
The young people surveyed in 2022 held positive views about being treated fairly, and with respect, if they had contact with Gardai for any reason – although these views were less favourable than adults – 75 percent agreed that they would be treated with respect, while 61 percent felt that Gardai would treat them fairly (for adults these figures were 83% and 63% respectively).

Figure 73: Expected Treatment by An Garda Síochána (Part 1)



Sixteen and 17-year-olds' views about the reliability of An Garda Síochána were also positive (71% agreement), while 60 percent felt Gardai listen to the concerns of local people. Fifty-nine percent of young respondents were of the view that Gardai address things that matter in their community, while 43 percent *disagreed* that Garda-community relations are poor (see figures 73 and 74 for findings excluding 'don't know' responses).

Figure 74: Expected Treatment by An Garda Síochána (Part 2)



Appendix 1

Interpreting tables and figures

Frequency and percentages tables are used to explore survey responses within this report. Changes or differences are measured for statistical significance. Where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, post-hoc analysis of chi square contingency tables, using the adjusted residual method was completed.

One issue with lower sample sizes is they may provide unreliable findings, as well as presenting confidentiality issues. As such, any cell size with fewer than 30 weighted/unweighted respondents are represented by a dash. In figures/charts it is displayed as an asterisk. (this does not apply to the young person's sample due to the small sample size). However, it should be noted, percentages for those cell sizes greater than 30 are based on total number of responses for that column. A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category (e.g. 'agreement' is made up of 'strongly agree' plus 'agree') identified in the figures or tables by summing two or more percentages. The percentage has been recalculated for the single combined category and therefore may differ by one or two percentage points from the sum of the percentages derived from the figures and tables. Some questions in the survey allow respondents to choose multiple responses. These percentages will not sum to 100 percent with the other percentages presented. Finally, not all columns where percentages are

used will add up to 100 per cent. This is due to the rounding of figures.

As noted previously, the Garda Public Attitudes Survey is a survey of a random sample of the Irish population. The margin of error has been calculated at +/-1.1 percent for the adult sample. When analysis is conducted on smaller samples, the margin of error increases - a factor to be considered when examining, for example, victims of crime.

Preliminary analysis of all variables was completed to assess the proportion of 'don't know' responses. A decision was then taken as to whether they were to be excluded from subsequent analyses. For questions where 'don't know' responses accounted for less than 10 percent, they were excluded from analysis and are not presented. In cases where 'don't know' responses totalled 10 percent or more of respondents' replies, analysis including and excluding such responses are presented for completeness (with the analysis including 'don't knows' presented in the appendices).

The tables in Appendix 2 use a breakdown of social class as used by market research companies. Table 2, in the introductory chapter, sets out the definition of these social classes. The tables also break down responses by geographical areas, including 'city', 'other urban' and 'rural'. 'City' areas are city boroughs, 'other urban' is any area with a population between 1,500 and 10,000 and 'rural' areas have a population of less than 1,500.



Appendix 2

The tables and charts in the following appendices present the main findings by *social class* and *urban/rural divide*. Note: As stated earlier in the report, the sample is representative of the population in terms of gender, age, social class and nationality. However, it is not representative of urban/rural divide.

Perceptions of Crime

Table 1: Perceptions of National Crime by Social Class Grouping

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
Perceptions of National Crime					
A very serious problem	24%	28%	34%	33%	31%
A serious problem	38%	43%	43%	43%	52%
Something of a problem	34%	25%	19%	20%	17%
Not a problem	5%	5%	4%	4%	0%

Table 2: Perceptions of Local Crime by Social Class Grouping

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
Perceptions of Local Crime					
A very serious problem	3%	4%	6%	6%	3%
A serious problem	11%	13%	16%	17%	8%
Something of a problem	40%	38%	37%	34%	30%
Not a problem	47%	45%	42%	43%	59%

Table 3: Perceptions of National Crime by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
Perceptions of National Crime			
A very serious problem	29%	29%	30%
A serious problem	38%	42%	46%
Something of a problem	27%	23%	20%
Not a problem	6%	5%	2%

Table 4: Perceptions of Local Crime by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
Perceptions of National Crime			
A very serious problem	10%	5%	2%
A serious problem	19%	15%	10%
Something of a problem	37%	39%	33%
Not a problem	34%	41%	56%

Table 5: Perceptions of National Crime by Contact Type

	Self-initiated contact	Garda initiated contact	No contact
	Perceptions of National Crime by Contact		
A very serious problem	31%	36%	30%
A serious problem	42%	36%	43%
Something of a problem	23%	26%	23%
Not a problem	3%	-	4%

Table 6: Perceptions of Local Crime by Contact Type

	Self-initiated contact	Garda initiated contact	No contact
	Perceptions of Local Crime by Contact		
A very serious problem	7%	-	4%
A serious problem	21%	12%	13%
Something of a problem	41%	46%	35%
Not a problem	32%	38%	47%



Policing Priorities

Table 7: Policing Priorities by Social Class, Region and Urban/Rural Divide

Policing Priorities	Social Class					Region				Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	Dublin	Rest of Leinster	Monster	Connacht and Ulster	City	Other Urban	Rural
Sexual Offences	88%	92%	91%	90%	92%	94%	88%	87%	96%	88%	91%	92%
Domestic Abuse	86%	89%	89%	90%	92%	92%	86%	87%	93%	86%	89%	91%
Human Trafficking	82%	87%	87%	86%	87%	90%	84%	84%	88%	84%	87%	86%
Assaults	82%	87%	86%	85%	86%	90%	83%	81%	88%	85%	86%	85%
Illegal weapons	77%	84%	85%	85%	83%	86%	81%	82%	85%	79%	85%	84%
Burglaries	72%	78%	81%	82%	86%	79%	78%	77%	85%	75%	79%	82%
Drugs Offences	69%	77%	81%	81%	87%	75%	76%	80%	84%	72%	78%	82%
Robberies	69%	77%	81%	80%	84%	78%	76%	76%	84%	73%	79%	80%
Hate Crime	72%	75%	75%	78%	78%	78%	71%	76%	79%	71%	76%	77%
Criminal Damage	56%	70%	73%	75%	78%	72%	68%	67%	78%	66%	71%	73%
Fraud	60%	69%	72%	73%	79%	69%	66%	73%	76%	63%	70%	74%
Road Safety	55%	64%	66%	68%	69%	69%	62%	57%	74%	61%	66%	66%
Public Order Offences	50%	55%	58%	62%	62%	63%	52%	54%	61%	57%	58%	57%
Traffic Offences	30%	40%	44%	49%	46%	45%	37%	38%	52%	42%	41%	37%

Table 8: Policing Priorities by Contact Type

Policing Priorities	Self-initiated contact	Garda initiated contact	No contact
Sexual Offences	92%	90%	90%
Domestic Abuse	80%	89%	89%
Human Trafficking	88%	88%	86%
Assaults	84%	75%	86%
Illegal Weapons	84%	77%	84%
Burglaries	81%	68%	80%
Drugs Offences	76%	70%	79%
Robberies	78%	67%	79%
Hate Crime	76%	65%	76%
Criminal Damage	67%	58%	72%
Fraud	70%	64%	70%
Road Safety	64%	50%	66%
Public Order Offences	55%	40%	58%
Traffic Offences	39%	30%	43%

Fear of Crime and Impact on Quality of Life

Table 9: Fear of Crime by Social Class and Urban/Rural Divide

Fear of Crime	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Have a lot of fears	8%	6%	8%	9%	-	7%	9%	6%
Have some fears	36%	27%	29%	29%	24%	33%	30%	26%
Have very few fears	29%	32%	29%	26%	36%	30%	29%	30%
Have no fears at all	27%	35%	34%	36%	36%	30%	32%	39%



Table 10: Impact of Fear of Crime on Quality of Life by Social Class and Urban/Rural Divide

Impact of Fear of Crime	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Greatly reduced quality	-	2%	-	2%	-	3%	2%	-
Significantly reduced quality	3%	4%	4%	6%	-	7%	5%	3%
Moderately reduced quality	17%	13%	17%	16%	13%	21%	16%	12%
Reduced quality a little	20%	23%	21%	19%	22%	23%	22%	19%
No effect on quality	59%	59%	56%	56%	61%	47%	55%	66%

Satisfaction

Table 11: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities by Social Class Group

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
Very satisfied	15%	14%	11%	12%	14%
Quite satisfied	61%	63%	63%	61%	65%
Quite dissatisfied	18%	17%	18%	19%	17%
Very dissatisfied	7%	6%	8%	9%	-

Table 12: Satisfaction with Garda Service to Local Communities by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
Very satisfied	14%	13%	12%
Quite satisfied	58%	61%	66%
Quite dissatisfied	19%	19%	16%
Very dissatisfied	9%	8%	6%

Trust

Table 13: Trust in An Garda Síochána by Social Class Group

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
Low Trust	9%	8%	12%	16%	7%
Mid Trust	42%	45%	44%	40%	36%
High Trust	50%	47%	44%	45%	57%

Table 14: Trust in An Garda Síochána by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
Low Trust	25%	44%	31%
Mid Trust	48%	43%	40%
High Trust	38%	47%	51%

Perceptions of An Garda Síochána

Table 15: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána by Social Class Group

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
Community-focused	78%	76%	70%	69%	77%
Modern or progressive	68%	74%	73%	73%	81%
Friendly or helpful	91%	90%	85%	85%	92%
Well-managed	63%	68%	65%	67%	80%
Effective in tackling crime	63%	67%	63%	63%	74%
Human Rights-focused	78%	83%	78%	75%	87%

Table 16: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
Community-focused	67%	73%	76%
Modern or progressive	65%	72%	79%
Friendly or helpful	83%	87%	91%
Well-managed	60%	65%	75%
Effective in tackling crime	59%	63%	71%
Human Rights-focused	71%	79%	84%

Figure 1: Perceptions of An Garda Síochána (Including 'don't Know' Responses)

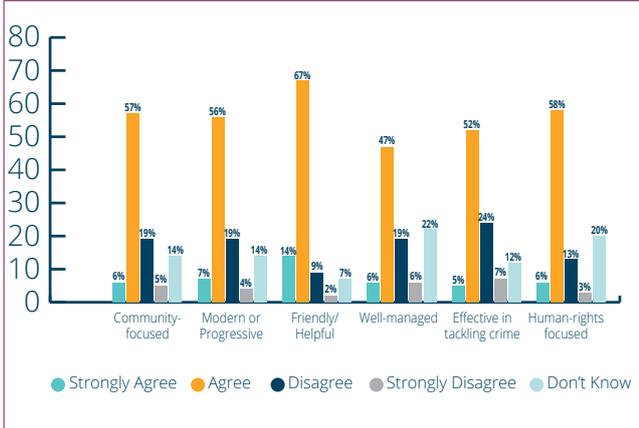
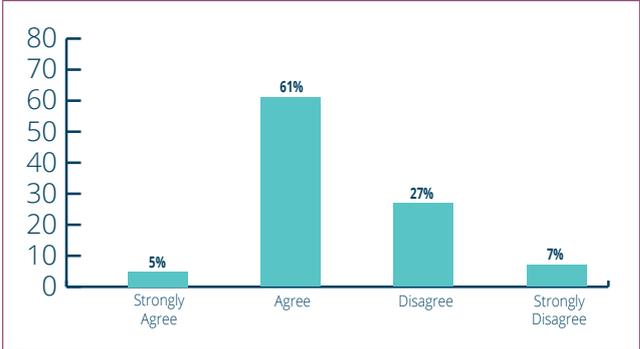


Figure 2: An Garda Síochána is Representative of the Diverse Communities it Serves? (excluding 'don't know' Responses)



Diversity

Table 17: Whether An Garda Síochána Represents Diverse Communities by Social Class

	Social Class				
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F
An Garda Síochána is representative of diverse communities					
Strongly Agree	5%	8%	7%	8%	-
Agree	41%	47%	47%	47%	62%
Disagree	27%	21%	20%	18%	12%
Strongly Disagree	11%	8%	7%	7%	-
Don't Know	16%	17%	19%	21%	19%

Table 18: Whether An Garda Síochána Represents Diverse Communities by Urban/Rural Divide

	Urban/Rural		
	City	Other Urban	Rural
An Garda Síochána is representative of diverse communities			
Strongly Agree	9%	7%	6%
Agree	34%	46%	55%
Disagree	27%	20%	16%
Strongly Disagree	13%	7%	6%
Don't Know	17%	20%	18%

Garda Visibility

Table 19: Awareness of Garda Patrols by Social Class and Urban/Rural Divide

	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Awareness of Garda patrol in local area by socio-economic and area groupings								
Aware of Garda patrols	47%	48%	48%	43%	38%	45%	48%	44%
Not aware of Garda patrols	53%	52%	53%	57%	62%	55%	52%	56%

Table 20: Awareness of Garda Presence by Social Class and Urban/Rural Divide

	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Perceptions of Garda presence in local area by socio-economic and area groupings								
Not enough	54%	52%	53%	58%	51%	60%	56%	49%
About right	46%	48%	46%	41%	49%	39%	44%	51%
Too much	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Treatment by An Garda Síochána

Table 21: Views on Respectful Treatment by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

The Gardaí would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
The Gardaí would treat you with respect								
Strongly Agree	27%	23%	20%	18%	26%	21%	23%	21%
Agree	66%	69%	68%	68%	67%	65%	67%	71%
Disagree	6%	6%	9%	10%	-	10%	8%	7%
Strongly Disagree	-	2%	3%	4%	-	5%	3%	2%

Table 22: Views on Fair Treatment by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

The Gardaí in my area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
The Gardaí in my area treat everyone fairly								
Strongly Agree	16%	13%	12%	12%	13%	12%	14%	12%
Agree	65%	64%	59%	58%	66%	54%	62%	66%
Disagree	16%	17%	20%	20%	15%	23%	18%	16%
Strongly Disagree	4%	7%	8%	10%	-	11%	6%	7%

Table 23: Views on Reliability by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

The Gardaí in my area can be relied on to be there when you need them	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
The Gardaí in my area can be relied on								
Strongly Agree	13%	12%	10%	9%	11%	12%	11%	10%
Agree	61%	63%	59%	60%	67%	59%	60%	65%
Disagree	21%	19%	23%	22%	19%	23%	22%	19%
Strongly Disagree	5%	6%	9%	8%	-	7%	7%	6%

Table 24: Views on Community Relations by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

Community relations with the Gardaí are poor	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Community relations with the Gardaí are poor?								
Strongly Agree	6%	5%	8%	9%	-	7%	8%	6%
Agree	32%	32%	34%	37%	29%	39%	34%	31%
Disagree	45%	43%	42%	39%	46%	38%	41%	45%
Strongly Disagree	17%	20%	15%	16%	20%	17%	17%	19%

Table 25: Views on Listening to Concerns by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

The Gardaí in my area listen to the concerns of local people	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
The Gardaí in my area listen to the concerns								
Strongly Agree	9%	9%	6%	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Agree	69%	70%	67%	66%	71%	62%	68%	72%
Disagree	17%	17%	23%	21%	16%	24%	20%	17%
Strongly Disagree	5%	4%	5%	7%	-	6%	5%	4%

Table 26: Views on Addressing things that Matter by Social Class Grouping and Urban/Rural Divide

Gardaí in my area address the things that matter to people in this community	Social Class					Urban/Rural		
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	City	Other Urban	Rural
Gardaí in my area address the things that matter								
Strongly Agree	8%	9%	7%	8%	10%	11%	7%	8%
Agree	66%	69%	64%	62%	72%	57%	66%	70%
Disagree	22%	18%	23%	22%	15%	25%	20%	18%
Strongly Disagree	-	5%	6%	8%	-	7%	6%	4%

Appendix 3

Table 27: Demographic Profile of Victims 2022

							
Gender		Age		Social Class		Region	
Male	48%	18 - 24	13%	AB	14%	Dublin	36%
Female	52%	25 - 34	20%	C1	31%	Leinster (exc. Dublin)	28%
		35 - 44	23%	C2	19%	Munster	25%
		45 - 54	22%	DE	31%	Connaught or Ulster	10%
		55 - 64	13%	F	5%		
		65+	11%				
							
Area		Nationality		Ethnicity		Religion	
City	23%	Irish	85%	White Irish	82%	Roman Catholic	64%
Other Urban	45%	UK	2%	Other white	11%	Church of Ireland	3%
Rural	31%	Polish	3%	African + Other Black	2%	Other Christian	5%
		Indian	2%	Chinese + Other Asian	4%	Islam	1%
		Brazil	1%	Other	1%	Other	1%
		Other	7%			No Religion	18%
						Refused	8%

*Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 28: Frequencies of Occurrence of each Crime Type

Victimisation	Once	Twice	Three or more
Burglary at home, work or farm	82%	12%	6%
Theft of a bike	89%	3%	8%
Theft of a car	87%	4%	9%
Other theft	80%	9%	1%
Robbery	86%	7%	7%
Criminal Damage	75%	15%	10%
Theft from person (pick pocket)	77%	11%	12%
Assault	66%	18%	16%
Fraud	73%	13%	14%
Online Fraud	71%	20%	9%
Other	57%	21%	22%

Appendix 4

Public Attitudes Survey July 2022

FINAL VERSION

ASK ALL ADULTS 18+ YEARS

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is from Behaviour & Attitudes. We are conducting research on the subject of crime and policing among people aged 16 or older. The survey should take about 15 minutes to complete. Everything you say to me will be treated in strict confidence; information will be aggregated and will be used for statistical purposes only.

S.1 Are you happy to proceed with the survey?

Yes	1
No/refusal to participate (INTERVIEWER PLEASE PROCESS AS A REFUSAL)	2

S.2 Can I ask you if you are aged...? READ OUT

16 to 17 (booster)	1
18 or older (main survey)	2

S.3 Parent/guardian's consent:

Yes	1
No (INTERVIEWER PLEASE PROCESS AS A REFUSAL AND THANK AND CLOSE)	2

S.4 Parent/guardians name: Please type in the box below

S.5 Parent/guardian's age (must be over 18 years):

Yes, guardian is aged 18+	1
No (IF NO THANK AND CLOSE)	2

S.6 Parent/guardian relationship to the 16/17 year old:

Mother	1
Father	2
Other (specify)	3

ASK ALL

**Q1. How would you describe the level of crime in Ireland?
READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.**

**Q.2 How would you describe the level of crime in your local community?
READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.**

	Q.1 Ireland	Q.2 Local Community
Very serious problem	1	1
Serious problem	2	2
Something of a problem	3	3
Not a problem	4	4
Don't know	5	5

**Q.3 What priority do you think An Garda Síochána should give to each of the following?
Note to scripting: present response codes in table format**

	High	Medium	Low
Sexual Offences	1	2	3
Assault	1	2	3
Human Trafficking	1	2	3
Robberies	1	2	3
Drugs Offences	1	2	3
Burglary	1	2	3
Illegal Weapons	1	2	3
Fraud	1	2	3
Traffic Offences	1	2	3
Road Safety	1	2	3
Criminal Damage	1	2	3
Public Order Offences	1	2	3
Hate Crime	1	2	3
Domestic Abuse	1	2	3

Q.4a ASK ALL

Do you worry a lot about the possibility that you, might become a victim of crime?

INTERVIEWER IF RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' PROBE TO PRECODES.

Yes, worry about personal injury	1
Yes, worry about property theft or damage	2
Yes, worry about cyber crime	3
Yes - All of the above	4
Do not worry	5

Q.4b And do you worry about the possibility that someone who lives with you might become a victim of crime?

INTERVIEWER

Yes, worry about personal injury	1
Yes, worry about property theft or damage	2
Yes, worry about cyber crime	3
Yes - All of the above	4
Do not worry	5

Q.5 SHOWCARD A

To what extent, if any, do you personally have fears about the level of crime in general? SINGLE CODE

Have a lot of fears about the level of crime	1
Have some fears about the level of crime	2
Have very few fears about the level of crime	3
Have no fears at all about the level of crime	4

Q.6 SHOWCARD B

How much has fear of crime affected your quality of life? SINGLE CODE.

Greatly reduced quality	1
Significantly reduced quality	2
Moderately reduced quality	3
Reduced quality a little	4
No effect on quality	5

Q.7 As far as you know, is there a regular Garda presence in your area? SINGLE CODE.

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

ASK ALL



**Q.7a How often is there a Garda presence on foot in your local area?
SINGLE CODE.**

**Q.7b How often is there a Garda presence by bicycle in your local area?
SINGLE CODE.**

**Q.7c How often is there a Garda presence by car in your local area?
SINGLE CODE.**

	Q.7a By foot	Q.7b By bicycle	Q.7c By car
Regularly	1	1	1
Occasionally	2	2	2
Rarely	3	3	3
Never	4	4	4
Don't know	5	5	5

Q.8 ASK ALL

Overall, do you think that the Garda presence in your local area is not enough, about right or too much? SINGLE CODE.

Not enough	1
About right	2
Too much	3
Don't know	4

Q.8a ASK ALL ANSWERED 'NOT ENOUGH' (CODE 1) AT Q.8

**Why do you think the Garda presence in your local area is not enough?
DO NOT PROMPT - CODE ALL THAT APPLY**

Never or rarely see Gardaí / lack of Gardai	1
Only see in cars	2
Not enough or don't see Gardaí on foot	3
Used to be more Gardaí	4
Only when there's crime and trouble	5
Should build a positive image as well as reacting to crime	6
Slow to respond	7
Garda station closed or open part time	8
See crime, but no Gardaí	9
Gardaí can't do anything	10
Rely too much on cameras	11
Gardai should check on the elderly/not enough Gardai to check on the elderly	12
Not enough being done about domestic abuse /no support for domestic abuse	13
Not enough being done about traffic offences (including speeding)	14
Other (specify)	15

Q.8b ASK ALL ANSWERED 'ABOUT RIGHT' (CODE 2) AT Q.8

Why do you think the Garda presence in your local area is about right?

DO NOT PROMPT - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Not much crime	1
See them quite often	2
See Gardaí patrolling in cars	3
Garda station nearby	4
Not necessary to see them all the time	5
Crime rates are improving	6
See Gardaí on foot	7
Seeing too many is overwhelming	8
Other (specify)	9

Q.8c ASK ALL ANSWERED 'TOO MUCH' (CODE 3) AT Q.8

Why do you think the Garda presence in your local area is too much?

DO NOT PROMPT - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Have been stopped by Gardaí	1
Lots of crime so Garda presence is high	2
Can't do anything because so many Gardaí around	3
See Gardaí everywhere	4
Other (specify)	5

Q.9 ASK ALL

Have you had any contact with Gardaí in the last 12 months?

INTERVIEWER, IF RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' PROBE TO PRECODES.

Yes - Contact initiated by you	1
Yes - Garda initiated	2
No contact	3

IF CODE 1 AT Q9, ASK Q.9 & Q9B. IF CODE 2 AT Q9 SKIP TO Q9C.

IF CODE 1 & 2 AT Q.9 ASK Q.9A, B & C.

IF CODE 3 AT Q9, SKIP TO Q.10

Q.9a For any self-initiated contact: Thinking of the most recent time, how did you make contact?

Visit to the Garda station	1
Phonecall to Gardaí (not 999/112)	2
Emergency phonecall (999/112)	3
Spoke to Garda on patrol/checkpoint	4
Other reason (please specify _____)	5



Q.9b For any self-initiated contact:

Thinking of the most recent contact, how satisfied were you with this initial interaction with the Gardaí?

Very satisfied	1
Quite satisfied	2
Quite dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
Don't know	5

Q.9c For any Garda initiated contact:

Thinking of the most recent contact, how satisfied were you with this initial interaction with the Gardaí?

Very satisfied	1
Quite satisfied	2
Quite dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
Don't know	5

SHOWCARD C

Q.10 Have you been a victim of any of the crimes listed on this card in the last 12 months, that is since (insert month) 2021? CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

SHOWCARD D – explanation of burglary, theft & robbery

IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF A BURGLARY, THEFT OR ROBBERY (AT Q10) READ OUT: People often think that burglary, theft and robbery mean the same thing but there are legal differences between these types of crime. Burglary is the illegal entry into a building for the purpose of committing a crime. Theft is when an item is taken without the owner's knowledge or consent. Robbery is when an item is taken by force or the threat of force.

Using these legal definitions, can I just confirm if the crime you experienced in the past 12 months was a burglary, a theft or a robbery?

REPEAT FOR EACH CRIME IF MORE THAN ONE BURGLARY/THEFT/ROBBERY EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: PLEASE REITERATE THE FACT THAT IN THE CASE OF FRAUD / ONLINE FRAUD, A FINANCIAL LOSS MUST HAVE BEEN SUFFERED FOR IT TO BE A CRIME – "IF YOU SELECT EITHER FRAUD OR ONLINE FRAUD, PLEASE BE AWARE THAT YOU MUST HAVE SUFFERED A FINANCIAL LOSS FOR IT TO BE CONSIDERED A CRIME"

Q.11 FOR EACH CRIME EXPERIENCED BY RESPONDENT AT Q.10 ASK: IF NONE/REFUSED, SKIP TO Q.19

How many times were you a victim of < crime at Q10> in the last 12 months? REPEAT FOR EACH TYPE OF CRIME EXPERIENCED BY THE RESPONDENT AT Q.10.

Q.12 IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF CRIME EXPERIENCED BY RESPONDENT (MULTI CODED AT Q.10) ASK: OTHERS GO TO Q.13

Which one of these crimes took place most recently? SINGLE CODE

Q.13 ASK FOR MOST RECENT CRIME AT Q.12: OTHERS GO TO Q.14

**And was this crime reported to the Gardaí or not?
IF THIS CRIME HAPPENED ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION,
ASK IN RELATION TO THE MOST RECENT EXPERIENCE. SINGLE CODE.**

Green = Fine Amber = Change position/edited Red = To delete/remove	Q.10 Crime past 12 months	Q.11 No. of times	Q.12 Most recent crime	Q.13 Reported to Gardaí		
				Yes	No	Don't know
Burglary at home, or on the farm	1		1	1	2	3
Theft of a bike	2		2	1	2	3
Theft of a car	3		3	1	2	3
Theft from your person (pick pocket)	4		4	1	2	3
Other theft (please specify _____)	5		5	1	2	3
Robbery - the threat or use of force to steal from you .	6		6	1	2	3
Criminal damage to property (car/home/ farm)	7		7	1	2	3
Assault	8		8	1	2	3
Fraud (i.e. deception, payment/ goods/services provided under false pretences) (ie suffering actual financial loss)	9		9	1	2	3
Online fraud (i.e. online payment / goods) (ie suffering actual financial loss)	10		10	1	2	3
Other (Please specify _____)	11		11	1	2	3
Not a victim of crime in past 12 months	12	GO TO Q.19				
Refused	00					

**Q.14 ASK IF MOST RECENT CRIME WAS REPORTED TO THE GARDAÍ (CODE 1 AT Q.13):
OTHERS GO TO Q18**

How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the way this most recent incident was handled by the Gardaí? SINGLE CODE.

IF THE INCIDENT IS STILL ONGOING, ASK:

Or if ongoing, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your most recent incident is being handled by the Gardaí so far? SINGLE CODE.

Very satisfied	1
Quite satisfied	2
Quite dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
Don't know	5

Q.15 Would you say the information you got from the Gardaí regarding the progress of your most recent incident was... ? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.

IF THE INCIDENT IS NOT FULLY RESOLVED, ASK:

Would you say the information you are getting from the Gardaí regarding the progress of your most recent incident is ...? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE.

Too little	1
About right	2
Too much	3
N/A - no progress given	4
DK/Can't recall	5

Q.16 Which of the following applied to your most recent incident?

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH STATEMENT.

READ OUT	Yes	No	NA	Don't know/ Can't recall
The Gardaí responded quickly when the incident was first reported.	1	2	3	4
I was given the name of the investigating Garda.	1	2	3	4
I was given the contact details of the Garda station.	1	2	3	4
I was given a PULSE or crime number.	1	2	3	4
I was given details of victim helplines/ services.	1	2	3	4

Q.17 Were you contacted by An Garda Síochána via phone or in person after the incident was reported?

Yes	1
No	2
N/A	3
Don't Know/Can't recall	4

Q.18 ASK IF MOST RECENT CRIME WAS NOT REPORTED TO THE GARDAÍ (CODE 2 AT Q13): OTHERS GO TO Q19

Is there any particular reason why this incident was not reported to the Gardaí? DO NOT PROMPT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

Dealt with it myself	01
Felt Gardaí could not do anything about it	02
Felt Gardaí would not do anything about it	03
Incident not serious enough	04
Reported it to another authority	05
Did not want to involve Gardaí	06
No need to make insurance claim	07
Fear of reprisal from perpetrators	08
Other reason (Please specify _____)	09

Q.19 ASK ALL

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the service provided to your local community by An Garda Síochána?

Very satisfied	1
Quite satisfied	2
Quite dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
Don't know	5

Q.20 SHOWCARD E

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Gardaí in your local area?

READ OUT. ROTATE ORDER OF STATEMENT BETWEEN INTERVIEWS. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH STATEMENT.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
The Gardaí would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason	5	4	3	2	1
The Gardaí in my area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are.	5	4	3	2	1
The Gardaí in my area can be relied on to be there when you need them.	5	4	3	2	1
Community relations with the Gardaí are poor.	5	4	3	2	1
The Gardaí in my area listen to the concerns of local people.	5	4	3	2	1
Gardaí in my area address the things that matter to people in this community.	5	4	3	2	1

Q.21 SHOWCARD E

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements that have been made about An Garda Síochána? READ OUT. ROTATE ORDER OF STATEMENTS BETWEEN INTERVIEWS. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH STATEMENT. Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
An Garda Síochána is community-focused	5	4	3	2	1
An Garda Síochána is modern and progressive	5	4	3	2	1
An Garda Síochána is friendly/helpful	5	4	3	2	1
An Garda Síochána is well-managed	5	4	3	2	1
An Garda Síochána is effective in tackling crime	5	4	3	2	1

SHOWCARD F

Q.22 Do you agree or disagree that An Garda Síochána is representative of the diverse communities it serves?

Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3
Strongly disagree	4
Don't know	5

Q.23 Using a scale of 1 - 10 where 1 means you have no trust and 10 means you have a great deal of trust, to what extent do you trust An Garda Síochána? SINGLE CODE.

No Trust					A Great Deal of Trust					Don't Know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

