



Police Perception Survey 2009



Police Perception Survey 2009: The Afghan Perspective



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The Afghan Perspective

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 166 countries, working with national counterparts on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

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The Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) is a multi-lateral trust fund set up by UNDP and the international community to enable the police to return to operations throughout the country through disbursement of police force reimbursements, institutional development and other prioritized police activities. The Afghan Ministry of Interior is the nodal government implementing partner.

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

Table of Contents

Preface	1
Introduction	3
Executive Summary	5
Types of crime	11
Reporting Crime	12
Police Activity	14
Police Performance	16
Corruption	20
Police Improvement	22
Women and the Police Force	23
Security in Afghanistan	24
Reaching the Public	28
Appendix A: Methods Report	33
Appendix B: Questionnaire	37
Appendix C: Afghanistan Provincial and Regional Map	67

Preface

In recognition of the fact that no comprehensive survey among the Afghan populace has been conducted about the police credibility and performance to date, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) contracted out a public perception survey of the police. This was against the backdrop of the deepened police reform and development agenda of the Ministry of Interior, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, over the last twelve months. The objective was to gather first-hand information of a large sample of the Afghan people, representative of all the regions, on a variety of police related issues so that the survey results can serve as a useful resource base for policy makers, opinion shapers within and outside the government, as well as the broader Afghan public. The information gathered can also form a benchmark for police perception and police performance appraisal. In this respect, the current survey result can form the baseline of future annual surveys on police performance indicators, outcomes and outputs.

The survey was conducted by the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR), which has established itself as a major provider of quantitative and qualitative research in Afghanistan for groups such as the Asia Foundation and International Security Assistance Force for Afghanistan (ISAF).

UNDP-administered Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) provided facilitation for the survey.

UNDP - Afghanistan
October, 2009

Introduction

From July 9th to July 21st, 2009, the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR) Surveys conducted a survey of public opinion for UNDP-Afghanistan on the subject of Police Performance and Public Safety perceptions. The main purpose of this study was to provide insight into the opinions of the people of Afghanistan with regard to various policing issues. ACSOR interviewed 5,156 Afghan respondents (2,827 males and 2,329 females), age 18 or older, across all 34 provinces of the country.

ACSOR is an Afghan national company headquartered in Kabul since 2003. The company has grown to an Afghan staff of 25 full-time employees in Kabul, 34 field supervisors, over 30 assistant field supervisors, and a pool of over 500 male and female interviewers able to conduct quantitative and qualitative research throughout Afghanistan. All ACSOR interviewers receive training from the Kabul office and the field supervisors, who have in turn been trained by international research professionals.

In Afghanistan, security is the responsibility of several different groups. These include, but are not limited to, local law enforcement officials, Afghan National Police (ANP), Afghan National Army (ANA) and the National Department of Security (NDS). While questions pertaining to the security of Afghanistan as a whole are addressed, the majority of the questions focused on police in regard to local performance. Additionally, a significant focus of the survey was to ascertain the respondents' familiarity with the courses of action that are available to them, should a crime occur. This included determining the most effective outlet for which to report a crime and the level of confidence that the respondents had in each group's ability to right the wrong.

The survey, which consisted of 59 substantive questions, many of which in multiple parts, asked a wide variety of questions, directly or indirectly related to police performance. General questions covered topics such as opinions on domestic institutions (formal and informal) and general opinions about the direction in which the country is headed, to name a few.

Additionally, an exhaustive set of measurement and demographic questions was part of the interview. It was these questions that allowed for the creation of cross-tabulations that are much of the focus of this report. These contributed to the segmentation of data across factors such as gender, region and a household's income.

The urban and rural sub-samples are proportionate to current best estimates of the population distribution.

Executive Summary

Key Findings

1. Respondents indicated that police in their province are involved in a range of activities in addition to conventional crime control and prevention. 38% of Afghans surveyed said police are involved in fighting insurgents “a lot”, 34% gave the same response for poppy eradication, and 28% say “a lot” of officers are involved in fighting organized crime, indicating an acceptance that police are involved in a variety of security related tasks.

2. Almost half of the respondents (49%) thought the police in their area are controlling crime. They are especially confident that their local police are able to handle smaller crimes. However, as the severity of incidences increase, respondents become less confident in the ability of their local law enforcement officials to handle the situation based on their current training and level of preparedness.

3. Afghans responded that they are more likely to see police in their community on duty as opposed to tending to personal matters (54% see officers on duty “at least several times a week,” while only 25% see off-duty police “at least several times a week”). Most Afghans (71%) see police on duty “at least several times every month”; however it is more common to see police in urban rather than rural areas.

4. 42% of respondents opined that police performance has improved over the last two years. 67% of Afghans believed that with further training, police performance is “very likely” to improve further, while 65% considered that better knowledge of the law would lead to improvement and 58% believed that it is very likely that an increase in payment would improve performance.

5. Under the current circumstances, 34% of those interviewed somewhat agreed that police officers should receive higher salaries than teachers.

6. 65% of respondents also answered affirmatively that interaction between officers and the public is one way to improve police performance. Community meetings between police and local residents would improve security, as would police assistance in the development of “watch groups” (54%).

7. On a less positive note, Afghans still believed that corruption is widely present in the police force; in particular amongst those respondents in the Central/Kabul region (where 27% of respondents said “a lot” of police misuse their authority, compared to 21% nationwide).

6 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

8. 42% of respondents are of the opinion that gifts and bribes are necessary when interacting with police officers. This is particularly true for shop owners who claimed that they often pay a protection fee.

9. In contrast, 70% of Afghans said that an official from other government departments has not asked or expected them to pay a bribe for his/her services. 27% responded in the affirmative to being expected to pay a bribe to a government official.

10. Regarding officials working in the overall national Government, 42% of Afghans said that some use office equipment for personal purposes, and 23% said that the officials are not involved in narcotics production and trade. Of the Afghans surveyed, 16% believed that officials in the national Government do not misuse their authority in general, and 34% believed that none allow others to use their uniform to commit a crime.

11. With respect to the Afghan National Army (ANA), 31% considered that some officers/soldiers are involved in using office equipment for personal purposes. 40% believed that there are no officers/soldiers involved in narcotics production and trade, and 40% felt that there are no officers/soldiers that are members of criminal groups involved in crime. Only 14% of Afghans said that “a lot of” officers/soldiers are misusing their authority in general and almost half of Afghans believed that no officers/soldiers allow others to use their uniform to commit a crime (46%).

12. When asked specifically about the officers in the Afghan National Police (ANP), a majority of Afghans (65%) believed that some or a lot use office equipment for personal purposes, while 39% believed that there are some or a lot involved in narcotics production and trade. 21% of Afghans felt that a lot of officers in the ANP are misusing their authority in general; while 11% said that a lot of officers are members of criminal groups involved in crime and 10% felt that a lot are allowing others to use their uniform to commit a crime.

13. About half of the respondents (51%) felt that when performing their duties police officers in their area are partial to their tribe; 52% reflected that when it comes to recruiting new police cadets, high-ranking police officers are not partial to their tribe.

14. A majority of Afghans (54%) thought that it is not worth filing a complaint about a police officer because no action against the police was expected. 40% believed that it is worth filing a complaint, while 54% would file the complaint with a higher-ranking police officer.

15. When it came to female interactions with police officers, half of the Afghans surveyed (51%) said it is “very likely” or “somewhat likely” that a woman who reports a crime on her own will be overlooked or dismissed by the police.

16. In general, Afghans would like to see more female law enforcement officers, in particular to address crimes where women and children are victims. 54% of respondents say a female officer would be better than a male officer in handling crimes where there is a child victim; and 52% said a female officer is more suited than a man to handle crimes in which there was a woman victim.

17. Statistics for the frequency of crime varied across regions, with respondents from Kabul most likely to report that no crime occurred in their neighborhood (34% of Kabul residents gave this answer when asked what type of crime was common in their area, compared to 18% nationwide).

18. Overall, interviewers had broad access to urban and rural locations, as well as secure and insecure areas of the country during the project. However, due to limited access to some districts in certain provinces due to active security exercises, some interviewers were forced to work mostly in relatively secure areas. In a few provinces such as Paktika, Paktia, Uruzghan, and Zabul, there was limited access. As a result, in some places where interviewers worked, for example Paktika, no respondents reported crimes. This may be due to the interviewers having worked only in secure areas.

19. Overall, one-fifth of respondents (roughly 20%) reported that a member of their household has been a victim of crime within the past two years.

20. The type of crime that respondents reported experiencing most often is theft. The top two most common forms of theft mentioned were theft of bicycles and burglary, named by 12% and 11% of respondents respectively. 18% said robberies have occurred often, 18% mentioned theft of motor vehicles, and 14% mentioned theft of personal property.

21. However, when respondents did report these crimes, the majority were satisfied with the manner in which the authorities handled the issue.

22. Self-reported burglaries are much higher in urban areas (29% of Afghans living in urban areas reported that this crime takes place often in their area, compared to 20% nationwide).

8 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

23. Rural areas are more likely to report theft related to agriculture (livestock, equipment, etc.). 42% of rural respondents mentioned theft of some kind of farming equipment or product when asked what kind of crime takes place often in their area.

24. Respondents are most likely to turn towards the ANP *first* when reporting a crime, with robbery being the crime they are most likely to bring to police attention. 71% of Afghans said the people in their community would probably turn first to the police to report a robbery. For several other types of crimes, respondents were divided as to who they would report the incident. 24% of Afghans would report theft of livestock first to the police, closely followed by 21% who would report it first to the local elders and 16% who would report it to the *Malik*.

25. 44% of Afghans somewhat agreed that the problem with crime lies more with the prosecution/judiciary rather than the police; 34% somewhat agreed that the state courts are too lenient towards perpetrators of crime.

26. Most Afghans (80%) reported that in general the security situation in their area is good; this figure was 96% among those living in Kabul and its surrounding provinces. However, respondents in the east and south, as well as rural respondents in general, were less likely to view security as good.

27. When asked to describe the source of security concerns in the area they lived, the top responses included the following (although 7% of Afghans believed no one or nothing brought insecurity to their area):

- a. unemployment (21%)
- b. Taliban (17%)
- c. warlords (8%)
- d. anti-government elements (7%)
- e. foreigners (6%)

28. Respondents expressed more favorable opinions of local institutions than national ones.

29. When questioned about preferred sources of information about current events, respondents most commonly replied that radio is their primary source for news and information. 69% of respondents named radio as a source of information at least once

a week and 47% used radio every day. This is compared to 43% who view television at least once a week and 8% who read newspapers with the same frequency. Other media sources include international radio (33% using at least once a week), international TV (13%), magazines (5%) and the Internet (1%). The second most mentioned source of information is friends and family, where 65% of respondents receive news and information at least once a week. 5 % receive news from SMS at least once a week, 36% from meetings in the community, and 46% from meetings or sermons at mosque.

30. Afghans have varied degrees of access to public services:

- a. 56% of Afghans surveyed live within 15 minutes of a road while 7% live more than an hour away.
- b. 22% live within 15 minutes of government health centers and 20% live at least an hour away.
- c. 37% live within fifteen minutes of a boys' school, and 8% live at least an hour away. Slightly fewer (36%) live within 15 minutes of a girls' school, and 12% live at least an hour away.
- d. 11% live within fifteen minutes of their district/Nahia government office and 53% live at least an hour away.
- e. 8% live within fifteen minutes of a court, and 55% live at least an hour away. 17% live within fifteen minutes of a police station, and 46% live at least an hour away.
- f. 22% of respondents live within 15 minutes of a public phone while 29% live at least an hour away.
- g. The least accessible service is a bank; only 7% of Afghans responded living within 15 minutes of a bank and 46% reported living at least an hour or more away.

31. Overall, respondents were "likely to say" that the country is headed in the right direction (49% replied "right direction", compared with 31% who replied "wrong direction" and 14% who replied "staying the same"). However, once again, respondents in the east and south were less likely to report satisfaction.

32. Of those who replied that the country is headed in the right direction, 27% attributed their answer to improved security. 22% mentioned reconstruction, 9% good government, and 8% education for girls.

10 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

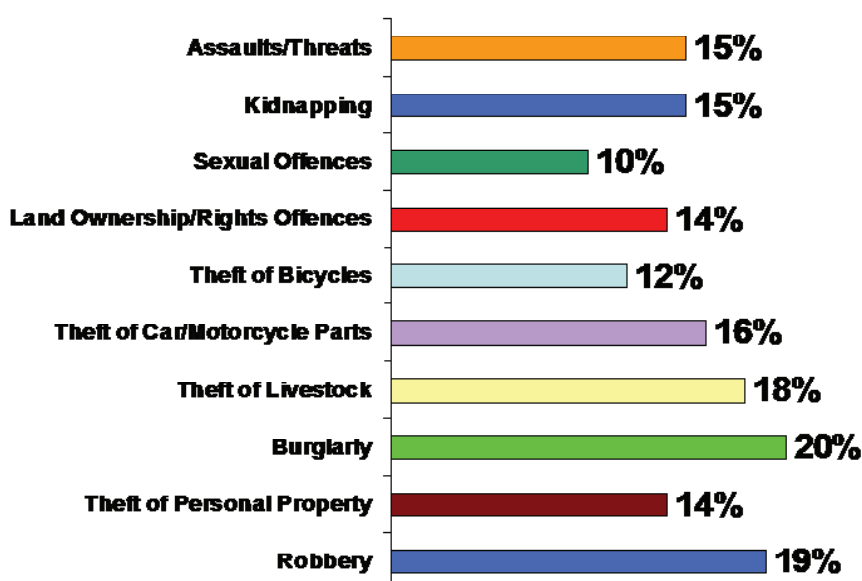
33. Just as security is the top reason why Afghans said the country is headed in the right direction, insecurity is another top reason (36%) named by Afghans for the country to be headed in the wrong direction. Other reasons for the country being headed in the wrong direction are weak government (11%), unemployment (10%) and administrative corruption (9%).

Table of Provinces by Region	
Region	Provinces
Central/Kabul	Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan, Panjshir
Eastern	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Nooristan
South Central	Wardak, Logar, Ghazni, Paktia, Paktika, Khost
South Western	Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul
Western	Badghis, Herat, Farah, Nimroz
Northern	Badakhshan, Takhar, Baghlan, Kunduz, Balkh, Samangan, Juzjan, Sar-i-Pul, Faryab
Central/Hazarjat	Uruzghan, Ghor, Bamyān, Dekhondi

Types of crime

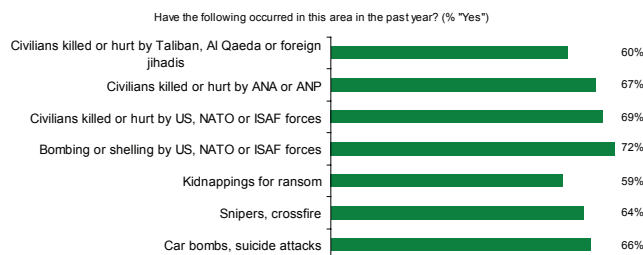
Theft is the most prevalent crime reported by respondents in their area during the past two years. This comes in many different forms; burglary (20%), robbery (19%), theft of livestock (18%) and theft of car/motorcycle parts (16%) being the most common. Also receiving votes were a general theft of personal property (14%) and theft of bicycle (12%). Other responses given that received more than 10% of responses include kidnapping (15%), assaults/threats (15%), and issues involving land ownership and rights (14%).

Thinking of the past two years,
what kind of crime has happened often in your area?



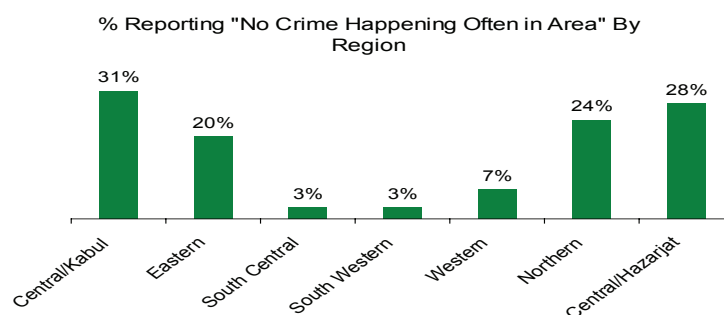
countryside (29% of urban respondents report burglaries in the last two years compared with 17% of rural respondents), while rural thefts are often related to livestock (20%), agricultural equipment (11%), and produce (11%). Rural respondents also report far greater levels of offences related to land ownership and rights (17%).

Respondents were also asked what sort of particularly violent interactions had occurred in their area over the past year. The two most common mentions were bombings/shellings by international forces (72%) and civilian injuries and fatalities caused by international forces.



12 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Crime levels vary widely across regions. For nearly every type of crime asked in the survey, the percentage of respondents from the south and southwest answering that it had taken place in the last two years was higher (often double) the national average. One exception was in the northern provinces, which report lower than average levels of every kind of crime except theft of livestock (23% report in the last two years, compared to 18% nationwide).

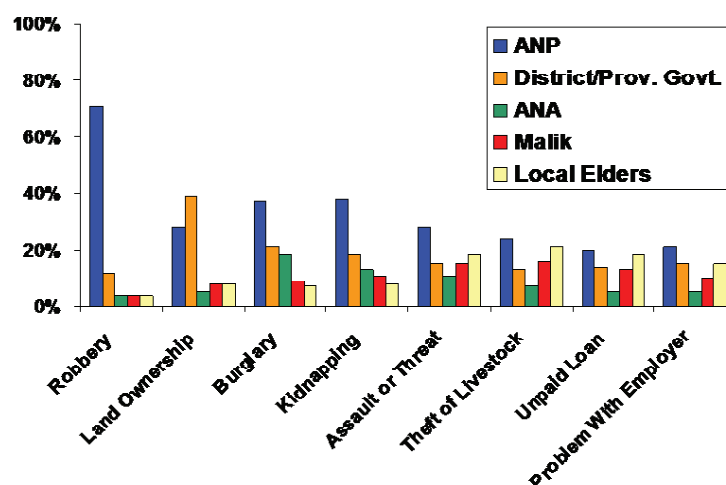


19% of Afghans surveyed or members of their household have been victims of crimes in the past two years. In several provinces the level was much higher, including Ghazni (37%), Paktia (44%), Khost (36%), and Zabul (37%). The most common crimes were bicycle theft (reported by 12% of those who had been victims of a crime), burglary (11%, 37% in Takhar), offenses related to land ownership and rights (11%, 21% in Wardak), and traffic accidents (11%). Fifteen percent of crime victims in Paktia were involved in kidnappings, compared to 4% nationwide. Twenty percent of Hazara and 17% of Uzbeks who had been crime victims report assaults and threats, compared with 9% of all Afghans. Gun owners are more likely than non-gun-owners to have been victims of crime in the past two years (27% compared to 18%); but with the exception of traffic accidents (11% of non-gun-owners who had been victims of crimes, compared to 6% of their gun-owning counterparts) there are no statistically significant differences in the types of crime of which they had been victims.

Reporting Crime

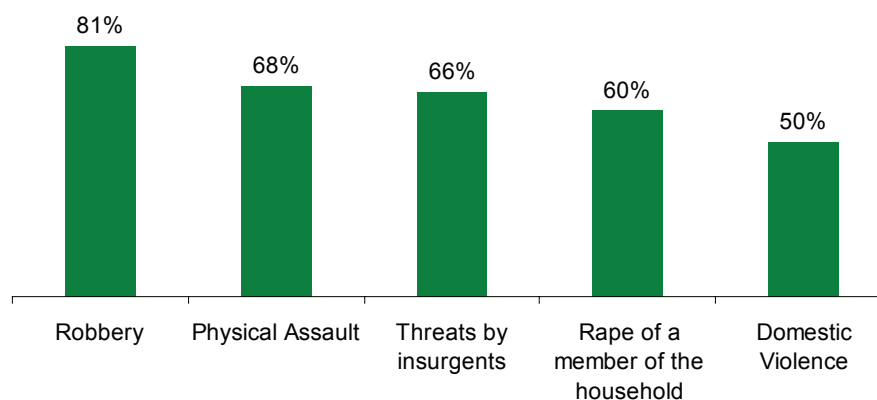
Respondents were asked to mention to whom they would turn to *first* in order to report certain crimes. The Afghan National Police is the top mention for most crimes including robbery (72%), kidnapping (38%), burglary (37%), assault or threat (28%), theft of livestock (24%). Noteworthy, the police tend to be the first institution to call even in cases when respondents face non-crime related problems like a debtor who refuses to pay back his loan (21%) and an employer who refuses to pay the agreed salary amount (21%). However, in instances involving disputes over land ownership, respondents replied that they are more likely to turn to the district or provincial government.

Who Would You Report a Crime To?

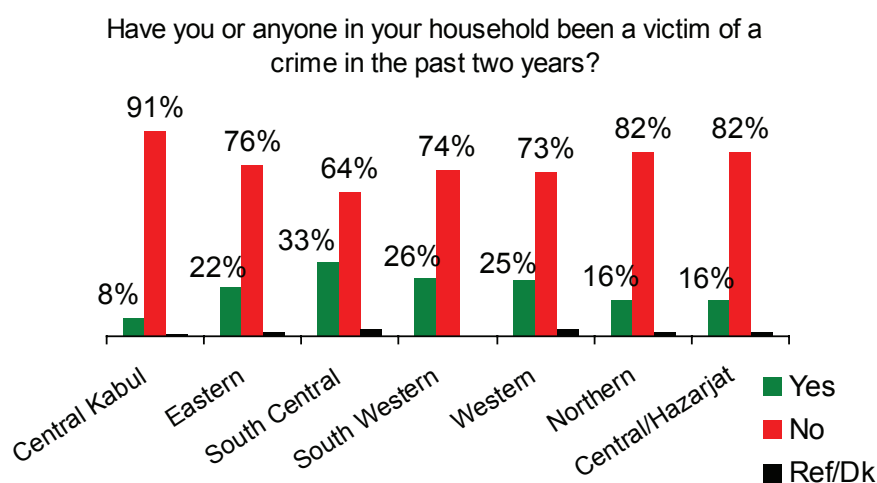


Afghans are most likely to report crimes such as offenses related to land ownership and rights (39%) to the district or provincial government office. When asked about their willingness to report various kinds of crime directly to the police, the respondents ranged the crimes the following way:

Are you likely to report to the police if you happened to be a victim of the following? (% "Very likely" or "Somewhat Likely")



Nineteen percent of Afghans report they or a member of their family has been a victim of a crime in the past two years. According to the data, the crime rate is higher in the south central, south western and western regions of the countries than other areas of Afghanistan.



If a respondent reported being a victim of a crime in the past two years, the respondent was asked to specify the type of crime. The top mention among crimes is the theft of bicycles (12%) followed by burglary (11%), traffic accidents (11%) and offenses related to land ownership and rights (11%). Of these same respondents, 58% did report the crime to police. Fifty-six percent of Afghans who did report the crime to the police say the issue was addressed adequately; while 43% indicate it was inadequately addressed.

Respondents were also asked what kind of crimes people in their area are the least willing to report to police. Top mentions include the theft of cars, motorcycles, mopeds or their parts (13%), burglary (12%), offenses related to land ownership and rights (9%) and kidnapping (8%). Of respondents who mentioned a specific crime, 55% indicate they would be more willing to report this type of crime if the police officer was a woman.

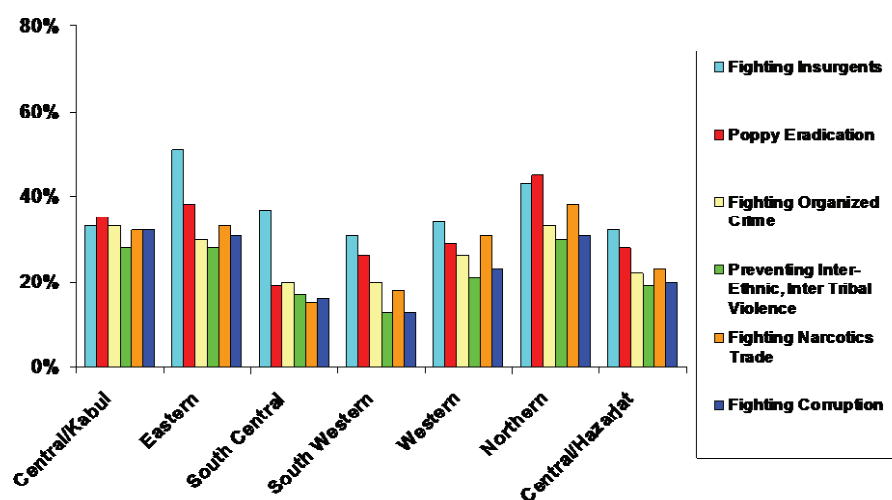
Police Activity

When asked about the types of activities that police in their province are performing, Afghans surveyed replied that police are most involved in fighting insurgents (76% report that police are involved “a lot” or “some”). Police are less involved in poppy eradication (65%), fighting organized crime (65%), preventing inter-tribal or inter-ethnic violence (59%), fighting the narcotics trade (60%), and fighting corruption (53%).

A regional breakdown shows that respondents in the Eastern region are much more likely to have police forces involved in fighting insurgents (51%). The lowest percentage of respondents (31%) report that police are involved in fighting insurgents “a lot” in the southwestern provinces (Helmand, Kandahar, and Zabul) where ISAF forces are perceived as the most engaged in these activities. Additionally, Afghans would like to see police most involved in fighting insurgents (86% reply they should be involved “a lot” or “some”). Across provinces, this figure ranges from 97% in Paktika (80% want police involved “a lot”) to 49% in Zabul.

Respondents from Zabul and Helmand are also far less likely than average to want police involved in poppy eradication (46% compared with 79% nationwide). Afghans are least interested in seeing police preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence (72% nationwide, up to 88% in Paktika). Respondents with high opinions of the police and non-gun-owners are more likely than average to think that the police should be involved in all types of tasks. Gun-owners were more inclined to see police activities more restricted.

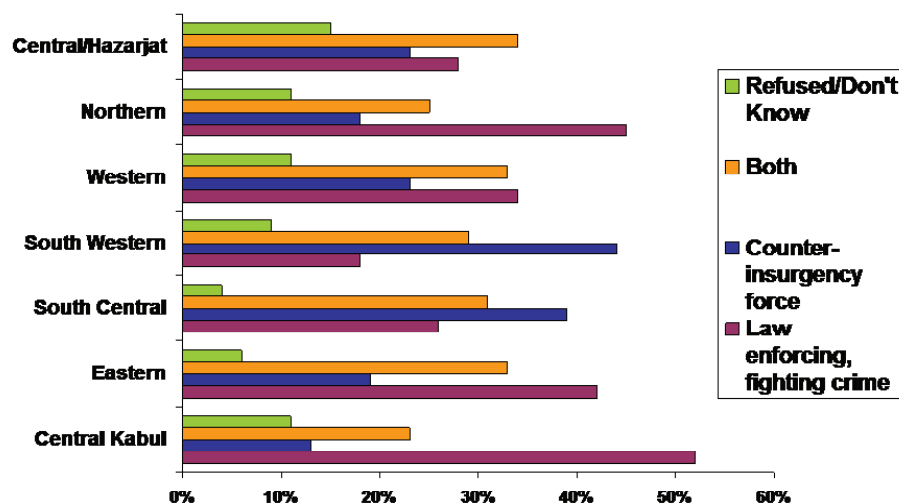
To what extent are the police in your province involved in performing the following tasks?



38% percent of Afghans surveyed report that police in their area are primarily engaged in law enforcement and crime fighting; 23% respond that police are primarily fighting insurgents; and 28% that they are engaged in both types of activities. Urban respondents are more likely to perceive the police as working in a law enforcement capacity (51%), while rural respondents are split on the type of work performed by police in their villages (35% law enforcement, 25% counter-insurgency, 29% both). On a regional level, respondents from the northern and central/Kabul regions were more likely to see police in a law enforcing role than in other regions. Afghans in south-western and south-central are decidedly more accustomed to seeing police in a counter-insurgency role most often, but feel that ISAF is more engaged in the actual day to day operations related to fighting terrorism or engaging in counter-insurgency.

16 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

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



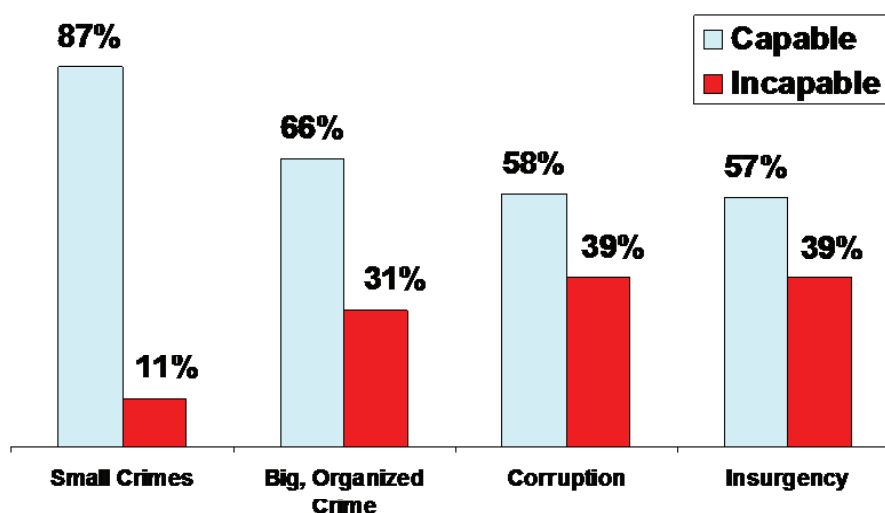
Respondents who say their police are focusing on law enforcement tend to have higher opinions of the police: 45% of respondents with “very favorable” opinions of the police say crime prevention is their main activity, compared with 27% of respondents with unfavorable or no opinions of the police.

Police Performance

Overall, Afghans believe that police in their area are doing a good job controlling crime, with 82% responding that they are doing either a ‘very good job’ or ‘fairly good job’. Breaking down the term crime, Afghans have the highest level of confidence in their local police forces’ abilities to handle small criminal offences, with 88% responding positively when questioned.

The confidence of Afghans in their local police force’s ability decreases as the severity of the crime increased. When it comes to organized crime, two-thirds of respondents expressed similar sentiments. Regarding corruption and insurgency, these numbers fall to 59% and 57% of respondents who believe their local police forces is capable of handling these issues. Confidence was lower in the Southern parts of the country as well as some Eastern and Western provinces.

Are police officers in your area capable/incapable of coping with the following crimes?

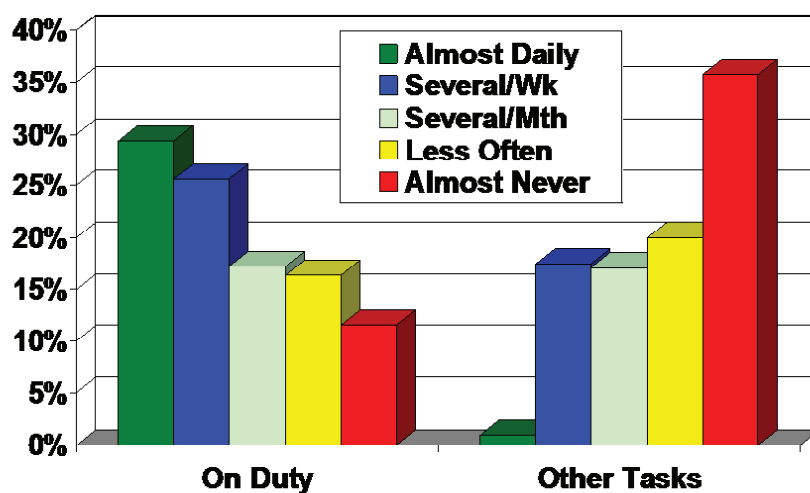


Despite concerns that bribes and fees are viewed as necessary to obtain services from the police, there also exists a generally amicable perception of the general characteristics of the local police forces. Most Afghans (67%) believe the police officers in their area to be well equipped, while 65% believe them to be respectful of people. In each of these instances, no more than 8% of respondents gave non-response answers (Don't Know/Refused). In spite of this high level of valid responses, 93% of respondents said they had never been personally contacted by the police. Of those that had been contacted, the most common reasons regarded the provision of security or a land dispute. These responses, however, accounted for only 2% and 1% of the total pool of respondents. On a positive note, despite this being a small number of people directly contacted, those who had been contacted by the police felt that they had been treated fairly.

Of those Afghans that have been a victim of a crime and reported it to the police, 56% believe that the issue was adequately addressed. Women were more likely to be pleased by the handling as well, with 60% saying it was adequately handled while only 54% of men felt the same way. However, there was a general perception that complaints filed by women were more likely to be ignored.

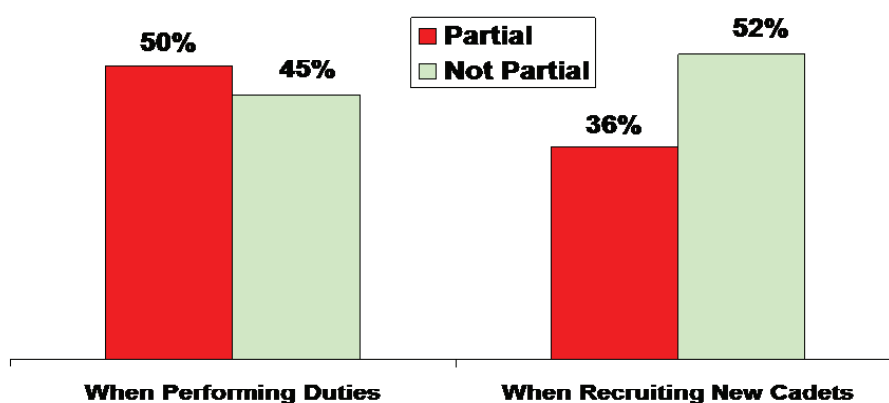
In regards to the visibility of the police, Afghans responded that they are much more likely to see officers while they are on duty as compared to when they are tending to other tasks such as their own business or farming. Seventy-one percent of Afghans see police on duty at least several times a month; with 29% saying they see police on an almost daily basis. In contrast, less than half (41%) see them at least several times a month tending to personal business.

How Often Do You See Police Officers on Duty?
How Often Do You See Them In Your Area Off-Duty Attending to Other Tasks?



The Afghan respondents surveyed are quite divided as to whether a policeman's own tribe (Qawm) affects their impartiality. 50% believe police officers will act in favor of their own tribe; 45% said they are not partial, 5% were unsure. These numbers do vary across regions; ranging from 43% in Northern Region to 62% in Central Kabul. The distinctions across ethnicities are less noticeable; with Uzbeks least likely to think the police would be partial (44%) and Turkmens believing them to be the most likely to be so (60%). More Afghans than not believe that this does not affect the new recruiting of cadets (52% impartial to Qwam and 36% partial).

Are police officers in your area partial in favor to people from their tribe/qawm:
When performing their duties?
When recruiting new cadets?

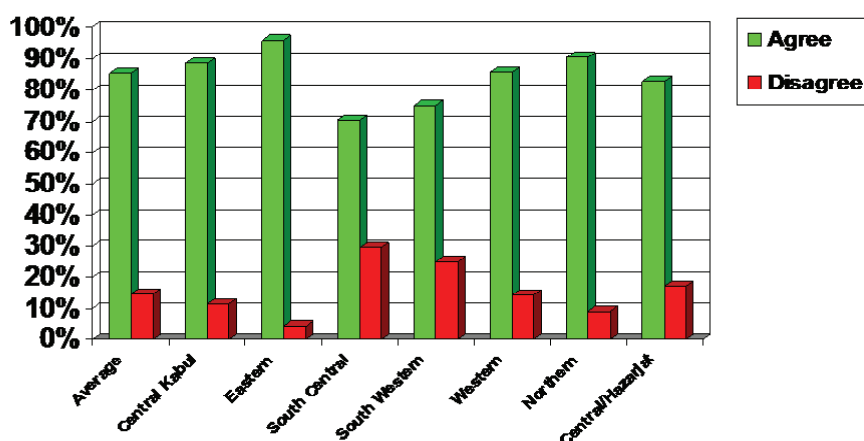


Respondents were also asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the idea that the police performance over the last two years has improved. Overwhelmingly (84%) they replied that it has with a particularly high level of support coming from the eastern provinces such as Nangarhar and Laghman in terms of what respondents felt were visible improvements in police performance in the past two years.

The opposite can be said of the south-central and south-western regions in terms of agreement that police performance has improved in the past two years. Residents in those areas were more likely to feel that improvements in police performance have been less significant.

Afghans also do not primarily hold the police responsible for problems involving crime. Indeed, two-thirds (68%) see the problem as being more a result of the judiciary and prosecution being unable to further prosecute criminals and implement just solutions. It is understandable then that 82% of respondents think that the local police are doing a 'very good job' or 'fairly good job' in terms of executing their duties if Afghans in general don't see them as responsible for making decisions or enforcing settlements. These numbers vary between the regions, with the Central/Kabul and Northern region respondents believing police do a good job with a 90% response rate. Again, the south-western region (65%) and south-central region (67%) express the least support for the local police forces. Once again, it should be noted that one of the disappointments among respondents was related to concerns that bribes or fees are required when interacting with the police which is addressed in the next section.

Agree/Disagree... The police performance improved over the last 2 years?



Corruption

The majority of Afghans surveyed believe that “some” or “a lot” of police officers are using office equipment for personal purposes (65%) and 52% believe they are misusing authority in general. Afghans generally believe that more police officers are involved in illicit activities than soldiers, but fewer than officials in the central government.

Belief that police are engaged in inappropriate behavior runs higher in Kabul, where 54% think police are involved in the drug trade and 44% think they are involved in crime; in Paktika (61% drugs, 70% crime); Wardak (38% drugs, 58% crime); Ghor (56% drugs); Uruzghan (49% drugs, 51% crime); Khost (51% crime); and Kunar (51% drugs).

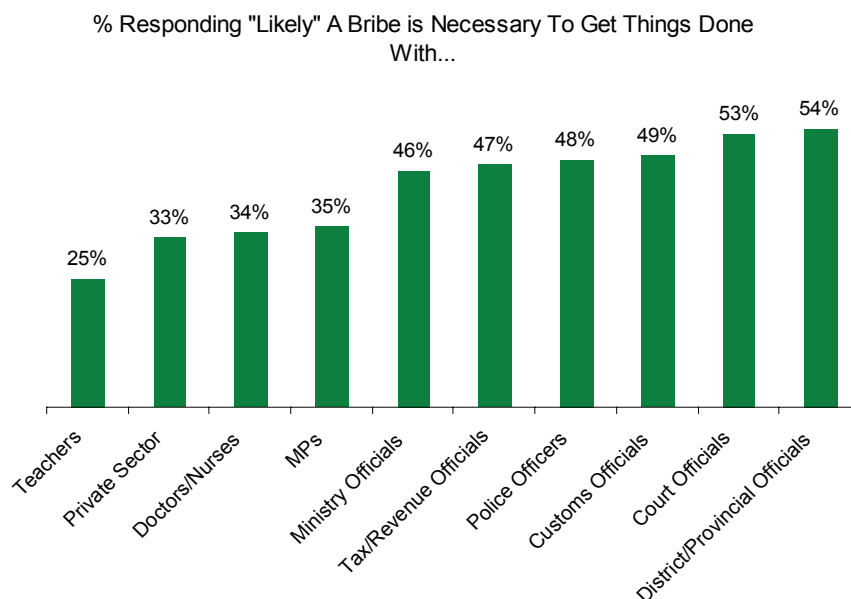
Urban residents are somewhat more likely to suspect police of these types of behavior: 47% believe “a lot” or “some” are involved in drugs compared with 37% of rural respondents; 39% believe “a lot” or “some” police officers are involved in crime compared with 32% of rural respondents; and 57% (compared with 50% in the countryside) believe they misuse their authority in general.

Afghans are divided as to whether gifts or bribes are necessary to get things done with police officers, with 48% believing it is likely and 46% believing it is unlikely. Afghans also express the opinion that money is needed for other interactions:

- 42% believe it is necessary to pay a protection fee.
- Another 54% believe that paying a bribe can get you released early from police custody.
- Almost one in three Afghans (27%) responded that a bribe had been asked for or expected by an official in the past 2 years.

Of those that had been solicited for bribes, the agent was most commonly described as a ‘government official’. Other top responses include:

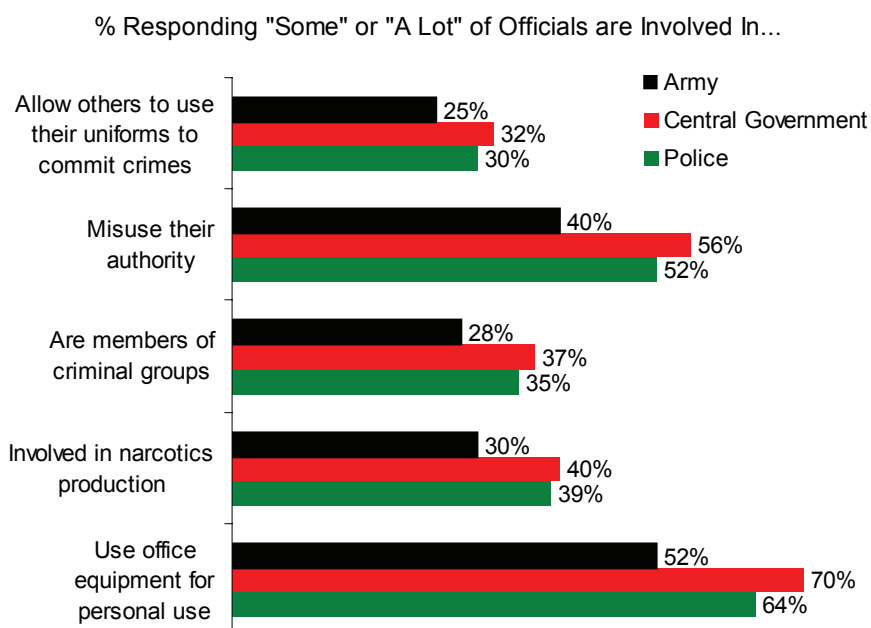
- ‘Police officer’ (15%)
-
- ‘District/provincial official’ (15%)
- ‘Customs officer’ (13%)



When asked whether bribes are necessary to deal with police, respondents who have been victims of crime answer “Likely” more than their counterparts. A greater percentage of respondents from Kabul respond “Likely” than the national average for all categories. Other provinces with high levels of “likely” responses for police officers in particular include Paktika (85%), Ghazni (67%), and Farah (65%).

42% of respondents “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” that shop owners are expected to pay protection fees to police. This figure is virtually unchanged between Afghans surveyed who had expressed “very favorable”, “somewhat favorable”, and “unfavorable” opinions of the police. Among gun and non-gun-owners however the response varies widely, with 54% of gun owners agreeing compared with 41% of their non-gun-owning counterparts. Opinion leaders are also more likely to agree than the general public (50% compared to 39%). 54% of respondents “strongly agree” or “agree somewhat” that if taken into custody a person can easily pay the police a bribe and get released. Between provinces, this belief is strongest in Paktia (76% agree), Paktika (82%), Khost (71%), and Farah (68%).

Respondents also have different opinions regarding the institutions that are engaged in corruption. On the whole, they feel that the central government is more likely to be involved in corruption. This most commonly manifests itself in the form of using office equipment for personal use.

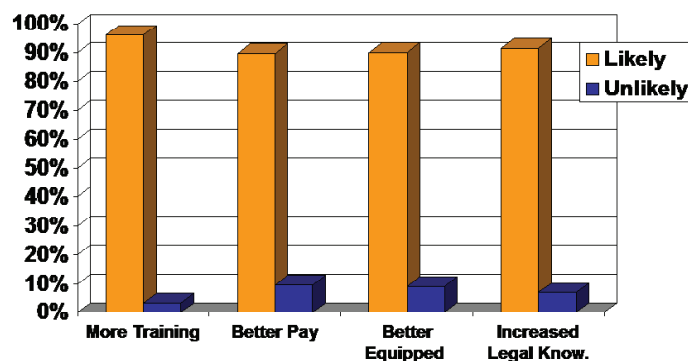


Police Improvement

There are many potential solutions to improving police performance. The survey presented various possible options for improving performance. The majority of Afghans endorse these measures. In general, the perception of the public appears to be that any kind of training would be beneficial, as the police have many needs.

In terms of the training solutions offered in the survey for evaluation, most Afghans believe it is likely that police performance would improve if police were trained more (94%), paid more (86%), had better equipment (87%), or had better knowledge of the law (87%). Concerning police pay, 66% of Afghans believe police officers should be paid more than teachers.

How likely or unlikely do you think, are the following things to improve performance of police...

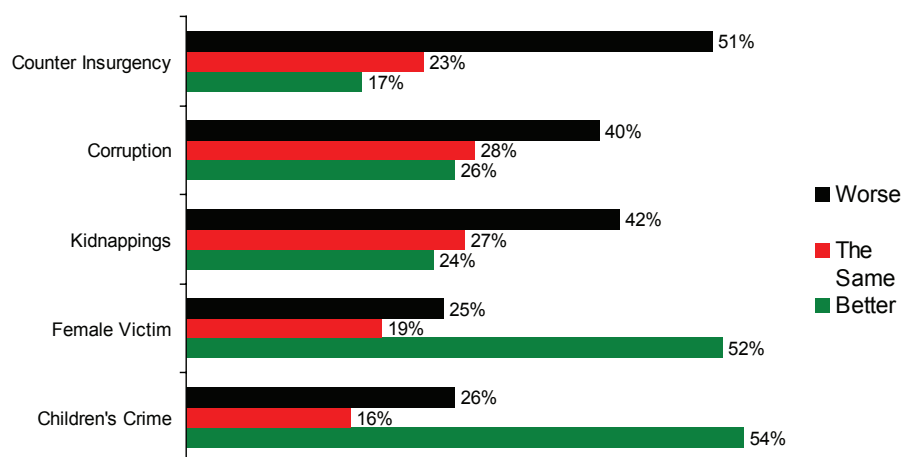


Other solutions for improved performance propose greater cooperation between police and the communities they serve. Most Afghans (54%) believe that local watch groups comprised of citizens and supported by the police would improve security in their area. Another solution is to hold public meetings where people can share their concerns with officers in their area, which 65% of Afghans believe would help improve security. Willingness to participate in both programs is very high, with the vast majority of those who believe it would improve security responding that they would be “very” or “somewhat” likely to participate. These programs would aim to generate much-needed rapport between police and the citizens living in the areas they patrol; and build trust in the police bureaucracy which is currently lacking. When asked what they would do if they had a complaint about a police officer, most Afghans (54%) replied that they did *not* think it would be worth filing a complaint. Of those that would file a complaint, most responded that they would file it with a higher ranking officer (again, 54%).

Women and the Police Force

Almost two thirds (65%) of Afghans surveyed believe that a woman who is the victim of a crime is likely to go alone to the authorities to report it. “Likely” (“very likely” or “somewhat likely”) responses were highest in Kabul (87%), Laghman (84%), Ghor (81%), and Kandahar (80%). However, 51% nationwide believe it is also likely that police officers will overlook the case or take it less seriously if the woman reports the crime alone without a male escort. These responses are consistent across gender lines.

“Do you think that a woman police officer would handle better, worse or the same as her male colleagues the following kinds of cases?”



Afghans for the most part believe that there should be more women in the police force to protect women from crime (67% “strongly agree” or “agree somewhat”). Fifty-four percent agree that women would be better at handling cases involving children, and 52% feel women would be better at handling cases involving other women. Afghans agree by a wide margin that women would be worse at handling kidnappings (42% feel they would be worse, compared with 24% who say they would do better), corruption (40% worse),

and counter-insurgency (51%). Roughly 25% believe a female officer would perform no differently than a man in the case of a kidnapping, corruption, or counter-insurgency. These responses are generally consistent between genders. However, more than half of the respondents (56%) believe that people would be more willing to report a crime to a female officer.

Although Afghans are ambivalent about female officers' abilities to handle certain types of crime, they generally believe people would be more likely to report the types of crimes that frequently go unreported now if the officer in charge was a woman. When asked the types of crime most likely to go unreported- theft of motor vehicles or their parts (named by 13% of respondents), burglary (12%), offences related to land ownership and rights (9%), and kidnapping (8%), more than half of the respondents who gave these replies said people might be more willing to report them if the officer in charge was a woman.

Security in Afghanistan

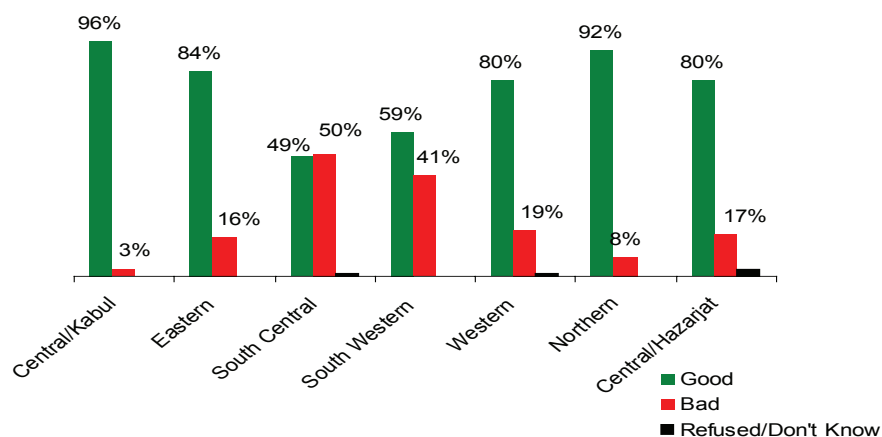
80% of Afghans describe the security situation in their area as "good" (41% "very good") while 19% claim security is "bad" in their region. These figures are strongly affected by locality. Overall, interviewers had broad access to urban and rural locations, as well as secure and insecure areas of the country during the project. However, due to limited access to some districts in some provinces due to active security exercises, some interviewers were forced to work mostly in relatively secure areas. In a few provinces such as Paktikah, Paktia, Uruzghan, and Zabul there were limitations in terms of access. As a result, in the places where interviewers worked in Paktikah for example, no respondents reported crimes. This kind of result may be related to interviewers having worked in secure areas in that particular instance.

Afghans residing in the central region of the country are more likely to indicate that security is better than other areas, especially the western and southern regions. 96% of Afghans living in Kabul and the immediate areas surrounding the capital describe the security situation as good compared to 84% in the east, 80% in the west, but then it drops to 59% in the southwest and 49% in the south central region.

42% of Afghans living in the south central area of the country believe that security is worse in their province than in other Afghan provinces. Similarly, those respondents that live in southern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan are much less likely to describe the security situation in their area as 'good' or 'very good'. As for their opinions of events of the past year, respondents in these areas are also more likely to describe their security situation as having worsened.

Most respondents (87%) feel either "very safe" or "somewhat safe" walking alone in their area during the day. Fewer (63%) feel safe staying home alone after dark. While the percentage of men who answered that they feel safe walking alone was slightly higher than the response by women (88% of men feel safe walking alone during the day compared to 85% of women), the gap was much larger when asked about being home alone after dark- 69% of men feel safe, compared with 56% of women.

% Responding the Security Situation in Their Area is "Very Good" or "Somewhat Good"



Perception of the progress of the security situation varies by region and generally follows the same pattern as views of the current security circumstances in Afghanistan. 36% of respondents in the northern region of Afghanistan say security has improved over the past year as do 27% of Afghans in the Kabul area. However, 38% of respondents in the south central region say security has gotten worse in the past twelve months.

Respondents were asked about the occurrences of specific security incidents in their area. The following percentages are of the respondents who confirmed that such incidents had occurred in the past year:

- Snipers, crossfire (26%)
- Civilians killed or seriously hurt by Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis (25%)
- Civilians killed or seriously hurt by international forces (23%)
- Kidnappings for ransom (23%)
- Car bombs, suicide attacks (22%)
- Bombings or shelling by international forces (19%)
- Civilians killed or seriously hurt by ANA or ANP (17%)

As an additional gauge of respondents' perception of their personal security, they were asked how they would feel if they were walking down the road and saw various groups coming toward them. The group most likely to provoke feelings of "fear" was "unknown armed men", with "fear" the reaction named by 51% of respondents. When asked how they would feel about police, 11% of respondents named "fear", 16% said they would feel "concern", 40% would feel "assurance", and 33% would feel nothing. Police officers provoked more "fear" responses and fewer answers of "assurance" than ANA officers.

26 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Do you usually feel fear, concern, assurance, nothing in particular or some other feeling when walking on the road and you see X coming towards you...?

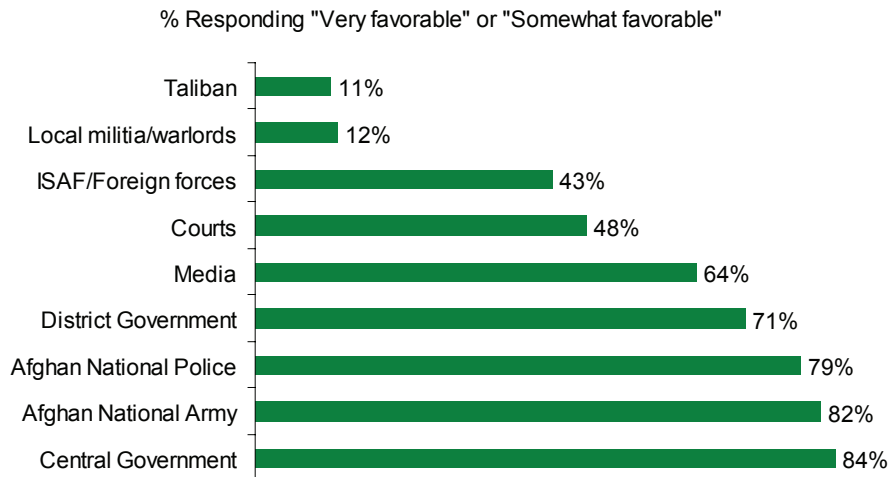
<i>Fear</i>	
51%	Unknown armed men
47%	Barking dogs
35%	ISAF/Foreign soldiers
31%	Stranger in uniform
12%	Group of boys
11%	Police officers
9%	ANA soldiers
4%	Neighbors
<i>Concern</i>	
40%	Stranger in uniform
31%	Unknown armed men
27%	ISAF/Foreign soldiers
27%	Barking dogs
26%	Group of boys
16%	Police officers
16%	ANA soldiers
6%	Neighbors
<i>Assurance</i>	
43%	ANA soldiers
41%	Neighbors
40%	Police officers
25%	Group of boys
17%	ISAF/Foreign soldiers
10%	Stranger in uniform
8%	Barking dogs
7%	Unknown armed men
<i>No Feeling</i>	
48%	Neighbors
37%	Group of boys
33%	Police officers
31%	ANA soldiers
20%	ISAF/Foreign soldiers
18%	Stranger in uniform
18%	Barking dogs
10%	Unknown armed men

Respondents were asked who or what brings insecurity in their area. The most popular responses are unemployment (21%) (first of two responses), Taliban (17%), warlords (8%), anti-government elements (7%) and foreigners (6%). Another 6% indicate that no one brings insecurity to their area.

Respondents were also asked who or what ensures security in their area. The top mentions are (first of two mentions) the Afghan National Police (41%), people themselves (16%), Afghan National Army (11%), government (7%) and tribal elders (7%). About 4% of Afghans say no one ensures security in their area.

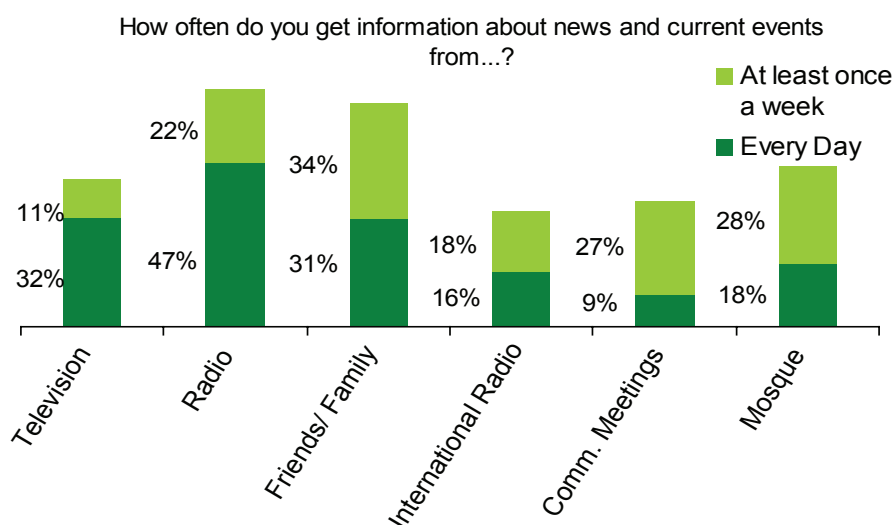
Afghans tend to have more favorable opinions of local government entities than national and international government organizations. Percentages reported are the combined results of “very favorable” and “somewhat favorable” mentions. Other research at ACSOR would suggest that the high levels of support for Afghan government entities from the district to the national level are also tied to perceptions of preferring a form of organized government to the chaotic environment that dominated prior to the Taliban and the harsh restrictions of the Taliban regime. Favorable views of the government and its institutions do not mean that Afghans have no criticisms of the government, in particular related to corruption, but can be interpreted as a preference for organized “Afghan” government as opposed to foreign or Taliban leadership.

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



Reaching the Public

Mass media and interpersonal communication are both strong vectors of information about current events to the Afghan public. Radio and communication between friends and family are the most common sources of information for the Afghan people. 69% of those polled responded that they used the radio ‘at least once a week’ or ‘every day of the week’ to get information about current events, while just 43% gave the same responses for television. 65% of respondents obtain information from friends or family at least once a week.

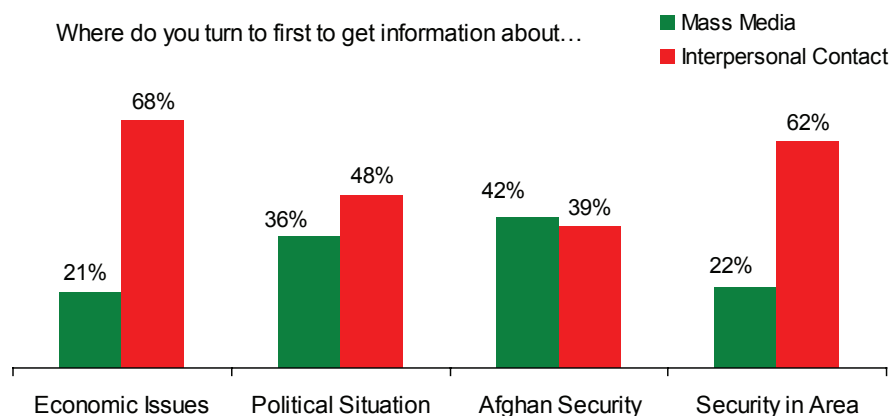


Males have greater exposure to every medium surveyed with the exception of television; and in this case the difference (42% of males report using television at least once a week compared to 43% of females) is not statistically significant. Radio reaches the largest percentage of men (76% use radio at least once a week), while women are more likely to get news from family and friends (63% get news from family and friends at least once a week, compared to 61% who use radio at least once a week).

While radio is the most pervasive medium for general consumption, various means of interpersonal contact were named by more respondents when asked to whom they would turn about the economic and security situation in their area. 14% said radio would be their first choice, while community elders were named by 23%; and family and friends were each named by 20%. Broadcast media are most popular for nationwide news, with 25% saying they would turn to radio for information about security across Afghanistan and 21% using radio for information about the political situation in the country.

The majority (79%) of Afghans get “a little”, “some”, or “a lot” of information about the police from television, newspapers or the radio. The figure sinks to 61% among those respondents not considered “opinion-makers”. Of those who get information about the police from mass media, nearly half (49%) said the information is positive,

36% respond that it is neutral, and 14% say it is negative. Among provinces, the highest percentage of respondents perceives coverage of police to be negative in Zabul (40%); while 85% of respondents in Sar-i-Pul report that coverage is positive. Most opinion makers (53%) say coverage is positive.



To identify opinion leaders within the sampled communities, respondents were asked how often other people asked them for their opinions regarding issues happening in their area and around the country. Most respondents indicated that people ask for their opinions at least “now and then” (52% for local events and 60% for national events). Respondents who answered “frequently” for nationwide events (18%) were designated “opinion makers”. Opinion makers are represented in roughly equal proportions across gender, education, and income groups; although there is a significantly higher percentage among urban respondents (33% asked responded “frequently” compared with 26% in the countryside).

The high number of respondents who get news from family or acquaintances attests to the strong social ties between Afghans. Eighty-eight percent of respondents were visited at least once during the week. Respondents who were visited most often fell into two main groups- the elderly or unemployed, who are most likely to have time available during the day; and respondents who were opinion makers, had relatively favorable views of the police, and did not own guns.

A similar pattern applies to the responses to the question “In general, what kind of area would you say you live in? Is it one where people mostly help each other, or where people mostly go their own way?” Opinion makers, respondents with favorable views of the police, and respondents who had not been victims of a crime in the past two years were more likely to reply that people in their area generally helped each other. Overall, 45% said people in their area help each other, 32% replied that people generally “go their own way”, and 22% said their area was a mixture of both. Across the provinces, 100% of respondents in Zabul said their community is one in which people help each other, while only 22% gave the same response in Uruzghan.

There is a wide range in the distances Afghans must travel to access basic services. The majority (56%) stated that they live less than 15 minutes from the nearest road. Regarding schooling, over one-third (37%) of respondents said they were less than 15 minutes from the nearest school for boys; while 36% named the same distance to a school for girls. In general, respondents are farthest from government and financial institutions: 46% replied that they are more than one hour from the nearest bank while 41% are located more than an hour away from a government court. Thirty-one percent must travel over an hour to reach the district/nahia government office.

Of the government facilities named in the survey, respondents most frequently access state health centers, with 69% reporting that they have visited one within the last month. However, one-third of respondents view these health centers as difficult to access. Schools for boys were visited more frequently than schools for girls over the last month (53% compared to 44%). Over the last month, respondents are much less likely to have had a member of their household visit a police station (17%), bank (12%), or court (9%).

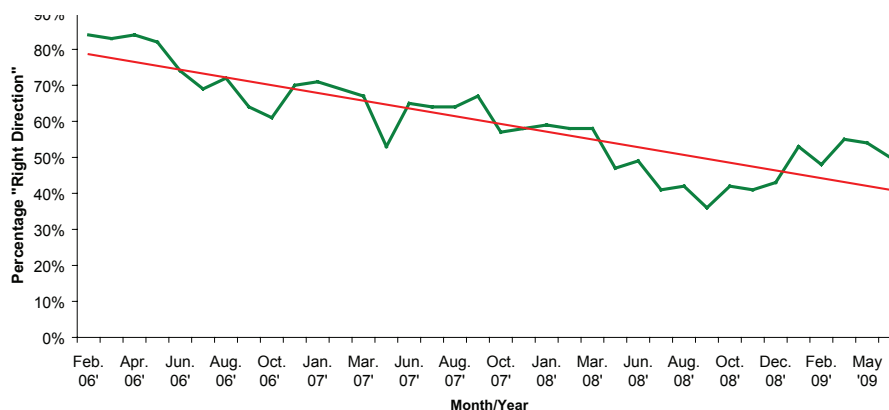
In general, respondents have positive opinions of state officials with whom they come into contact. Officials at government health centers and district/nahia offices all receive mostly favorable responses concerning their level of knowledge, competency, politeness and accessibility. The same can be said about local police. It is in the court system that the Afghan people express the least level of confidence; of the qualities mentioned only the courts' level of knowledge gains more positive than negative responses (56%). The courts are also seen as relatively difficult to access, with nearly half of respondents replying as such. While the results vary from region to region, the respondents from the Central/Hazarjat region generally have lower opinions of their government officials. In contrast, interviewees from Eastern Afghanistan and Central Kabul tend to give more affirmative responses.

Overall, the percentage of Afghans who believe their country is headed in the right direction is greater than the percentage that believe it is headed in the wrong direction (50% to 31%).

Do you think things in our country are headed in the right direction or are things going in the wrong direction?



The percentage of “right direction” responses has risen from a low of 36% in September 2008, but lags far behind the 84% “right direction” responses in February 2006. “Right direction” responses have hovered at about 50% since the beginning of 2009.



Of those who feel that the country is headed in the right direction, the most common reasons for this belief are ‘Better security’ at 44% across both mentions and ‘Reconstruction’, garnering 37% across both mentions. On the other hand, nearly half (47%) of those that find Afghanistan to be headed in the wrong direction attributed their response to insecurity in the country. Other respondents replied that the weakness of the government (22% across both mentions) and unemployment (21%) are the major issues plaguing their country.

Regarding their financial status, Afghan respondents are more likely to express that their financial status has improved than worsened (48% to 39%). Over the next year, Afghans are more than twice as likely to express a positive outlook as a negative one; 36% expect it to get better while only 14% expect it to get worse. An additional 37% believe that it will simply stay the same.

Appendix A: Methods Report

Methods Report

Field Dates: July 9th - 21st, 2009 Sample Size: 5156
 Research Provider: ACSOR- Surveys Number of Interviewers: 469

Project Schedule

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date	Comments
Translation	June 30	July 04	
Briefings	July 07	July 10	
Fieldwork	July 09	July 21	
Quality Control	July 09	July 21	
Coding	July 18	July 25	
Data Processing	July 22	Aug 08	

The Sample:

General Overview

The target sample for the survey is a nation-wide poll of Afghans age 18+. There is no current census for Afghanistan; however, the Afghan Central Statistics Office (CSO), with assistance from the United Nations and World Food Program has released basic population statistics in 2006 for total numbers of residents by region, province, and district. ACSOR believes the data are generally accurate to the province level, but are more questionable for the district level. No data on settlement level populations is available.

The sample is drawn using a multi-stage random stratification process using the “settlement” level stratum as the primary sampling unit. The basic overview of the sampling process is as follows:

1st stratum - Region - we distribute the interviews proportionally across the 7 regions defined by the Central Statistics office according to the available population updates provided in 2006.

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

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

4th stratum - Settlement - in cities we use neighborhoods called “nahias” and in rural areas we use towns and villages. There is no population data about the settlement sizes. We use a simple random selection of all known settlements to select the location. In this study, it is 10 interviews per sampling point in most cases. For some districts with relatively small populations, this is reduced to 5 interviews per sampling point.

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

Step One: Distribution of sampling points by region and urban/rural strata

This survey includes both urban and rural respondents. The *Sheharwali* (municipal administration in Afghanistan) defines the urban population as those living within municipal limits. By default, the rural population comprises those who are living outside the municipal limits. The rural areas are defined neither in terms of population density or remoteness.

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

In this survey 34 provinces were covered.

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

The interviews are completed using multi-stage random sampling. Due to the local cultural traditions, the universe at the outset is divided into male and female sub-samples. Each region, province and further strata is allocated to equal numbers of male and female sampling points. The two sub-samples are covered by field-force of the respective gender.

Step Three: Selection of starting points within each sampling point

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

Step Four: Household Selection

In urban areas, from the given starting point, the interviewer heads in the assigned direction and stops at the 4th street/lane on the right hand side of his/her route. From there, the first contacted household is the 4th house on the right from the beginning of the street. Further on, the selected household is each third inhabited house on the right side of the interviewer route. In blocks of flats, the selection routine is each fifth apartment starting from the first one. In buildings with more than one household, no more than two households are interviewed.

In rural areas, the interviewer starts from the center of the village or the bazaar, mosque, etc. and moves to the right, selecting every 3rd inhabited house on his/her route. Compounds containing two and more houses behind a common wall are treated like detached houses and are counted counter clock-wise from the gate to the compound.

Step Five: Respondent Selection (Kish, next birthday, last birthday, quota, as appropriate)

After selecting a household, interviewers are instructed to utilize a Kish grid for randomizing the target respondent within the household. Members of the household are listed with names per their age in descending order.

Step Six: Respondent Substitution

Under no circumstances are interviewers allowed to substitute an alternative member of a household for the respondent needed according to the KISH grid. If the respondent refuses to participate or is not available after callbacks, then the interview must move on to the next household according to the random walk.

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

Typically interviewers are required to make two call-backs before replacing the designated respondent. In this survey, 98.0% of completed interviews were conducted on the first visit, 1.7% were completed on the second visit and 0.3% of respondents were interviewed on the third visit.

Interviewers

A total of 469 interviewers were employed during on the survey.

	Female	Male	Comments
Number of female/male interviewers	219	250	
Number of interviewers who have previously worked on an ACSOR project	211	247	
Number of interviewers new to an ACSOR project	8	3	

Training of Interviewers

Where was the briefing(s) held?

The supervisor briefing was held in Kabul. The regional supervisors then organized their own briefing sessions with the interviewers. The briefing on the main questions was conducted by the Project Manager Mr. Zemark Mohsini, who translated the questionnaire, and the Field Manager, Mr. Torkalai Tajmal Zai and Rahmatullah Faizi, who reviewed the sampling procedures. Mr. Matthew Warshaw assisted with the translation review prior to the briefing and provided detailed instructions to Mr. Mohsini.

Issues emphasized during briefing(s)

- = Proper household and respondent selection.
- = The new coding information as given on the stickers on each sampling point
- = Review of the questionnaire content.
- = Changes in demographic sections from usual monthly studies.
- = Appropriate interviewing techniques.

Weighting

The data set was not weighted.

Quality Control Methods

After the delivery of the questionnaires from the field, most of the completed questionnaires were subject to logical control for proper administration.

Actual interviewing was monitored directly by a supervisor in 4.3% of the sample. Another 10.6% of the completed interviews were back-checked by a supervisor in person. The issues verified during in person back-checks were proper household and respondent selection, as well as correct recording of answers to three randomly selected questions from the main body of the questionnaire.

Results of Back-Check Controls

	#Interviews Rejected	#Interviewers Terminated	# supervisors Terminated
Prior to Completion of Interviews	0	0	0
After Completion of Interviews	44	0	0

In total, 44 interviews were rejected due to 95% similarity in responses and over 40% “Don’t Know” answers to substantive questions and demographics.

Appendix B: Questionnaire
Questionnaire
Public Safety and Police Performance Survey
Afghanistan, June-July 2009

Version 6 Final
 June 29, 2009

Survey Management Section

M-1. Respondent Identification Number: ____ _

M-2. Intentional Blank

M-3. Wave Number 1

M-4. Region

1. Central/Kabul 4. South Western 7. Central/Hazarjat
 2. Eastern 5. Western
 3. South Central 6. Northern

M-5. Sampling Point/District Where the Interview Was Completed: ____ _

M-6. Geographic Code

1. Villages 2. Towns 3. City 4. Metro (Kabul)

M-7. Province

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Kabul | 10. Ningarhar | 19. Samangan | 28. Kandahar |
| 2. Kapisa | 11. Laghman | 20. Juzjan | 29. Zabul |
| 3. Parwan | 12. Kunar | 21. Sar-i-Pul | 30. Uruzghan |
| 4. Wardak | 13. Nooristan | 22. Faryab | 31. Ghor |
| 5. Logar | 14. Badakhshan | 23. Badghis | 32. Bamyan |
| 6. Ghazni | 15. Takhar | 24. Herat | 33. Panjshir |
| 7. Paktia | 16. Baghlan | 25. Farah | 34. Dehkondi |
| 8. Paktika | 17. Kunduz | 26. Nimroz | |
| 9. Khost | 18. Balkh | 27. Helmand | |

M-8. Year of Interview: 2009

M-9. Month of Interview

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 4. April | 7. July | 10. October |
| 2. February | 5. May | 8. August | 11. November |
| 3. March | 6. June | 9. September | 12. December |

M-10. Date of Interview: ____ _

38 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

M-11. Day of Week of Interview

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Friday | 4. Monday | 7. Thursday |
| 2. Saturday | 5. Tuesday | |
| 3. Sunday | 6. Wednesday | |

M-12. Interviewer Code: _ _ _ _ _

M-13. Interview Completed on the ...

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. First Contact | 2. Second Contact | 3. Third Contact |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|

M-14. Supervisor Code: _ _ _

RECORD THE TIME THE ACTUAL INTERVIEW BEGAN (M-15)
AND USE A 24 HOUR CLOCK (14:24, for 2:24 pm)

M-15. Record Time (using 24 hour clock) Interview Began: _ _ : _ _

(Record Time Began Starting With Q-1)

M-16. Record Time (using 24 hour clock) Interview Ended: _ _ : _ _

(Fill in all four data positions)

M-17. Record Length of Interview in Minutes: _ _

M-18. Date Formatted Field: JUL 2009

M-19. Keypuncher Code _ _

M-20. Language of Interview

1. Pashto 2. Dari 3. Other

M-21. Coder Code _ _

Warm-up Section

Q-1 People get information **about news and current events** from many different sources. For each one of the sources I mention, please tell me how often you use that source to get news and information about current events: daily (every day of the week), at least once a week, less often or never?

	Every day of the week	At least once a week	Less often	Never	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a. Television (any)	1	2	3	4	8	9
b. Radio (any)	1	2	3	4	8	9
c. Newspapers	1	2	3	4	8	9
d. Magazines	1	2	3	4	8	9
e. The Internet	1	2	3	4	8	9
f. Friends or family members	1	2	3	4	8	9
g. International TV	1	2	3	4	8	9
h. International Radio	1	2	3	4	8	9
i. SMS (Text Messaging via mobile phone)	1	2	3	4	8	9
j. Meetings in your community	1	2	3	4	8	9
k. Meetings or sermons at mosque	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-2 Irrespective of how often you follow media, how much information do you receive from newspapers, radio or TV about the following institutions? Would you say that you receive a lot of information, some information, a little information or no information about the Central Government? (Interviewer: Ask for each source in the table).

Q-3 (Filtered, to be asked of interviewees that have received information from answers '1', '2' and '3' at Q-2). Overall, would you say that the information you received from the media about the Central Government is rather positive, neutral/objective or rather negative?

	Q-2						Q-3 (Filtered)				
	A lot	Some	A little	None	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Central Government	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9
b) Courts	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9
c) Police	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9
d) Afghan National Army	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9
e) Insurgents	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9
f) ISAF/foreign forces	1	2	3	4	8	9	1	2	3	8	9

Q-4 (Ask All) Thinking of different ways people are able to get information, who do you first turn to for information about ... (Interviewer: Code in the table below)

- a) economic issues in the province?
- b) political situation in the country?
- c) security in Afghanistan?
- d) security situation in your area?

	Q-4a. Economic issues	Q-4b. Political situation	Q-4c. Security in Afghanistan	Q-4d. Security in the area
Community elders	1	1	1	1
Family / relatives	2	2	2	2
Friends / Neighbors	3	3	3	3
Government officials	4	4	4	4
Non-governmental organizations	5	5	5	5
TV	6	6	6	6
Radio	7	7	7	7
Newspaper	8	8	8	8
Internet	9	9	9	9
Other (specify)	97	97	97	97
Refused	98	98	98	98
Don't Know	99	99	99	99

Q-5a. How often do other people ask you personally for your opinion about issues happening in Afghanistan in general?

Q-5b. How often do people ask you for information about your area? Would you say that it is...

	Q5-a	Q5-b
Frequently	1	1
Now and then	2	2
Rarely	3	3
Almost never?	4	4

Refused (vol.)	8	8
Don't Know (vol.)	9	9

Q-6 During the last week, how often were you visited by neighbors or friends from your neighborhood? Was it ...

1. Three or more times
2. Twice
3. Once
4. Not at all?

- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-7 In some areas, people do things together and try to help each other, while in other areas people mostly go their own way and do not help each other. In general, what kind of area would you say you live in? Is it one where people mostly help each other, or where people mostly go their own way?

1. Mostly help each other
2. Mostly go their own way

3. Mixture (vol.)
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

Financial Situation & Public Services

Q-8 Turning to another matter, public services, tell me, how far in minutes/hours from your house are the following things?

42 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

	0-5 min	6- 15 min	16- 30 min	31-60 min	1-3 hours	3+ hours	Ref.	DK
a) roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
b) Afghan government health center	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
c) school for boys	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
d) school for girls	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
e) district/nahia government office	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
f) government court	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
g) police station	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
h) bank	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
i) public phone	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9

Q-9 When was the last time you or someone from your household visited each of these places? Was it within the last 7 days, within the past month, the last 12 months, longer or never?

	Last 7 days	Last month	Past 12 months	Longer	Never	Ref.	DK
a) state health center	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b) school for boys	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c) school for girls	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d) district/nahia government office	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e) court	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f) police station	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g) bank	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h) public phone	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

Q-10 Talking about the officials/officers working in some of these institutions, irrespective of whether you personally have been in contact recently, or know from relatives or friends, can you say that officials in your nearest (*insert name of institution*) are... (Interviewer: Ask for each on the list)

	Well informed?	Competent?	Polite?	Easily accessible?
a) Government health center	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK
b) District/nahia government office	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK
c) Local police	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK
d) Courts	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK	1 Yes 2 No 9 R/DK

Q-11a. Compared to a year ago, do you think the financial status of your household (all the people residing here) has...

Q-11b. Over the next year, do you expect that the financial status of your household (all the people residing here) will...

	Q11-a	Q11-b
Improve?	1	1
Stay the same? or	2	2
Deteriorate?	3	3
Refused (vol.)	8	8
Don't Know (vol.)	9	9

Section General Background

Q-12 Do you think that things in our country are going in the right direction or are things going in the wrong direction?

1. Right
2. Wrong
- _____
3. Staying the same, not changing (vol.)
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-13 (Filtered, if Right Direction at Q-12 "1") Why do you say things are going in the right direction?

- a) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know
- b) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know

Q-14 (Filtered, if Wrong Direction at Q-12 "2") Why do you say things are going in the wrong direction?

- a) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know
- b) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know

Q-15 (Ask All) How would you rate the security situation in your area? Is it...

1. Very good,
2. Somewhat good,
3. Somewhat bad, or
4. Very bad?
- _____
8. Refused
9. Don't know

Q-16a. Do you think the security situation in this district is better, the same or worse than in other parts of the province?

Q-16b. Is the security situation in the province better, the same or worse than in other parts of Afghanistan?

	Q-16a	Q-16b
Better	1	1
The same	2	2
Worse	3	3

Refused (vol.)	8	8
Don't Know (vol.)	9	9

Q-17 Compared to 12 months ago, has the security situation in your area improved, stayed the same, or deteriorated?

1. Improved
2. Stayed the same
3. Gotten worse
- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-18a-g. People experience different emotions when encountering others during the day. Do you usually feel fear, concern, assurance, nothing in particular or some other feeling when walking on the road and you see X coming towards you...
(Interviewer: Ask for each on the list)

	Fear	Con- cern	Assu- rance	No feeling	Other (specify)	Ref.	DK
a) police officer(s)	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
b) barking dog	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
c) group of boys	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
d) stranger in uniform	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
e) ISAF/ foreign soldiers	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
f) ANA soldiers	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
g) unknown armed men	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9
h) Neighbors	1	2	3	4	5 __	8	9

Section Police & Security

Q-19a-i. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the following institutions and groups of people?

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Central Government	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) District Government	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Courts	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Media	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Afghan National Police	1	2	3	4	8	9
f) Afghan National Army	1	2	3	4	8	9
g) ISAF/ foreign forces	1	2	3	4	8	9
h) Taliban	1	2	3	4	8	9
i) Local Militia / Warlords	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-20a-b. Who or what brings insecurity in your area? Who and what else? (Interviewer: Write down up to two mentions)

- a) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know
- b) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know

Q-21a-b. Who or what ensures security in your area? Who or what else? (Interviewer: Write down up to two mentions)

- a) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know
- b) _____ 998. Refused 999. Don't Know

Q-22a-b. Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe...

	Very safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Walking alone in your area during the day?	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Staying alone at home after dark (night time)?	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-23 Thinking of the past 2 years, what kind of crime has happened often in your area? (Multiple Response. Code Each Mentioned.)

1. Theft of car/car parts, motorcycles, mopeds or their parts
2. Theft of bicycles
3. Theft of livestock
4. Theft of agricultural equipment
5. Theft of agricultural produce
6. Offences related to land ownership and rights
7. Burglary
8. Theft of personal property
9. Robbery
10. Sexual offences
11. Kidnapping
12. Assaults and threats
13. Traffic accidents
14. Accidents related to military fighting

95. No crime happening often in the area (vol.)

96. Other (specify) _____

97. Other (specify) _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-24a-h. Thinking of people in your community, who do you think they are most likely to turn to FIRST to report.... (Interviewer: Code in the table below)

- a) Robbery
- b) Offences related to land ownership and rights
- c) Burglary
- d) Kidnapping
- e) Assault or threat
- f) Theft of livestock
- g) Unpaid loan, a debtor who refuses to pay back his loan
- h) Problem with employer who declines to pay the agreed on amount

	a) Robbery	b) Offences related to land ownership	c) Burglary	d) Kidnapping	e) Assaults and threats	f) Theft of livestock	g) Unpaid loan	h) Problem with employer
Afghan National Police	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District/Provincial Government office	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Afghan National Army	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malik	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Local elders	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Religious leaders	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lawyer / Court	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Media	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
NGOs	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
ISAF/foreign forces	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other (specify)	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Refused (vol.)	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Don't Know (vol.)	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99

Q-25a-e. Excuse me for asking this, but are you very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely to report to the Police, if you happened to be a victim of the following?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Robbery	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Physical assault	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Rape of member of the household	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Domestic violence	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Threats by insurgents	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-26a-d. Thinking of police officers in your area, are they very capable, somewhat capable, somewhat incapable or very incapable to cope with...

	Very capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat incapable	Very incapable	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) small crime, offences	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) big, organized crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) corruption	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) insurgency	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-27a-f. To what extent is the police in your province involved in performing the following tasks? Please, use this scale from '1' to '4', where '1' means "a lot", and '4' means "not at all"

	A lot	Somewhat	A little	Not at all	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Fighting insurgents	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Poppy eradication	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Fighting organized crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Fighting narcotics trade	1	2	3	4	8	9
f) Fighting corruption	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-28a-f To what extent do you think the police *should be* involved in performing these tasks? Please, use the same scale from 1. "A lot" to 4. "Not at all".

	A lot	Somewhat	A little	Not at all	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Fighting insurgents	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Poppy eradication	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Fighting organized crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Preventing inter-ethnic, inter-tribal violence	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Fighting narcotics trade	1	2	3	4	8	9
f) Fighting corruption	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-29 Overall, what kind of a task are police in your area performing more often nowadays – one of a law-enforcing institution fighting crime, or that of a counter-insurgency force?

1. Law-enforcing, fighting crime
2. Counter-insurgency force
-
3. Both (vol.)
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

50 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Q-30a-e Speaking of police officers in your area, please tell me if each of the following characteristics applies to them or not:

	Yes	No	Refused	Don't Know
a) Have good equipment	1	2	8	9
b) Are well trained	1	2	8	9
c) Are professional	1	2	8	9
d) Are respectful to people	1	2	8	9
e) Serve themselves rather than community	1	2	8	9

Q-31 In the past 2 years, on what occasion have the police contacted you last? Just to clarify, not that you were trying to establish contact with the police, but that a police officer(s) contacted you. (Interviewer: Write Down Response)

-
- 97. Haven't been contacted
 - 98. Refused (vol.)
 - 99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-32 (Filtered, if have been contacted by the police at Q-31) Would you say that on that occasion you were treated fairly, or you were treated unfairly?

- 1. Fairly
 - 2. Unfairly
-
- 8. Refused (vol.)
 - 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-33 (Ask All) Excuse me for asking this, but have you or any member of your household been a victim of a crime in the past 2 years?

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
-
- 8. Refused (vol.)
 - 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-34 (Filtered, if they have been a victim of crime at Q-33) What kind of crime was it? (Interviewer: If more than one, ask for the last kind of crime)

- 1. Theft of car/car parts, motorcycles, mopeds or their parts
- 2. Theft of bicycles
- 3. Theft of livestock
- 4. Theft of agricultural equipment
- 5. Theft of agricultural produce

6. Offences related to land ownership and rights
7. Burglary
8. Theft of personal property
9. Robbery
10. Sexual offences
11. Kidnapping
12. Assaults and threats
13. Traffic accidents
14. Accidents related to military fighting

- _____
 97. Other (specify) _____
 98. Refused (vol.)
 99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-35 (Filtered, if been victim of crime at Q-33) Have you reported it to the police?

1. Yes
 2. No
- _____
 8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-36 (Filtered, if Yes at Q-35) Would you say that the police addressed the issue adequately, or addressed the issue inadequately?

1. Adequately
 2. Inadequately
- _____
 8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-37 (Filtered, if No at Q-35) Why didn't you report it to the police?

1. Danger or fear of retaliation
 2. Lack of evidence
 3. It was not serious
 4. Didn't know where to report it
 5. Lack of trust
 6. Bias in favor of the other party
97. Other (specify) _____
 98. Refused (vol.)
 99. Don't know (vol.)

52 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Q-38 (Ask All) In your opinion, what kind of a crime are people in your area willing to report the least?

1. Theft of car/car parts, motorcycles, mopeds or their parts
2. Theft of bicycles
3. Theft of livestock
4. Theft of agricultural equipment
5. Theft of agricultural produce
6. Offences related to land ownership and rights
7. Burglary
8. Theft of personal property
9. Robbery
10. Sexual offences
11. Kidnapping
12. Assaults and threats
13. Traffic accidents
14. Accidents related to military fighting

97. Other (specify) _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-39 (Filtered, ask if other than Refused or Don't Know at Q-38) Do you think people would be more willing to report this kind of crime if the police officer in charge were a woman?

1. Yes
2. No

8. Refused (vol.)

9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-40a-e (Ask All) People working in the public sector perform their duties in the service of society, but occasionally some use their position to pursue their personal goals, to work mostly for their own benefit. On a scale from '1' to '4', where '1' means "a lot of them" while '4' means "none" how many officials in the Central Government, do you think, are involved in the following?

	A lot of them	Some	A few	None	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Using office equipment for personal purposes	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Involved in narcotics production and trade	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Are members of criminal groups, involved in crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Misusing their authority in general	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Allowing others to use their uniform to commit a crime	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-41a-c. On a scale from '1' to '4', where '1' means "a lot of them" and '4' means "none", how many officers in the Afghan National Police, do you think, are involved in the following activities?

	A lot of them	Some	A few	None	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Using office equipment for personal purposes	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Involved in narcotics production and trade	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Are members of criminal groups, involved in crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Misusing their authority in general	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Allowing others to use their uniform to commit a crime	1	2	3	4	8	9

54 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Q-42a-e. On the same scale from “1. A lot of them” to “4. None”, how many officers/soldiers in the Afghan National Army, do you think, are involved in the following activities?

	A lot of them	Some	A few	None	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Using office equipment for personal purposes	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) Involved in narcotics production and trade	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) Are members of criminal groups, involved in crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Misusing their authority in general	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) Allowing others to use their uniform to commit a crime	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-43a. How often do you see police officers in your area while they are on duty, performing their police tasks? Is it almost every day, several times a week, several times a month, less often or almost never?

Q-43b. How often do you see in your area police officers who are not on duty, but attend their own business, working in their shop, trade, on their farm, etc.?

	Q-43a.	Q-43b.
Almost every day	1	1
Several times a week	2	2
Several times a month	3	3
Less often	4	4
Almost never	5	5
	—	—
Refused	8	8
Don't Know	9	9

Q-44 (Ask All) Imagine that you have a complaint about a police officer, do you think it's worth filing your complaint?

1. Yes
2. No
-
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-45 (Filtered, if Yes at Q-44) Where and with whom would you file your complaint?
(Interviewer: Single Response. Code First Mentioned)

1. Higher-ranking police officer
2. Government office other than Police
3. Prosecution
4. Court
5. Media
6. NGOs
7. UN/international organizations

97. Other (specify) _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99 Don't Know (vol.)

Q-46a. Do you think that when performing their duties, police officers in your area are partial in favor of people of their tribe (Qawm), or do you think they are not partial in favor of people of their tribe?

Q-46b. And do you think that when recruiting new police cadets, high-ranking police officers are partial in favor of their tribe (Qawm) or do you think they are not partial in favor of their tribe?

	Q-46a.	Q-46b.
Partial in favor of their tribe	1	1
Not partial	2	2
	_____	_____
Refused (vol.)	8	8
Don't Know (vol.)	9	9

Q-47a. On another subject, tell me, how likely or unlikely is a woman in your area to go alone to report a crime she was of?

Q-47b. How likely or unlikely is a police officer to treat a case less professionally or overlook it if the crime is against a woman who reported it alone?

	Q-47a	Q-47b.
Very likely	1	1
Somewhat likely	2	2
Somewhat unlikely	3	3
Very unlikely	4	4
	_____	_____
Refused	8	8
Don't Know	9	9

56 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Q-48 Speaking of women in the police force, do you think that a woman police officer would handle better, worse or the same as her male colleagues the following kind of cases?

	Better	Worse	The same	Ref. (vol.)	Don't Know (vol.)
a) Children's crime	1	2	3	8	9
b) Crimes in which a woman is a victim	1	2	3	8	9
c) Kidnappings	1	2	3	8	9
d) Corruption	1	2	3	8	9
e) Counter-insurgency	1	2	3	8	9

Q-49 In some places there is a problem of corruption among government or public officials. In the past 2 years, has any government official asked you or expected you to pay a bribe for his service?

1. Yes
2. No

8. Refused (vol.)

9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-50 (Filtered, if Yes at Q-49) What type of official was involved (the last time)?

1. Government official
2. Customs officer
3. Police officer
4. Inspector
5. District/Provincial officials
6. Tax/Revenue official
7. Doctor/nurse
8. Teacher/Professor
9. Officials in courts
10. Private sector

97. Other (specify) _____

98. Refused (vol.)

99 Don't Know (vol.)

Q-51a-j. (Ask All) Imagine a person needs something that is entitled to him/her by law. Is it likely or unlikely that this person would have to offer money, or a present/favor, to get things done with...

	Likely	Unlikely	Refused	Don't Know
a) Members of Parliament	1	2	8	9
b) Officials in the ministries	1	2	8	9
c) District/Provincial officials	1	2	8	9
d) Customs officials	1	2	8	9
e) Police officers	1	2	8	9
f) Tax/Revenue officials	1	2	8	9
g) Doctors/nurses	1	2	8	9
h) Teachers/Professors	1	2	8	9
i) Officials in courts	1	2	8	9
j) Private sector	1	2	8	9

Q-52a-g. Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or strongly disagree with each of the following statements that I'm going to read?

	SA	AS	DS	SD	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) The police performance improved over the past 2 years	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) The problem with crime lies more with the prosecution/judiciary rather than the police	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) If you own a shop, you are expected to pay the police "protection fee" to be able to do business	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) Under the current circumstances, the police officers should receive higher salaries than teachers	1	2	3	4	8	9
e) There should be more women police officers to help protect women from becoming victims of crime	1	2	3	4	8	9
f) If taken into custody, a person can easily pay the police a bribe and get released	1	2	3	4	8	9
g) The state courts are too lenient towards perpetrators of crime	1	2	3	4	8	9

58 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

Q-53 Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are at controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?

1. Very good job
2. Fairly good job
3. Fairly poor job
4. Very poor job

- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-54a-d. How likely or unlikely, do you think the following factors are in improving the performance of the police in your area? Is it very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely that police performance will improve if they...

	VL	SL	SU	VU	Ref. (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) are trained more?	1	2	3	4	8	9
b) paid more?	1	2	3	4	8	9
c) have better equipment?	1	2	3	4	8	9
d) have better knowledge of the law?	1	2	3	4	8	9

Q-55 Do you think that local watch groups of citizens, supported by the police, will improve security in the area, make it worse, or will have no impact on the security in the area?

1. Improve
2. Make worse
3. No impact

- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-56 (Filtered, if Improve at Q-55) How willing are you to become a member of such a watch group of citizens, if such would be established? Are you...

1. Very willing
2. Somewhat willing
3. Somewhat unwilling *or*
4. Very unwilling?

- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-57 (Ask All) Do you think that public meetings with the police, where people can share their concerns, would improve security in the area, make it worse, or will have no impact on security?

1. Improve
2. Make worse
3. No impact

-
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-58 (Filtered, if Improve at Q-57) How willing are you to take part in such public meetings with the police? Are you...

1. Very willing
2. Somewhat willing
3. Somewhat unwilling *or*
4. Very unwilling?

-
8. Refused (vol.)
 9. Don't Know (vol.)

Q-59a-g. (Ask All) For each item I read, please tell me if it has or has not occurred in this area. **(IF IT HAS OCCURRED)** Has it happened in the past year, or longer?

	No	Yes, in past year	Yes, longer than 1 year	REF (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Car bombs, suicide attacks	1	2	3	8	9
b) Snipers, crossfire	1	2	3	8	9
c) Kidnappings for ransom	1	2	3	8	9
d) Bombing or shelling by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	1	2	3	8	9
e) Civilians killed or seriously hurt by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	1	2	3	8	9
f) Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Afghan army or police	1	2	3	8	9
g) Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis	1	2	3	8	9

Section Demographics

(Interviewer Read): "I would now like to ask you some questions for statistical purposes."

D-1. Gender (Interviewer: Code, do not ask)

1. Male
2. Female

D-2. (Ask All) How old were you on your last birthday? (Interviewer: Record actual age; if respondent refuses, please estimate)

D3a. Are you able to read and write?

1. Not at all – Illiterate
2. Some
3. I can read and write what I want.
- _____
8. Refused
9. Don't know

D-3b. How many years of formal education have you completed?

1. None
2. Up to and including 5 years
3. 6 to 8 Years
4. 9-10 Years
5. 11-12 Years
6. College graduate
7. Post-Graduate
- _____
8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

D-4a. What is your job status now? Are you ...

1. Working full-time
2. Working part-time
3. Unemployed-Looking For Work
4. Unemployed-Not Looking For Work
5. Housewife (not working outside of the home)
6. Student/Apprentice
7. Retired/ Disabled

8. Refused (vol.)
9. Don't Know (vol.)

D-4b. (Ask If Respondent is Working, Unemployed, or Retired): What is/was your

primary occupation? (Interviewer: For Those Who Answered Unemployed or Retired/Disabled, ask the respondent what their occupation was when they were working. Record below and code).

INTERVIEWER WRITE OCCUPATION: _____

1. Government Employee Support Staff
2. Government Employee Mid Level (Supervisory)
3. Government Employee Senior Level Officer
4. Agricultural Laborer
5. Farming On Own Farm
6. Farm Owner Employing Laborers
7. Unskilled Worker
8. Semi Skilled Worker
9. Skilled Worker
10. Private Employee Support Staff
11. Private Employee Mid Level (Supervisory)
12. Private Employee Senior Officer
13. Private Business Sole Proprietor
14. Private Business Employing 1-5 Workers
15. Private Business Employing More Than 5 Workers
16. Military/Police
96. Other
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-5. Are you the head of the household?

1. Yes

2. No

8. Refused (vol.)

9. Don't Know (vol.)

D-6. Are you or any member of your household or a close relative...

	Yes	No	Refused	Don't Know
a) working in the Police?	1	2	8	9
b) working in the District of Provincial Government?	1	2	8	9
c) a member of the local Jirga/Shura?	1	2	8	9

62 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

D-7a. Have you lived abroad for 3 or more months?

1. Yes

2. No

8. Refused (vol.)

9. Don't Know (vol.)

D-7b. (Filtered, if Yes at D-a) In which country have you lived (most)? (Interviewer: Write Down Response)

_____ 98. Refused 99. Don't Know

D-8. (Ask All) How many people live here at this address? (Interviewer: Record Number Below)

98. Refused (vol.)

99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-9a-e. For each of the following, please tell me if it's a good or bad way of protecting one's home and properties from crime?

	Good way	Bad way	Refused (vol.)	Don't Know (vol.)
a) to have a burglar alarm	1	2	8	9
b) to have special door locks	1	2	8	9
c) to have a high fence	1	2	8	9
d) to have a security guard	1	2	8	9
e) to have a gun	1	2	8	9

D-10a-d. Do you have in your house...

	Yes	No	Refused (vol.)	Don't Know (vol.)
a) Special door locks to protect from crime?	1	2	8	9
b) Hired person(s) to work as a security guard?	1	2	8	9
c) Gun(s)?	1	2	8	9
d) (Filtered, if Yes at D-10c) How many guns do you have?	____ (write down number)		98	99

D-11. Do you consider yourself to be...

1. Pashtun
 2. Tajik
 3. Uzbek
 4. Turkmen
 5. Hazara
 6. Baloch
 7. Kirghiz
 8. Nuristani
 9. Aimak
 10. Arab
-
97. Other (vol.)
 98. Refused (vol.)
 99. Don't Know (vol.)

D-12. What is your religious affiliation? (If Respondent Says Muslim Ask): Do you consider yourself to be Sunni or Shia? (Open-Ended With Pre-Codes.)

1. Shia Muslim
 2. Sunni Muslim
-
3. Other (vol.)
 4. Refused (vol.)
 5. Don't Know (vol.)

D-13a-j. Do you or your household living at this address own... (Interviewer: Circle "9" for Don't Know)

	Yes	No	Don't Know (vol.)
a. TV	1	2	9
b. Satellite dish	1	2	9
c. Telephone (land line)	1	2	9
d. Mobile phone	1	2	9
e. Radio With FM	1	2	9
f. Radio With AM	1	2	9
g. Radio With Shortwave	1	2	9
h. Car Radio	1	2	9
i. Personal Computer (PC)	1	2	9
j. Internet Connection	1	2	9

64 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

D-14. What is your household's total monthly income from all sources, that is all types of income for all the people living at this address?

1. 2,000 Afghanis or less,
2. From 2,001 to 10,000
3. From 10,001 to 20,000
4. From 20,001 to 30,000
5. From 30,001 to 40,000
6. Greater than 40,000 Afghanis?

- _____
7. Refused (vol.)
 8. Don't Know (vol.)

D-15. SES Level (Interviewer code): Code household status. Based on your impressions from the dwelling of the household, the environment, the appearance of its members, please rate the living standard of this household:

1	The household is well-off; its standard is by all accounts well above the average
2	The household is enjoying a fair well-being, but generally, the features of luxury are missing, they are not rich
3	The household is not denying itself the most important, vital goods of life, but the environment bears indications of moderate existence; they can't indulge in any excesses
4	The household is not denying itself the most important, vital goods of life, but the physical infrastructure of the household is in bad condition or in need of repair
5	Property-wise the household is more or less OK, but there is an apparent problem with incomes; they are obviously surviving and living with difficulty
6	The household bears all signs of poverty; living in misery, with privations

D-16. (Interviewer code): How many people were present for the interview? _____

D-17. (Ask All) Would you be willing to participate in another of our surveys next year?

1. Yes
2. No

RECORD THE TIME (USING 24 HOUR CLOCK) INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED
AND THE LENGTH OF THE INTERVIEW (M-14 AND M-15)

Read Closing Statement to the Respondent:

“Thank you for participating in our survey. Do you have any questions? In the next few days my supervisor may contact you to evaluate the quality of my work and answer any other questions you may have. To help him do that, could I have your telephone number?”

Respondent Information: Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Interviewer Certification:

“I certify that I have completed this interview according to the instructions provided me by the Afghan Center for Socio-economic and Opinion Research.”

Signed

Date

D-18. Interviewer Code: Which of the following statements do you think best describes the level of comprehension of the survey questionnaire by the respondent?

1. The respondent understood all of the questions
2. The respondent understood most of the questions
3. The respondent understood most of the questions but with some help.
4. The respondent had difficulty understanding most of the questions, even with help from me

D-19. Interviewer Code: Which of the following statements best describes the level of comfort or unease that the respondent had with the survey questionnaire?

1. The respondent was comfortable (at ease) with the entire questionnaire
2. The respondent was comfortable with most of the questions
3. The respondent was comfortable with only some of the questions
4. The respondent was generally uncomfortable with the survey questionnaire

66 | Police Perception Survey, 2009: The Afghan Perspective

D-20. Interviewer Code: Please indicate which, if any, of the following surveyed issues caused this respondent any uneasiness or decreased cooperation during the interview.

	Yes	No
a) Types of crime in the area	1	2
b) Cooperation with police	1	2
c) Corruption	1	2
d) Weapons possession	1	2

To Be Completed By The Supervisor:

S-1. Was the interview subject to quality control/back-check?

1. Yes
2. No

S-2. Method of quality control/back-check

1. Direct supervision during interview
2. Back-check in person by supervisor
3. Back-check from the central office
4. Not applicable

Appendix C: Afghanistan Provincial and Regional map

