



Public perception of law-enforcement forces

Survey report

The report is submitted by: EC

The Report is prepared together with: **ALPE Foundation**

Business Consulting Group (**BCG Research**)

October, 2005



Technical Information

The survey aimed to identify public perception of performance of law-enforcement structures, media coverage of their operations and criminogenic situation

- **Qualitative study, face to face interview method was applied for the survey**
- **750 respondents were interviewed in four cities of Georgia: Tbilisi, Batumi, Akhalkalaki and Marneuli;**
- **Random sampling method was applied for the survey**
- **The survey ensured with 3-4% standard error and 95% validity;**
- **The survey was completed by BCG Research -Sociological and Marketing Centre in cooperation with “Alpe”**
- **The survey was conducted in October 2005;**

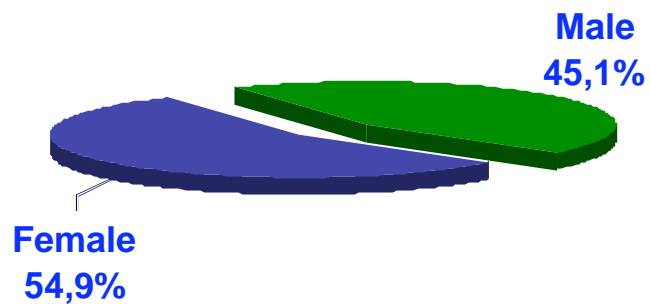
Technical Information

Survey localities

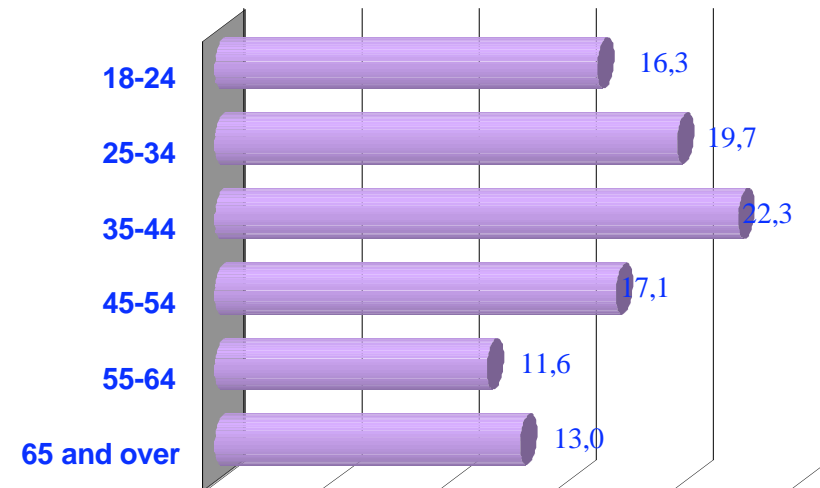
Localities	Number of completed interviews	Percentage from total
Tbilisi	350	50,0
Batumi	150	21,4
Akhalkalaki	100	14,3
Marneuli	100	14,3
Sum	700	100,0

Demographic

Gender



Age



Evaluation of the Activities of the Law Enforcement Bodies

- In the report is given respondents' opinion about and attitudes towards the three law enforcement structures - police, prosecutor's office and court. Availability of information on and the level of communication of the public with these three bodies is different (in the report these two factors are given under one term "interaction"). The different levels of interaction with the bodies are reflected in evaluations and explain them.
- In comparison with the court and prosecutor's office, demonstrated is trust in and the positive attitude towards the police. This institute has enjoyed stable benevolence of the public in the period after the Revolution and in this a significant role was played by the patrol police.
- In Tbilisi and Batumi attitudes toward the law enforcement bodies are frequently similar. In Marneuli and Akhalkalaki the situation is different. Akhalkalaki is characterized with loyal attitudes towards everything; this is something, as it is clear from the obtained data, that is to a great extent predetermined by fear of having an escalated ethnic conflict in the region. In Marneuli, the majority of respondents couldn't even respond to the questions. The most "popular" option of response in this region has been "difficult to respond".



Evaluation of the Activities of the Law Enforcement Bodies

- The Police activity has been evaluate as most positive: the police better cooperate with the public and public institutes (average evaluation 2.7 on a 4 point scale), are more independent and transparent in their work (average evaluation 2.5 on a 4 point scale), the police members are less corrupt than the court and prosecutor's office members (average evaluation 2.5 on a 4 point scale).
- On the other hand, the lowest evaluation of the court and prosecutor's office is due to their work's "closed", non-transparent nature and a low level of independence (average evaluation 2.1 and 2.2 on a 4 point scale). The same way, in these bodies the level of corruption is equally high (average evaluation 2.8 on a 4 point scale).

Trust in the Law Enforcement Bodies

- The level of trust in the law enforcement sector has increased recently. This is indicated by respondents' confidence that law enforcement bodies' activity is "fearer" as the number of precedents of punishing innocent persons decreased. The interviewees believe that currently on the average 10 innocent persons may be punished out of 100 annually (26.1 %), while in the previous years, they believe, the number of such persons could have reached 50 (16,4 %).
- The police enjoy greatest trust of the public: 54,7 % of interviewees put confidence in them. The same number of persons demonstrated trust in the court and prosecutor's office as the number that showed distrust (prosecutor's office – 36,6% and 36,6%; court – 35,1 % and 37,0 %). Distrust in the prosecutor's office and court has been particularly eloquent in Tbilisi. In Akhalkalaki, the public have demonstrated a high stable level of trust in all three bodies (police – 86 %, prosecutor's office – 87 %, court – 86 %).
- The impression is created that the respondents interviewed in Akhalkalaki cannot fully differentiate between these bodies as they evaluate them similarly with different criteria and presumably generalize the knowledge and information they have on one of them (after interacting with one body) on the other two structures.

- In comparison with other law enforcement bodies, relatively positive attitude towards the police is almost equally eloquent in Tbilisi, Batumi and Marneuli (however in Marneuli a number of persons is high who found difficult to respond to the question). The main difference was caused by the evaluation of the level of corruption of the police. In Batumi, they believe that the police is more corrupt than the court and prosecutor's office (average evaluation 2.5 on a 4 point scale), while in Marneuli they believe that the level of corruption of the police is behind the level of corruption of the prosecutor's office and court (average evaluation 2 on a 4 point scale). In Akhalkalaki, the level of corruption of all three bodies has been evaluated equally (average evaluation 2.7 on a 4 point scale).
- The respondents were asked if the level of corruption increased/decreased in the police, prosecutor's office and court in comparison with the period before the Rose Revolution, the first period after the Rose Revolution and the second period after the Rose Revolution. Taking into account the respondents' responses, the following general pattern has been noticed: in the first period after the Revolution the level of corruption was high. This obviously was predetermined by chaos of the post-Revolutionary period. In the second period after the Revolution the situation has gradually stabilized and the tendency of decrease in the level of corruption is noticeable. In the first period following the Revolution the level of corruption increased in the police more than in other bodies. The decrease of the level of corruption in the second period has been more active in this structure. As regards the prosecutor's office and court, the level of corruption in these bodies is almost the same as in the pre-Revolutionary period.

- The post-Revolutionary chaos ended in Tbilisi sooner than in the regions. Reforms of the law enforcement bodies were launched initially in the capital city, and later in the regions. Therefore in Tbilisi the increase in the level of corruption after the Revolution has not been found in any of these bodies. In Tbilisi, the decrease of the corruption level has been most noticeable in the police. As regards the court and prosecutor's office, the level of corruption went down very soon after the Revolution and has remained unchanged in the period afterwards.
- According to the evaluations of Batumi respondents, after the Revolution the level of corruption increased more in prosecutor's office and court, but today the level of corruption in these bodies is the same as in the pre-Revolutionary period. Of particular interest is the respondents opinion regarding the police: in the police the level of corruption has showed the tendency of permanent decrease; however in Batumi, the police is characterized with a higher level of corruption than in other interviewed cities. This may only indicate that earlier the Batumi police was an exceptionally corrupt body, and despite the permanent improvement of the situation the level of corruption still remains invariably high.



The Level of Corruption

- In Akhalkalaki and Marneuli, in the first period after the Revolution the level of corruption in all three law enforcement bodies increased. In Akhlakalaki, the corruption level was particularly high by the end of the Revolution, and went down in the second period; currently its level has returned to the indicator of the period before the Revolution.
- The situation in Marneuli is different from the situation in other three cities. Here the level of corruption substantially increased in the first period after the Revolution and has remained high till today. This could have a dual explanation: either the reality created by the post-Revolutionary chaos has remained unchanged or via this form the population has expressed its protest against the Rose Revolution and its consequences, which disrupted the relationships with the law enforcement bodies that had been strengthened and guaranteed for years. The feeling of stability has been lost by their disruption. These results found by the research require additional study and materials that would test the hypothesis described above.

- According to 43 % of the respondents, the level of corruption has decreased at least in one body. This has been first of all caused by stricter punishment measures (48,4 %) and increased wages (47,2 %). Stricter punishment measures and increased wages, on the one hand, increased the level of law enforcers' responsibility for their actions, and on the other hand, the staff members of these bodies "have something to loose" in the form of higher pay. We may say that the reason of decreased level of corruption has been fear as there have been precedents of punished law enforcement bodies' staff members acting unlawfully. In Batumi, the decrease in the level of corruption is also actively related to dismissal of corrupt staff members (43,5%), and in Akhalkalaki – the change of the leadership.
- The majority of respondents cannot specify in which of the body is the highest corruption level. The majority (24 %) of those who actually responded to the given question believe that the judiciary system is most corrupt. This has been particularly stressed in bigger cities: Tbilisi and Batumi. According to the respondents, corruption is present more at the higher levels of the mentioned bodies.
- According to unified data, corruption is more a personal factor in various bodies rather than systemic, this is an opinion of 48 % of the interviewed. However the attitudes in Tbilisi and the region differ in this regard (Tbilisi residents believe that corruption is a systemic abnormality, while Batumi and Akhalkalaki residents deem corruption to be staff member's personal quality. In Marneuli, 78 % of respondents found difficult to respond to this question). It is natural, because the region is less populated and the bodies are more identified with individual officials, and in Tbilisi these bodies are identified apart from individuals and are not personified.

- According to respondents, in order to go unpunished a criminal has to pay bribe in all three bodies: the police, prosecutor's office and court (49 %). Only paying bribe in all three bodies can be a guarantee for impunity.
- As a rule, the main source of information regarding the law enforcement bodies and their activities are media outlets. This is especially true in case of Tbilisi and Batumi, where on the one hand different sources of information are available to a greater extent, and on the other hand, the great number of residents makes impossible direct communication with lots of people. For instance, respondents' opinion about the high level of corruption in these bodies have been largely based on the impressions they got from media (37 %). Only 16 % of respondents possess the factual information on the high level of corruption. In Akhalkalaki, the absolute majority (90 %) of the interviewees formed their opinion based on the information they have been provided with by their friends and relatives.



Reforms in the Law Enforcement Sector

- 51 % of respondents confirm reforming of the law enforcement system, though they have information only on police reforms (90 %). This is understandable, as the level of interaction with the police is higher, and potentially a small part of population has contacts with the prosecutor's office and court than with the police; at the same time reforms being carried out in the police are much more evident for them, since the patrol police officers work outside in the streets and the results of their work are regularly provided through a special TV show.
- A greater number of respondents indicate that the reform has been carried out in the judiciary system (8%) rather than in prosecutor's office (2 %).

Ideology of the Law Enforcement Bodies

- According to respondents, in the post-Revolutionary period the ideology of law enforcement bodies is either basically (48 %) or fully (13 %) different from the ideology of the law enforcement bodies in the period before the Revolution. At a glance, the positive attitude towards the new ideology is obvious, but the respondents' opinion is polarized: each fifth respondent thinks that the new ideology differs from the previous one only “outwardly, or otherwise it is a well disguised old ideology”. In Tbilisi and Batumi the number of such respondents exceeds 25 % (28,6 % and 27,3 % respectively).
- The state policy in connection with the law enforcement bodies is acceptable (more or less approve – 61 %, approve – 13 %).

Staff Members of the Law Enforcement Bodies

- Respondents were asked if, from their perspective, out of 10 staff members of the police, prosecutor's office and court how many are professionals in their fields, how many really work, how many are corrupt, and how many work with the idea of serving the people. The interviewees believe that the number of professionals in each of the body is equal (4.4 on the average out of 10). Similarly almost equal is the number in these bodies of persons that really work. The police are behind the prosecutor's office and court by the number of corrupt staff members (3.4 on the average out of 10), and the number of staff members working with the idea of serving the people is higher in this body (3.5 out of 10).
- In Tbilisi, the respondents believe that the number of corrupt staff members in these bodies is higher (in the police – 4.1, prosecutor's office – 5, court – 5.3). While in Akhalkalaki the respondents think the number of corrupt staff members in all three bodies is significantly lower (in the police – 1.3, prosecutor's office and court – 1.4). In Marneuli, the majority of respondents found difficult to respond to the question.



Staff Members of the Law Enforcement Bodies

- In the law enforcement structures the main factors for promotion are professionalism (20%), friendship (17,7 %) and honesty (14 %). Education (11,3 %) and relatives clan membership (11,3 %) are considered to be significant but not key factors. Strictly thinking education and relatives clan could be parts of respectively the first and second factors, therefore two main prerequisites for being promoted in the law enforcement bodies are obvious: qualified work and close personal ties. Professionalism is an important category in all interviewed cities. In Tbilisi and Batumi the relatives clan is also important. In Batumi still actual is the promotion by party affiliation (16 %). Paying bribe is rather an ineffective way for the promotion (6,7 %)

- For the respondents the difference in work of the previous police officers and the current patrol police is obvious. This is first of all expressed in more effective and active work of the patrol police (61,7 %). This factor is important in all interviewed cities, though the effectiveness of the patrol police has been particularly indicated in Akhalkalaki (83 %). This is supplemented by staffing the patrol police with mostly younger individuals (25 %), greater trust of the public (24,2 %) and most importantly public's preparedness to cooperate with the patrol police (22,7 %). The respondents also like the visual side of the patrol police.
- On the whole, almost 100 % of the respondents demonstrated benevolence to the patrol police. This benevolence between the public and the patrol police is of two-way nature: the respondents say that the basis for their attitude is in the patrol officers' benevolence and goodwill (benevolence to the public – 81,6 % (the respondents that showed full benevolence to the patrol police); 62,2 % (the respondents demonstrating more or less benevolence to the patrol police); goodwill – 44,7 % (the respondents that showed full benevolence to the patrol police); 35,1 % - (the respondents that showed more or less benevolence to the patrol police). It seems that in forming this attitude a great role has been played by the memory of interrelation with the previous police officers, not only with the current patrol police officers and the specifics of their work, as well as their “humaneness” in comparison with the previous police members. In Akhalkalaki and Marneuli, the positive evaluation of the patrol police along with their benevolence and goodwill has also been based on patrol officers' attractive appearance/apparel and their young age.

- The measures to be taken to make more active the work of the patrol police include better selection of personnel (59,4 %), increase of wages (37,0 %) and caring of the patrol officers' education (33,0 %). The proper selection of personnel is deemed equally important in all interviewed cities. In Marneuli, the majority of interviewed focused on the increase of wages (70 %) and the development of the system of incentives (48 %). This may have been indicating the low salary being paid to the patrol police officers in this district, something that lowers motivation for good work.
- The majority of the interviewed (61,9 %) believe that the increase in the number of female patrol officers would not be useful (except Akhalkalaki). The respondents explain by saying that they would be more open in the time of need with a male patrol officer rather than with a female (68,4 %). This indicates the trust being put in male patrol officers is greater. Maybe a certain role is played by a stereotype that the police officer should necessarily be a male.

Unlawful Actions by Staff Members of the Police and Prosecutor's Office

- Staff members of the police and prosecutor's office do violate the law – this is a belief of 59,1 % and 60,9 % of the interviewed. Their absolute majority fall on the bigger cities Tbilisi and Batumi. The impression gained from the media sources play a great role in this case as well. The tendency in Akhalkalaki and Marneuli is similar, though they mainly base their opinion on the stories of friends and relatives.
- According to respondents, the main reason of unlawful actions on the part of the police and prosecutor's office staff members are in the certainty of going unpunished (38,3 %). This is supplemented by the number of younger personnel (29,8 %), which, on its part, may cause lack of experience (28,2 %) and less knowledge of laws and procedures (28,0 %). A fourth part of the respondents believe that the staff members of these bodies violate the law because of the lower wages. In Batumi the respondents have particularly noted a great number of younger personnel in the law enforcement bodies (52 %), while in Akhalkalaki the insufficiency of wages (50 %) and lack of experience (50 %).
- The MoIA staffers frequently use in private life their professional privileges, like the use of a weapon or service document, etc. In general, about this have heard or personally witnessed such a fact 30,3 % of respondents. Specific incidents have been indicated only in Tbilisi and Batumi. As the most widespread form of the use of professional privileges have been indicated the extortion (37,3 %). It is supplemented with the use of professional position in private interests of different forms (27,8 %) and abuse of power (25,9 %).

- In the “non-purposeful” use of their privileges by the MoIA staff members is helpful the inactivity of the population, which never report about their unlawful actions. As the main reasons for that have been mentioned “have no hope that it will produce a result” (71,5 %), and the fifth part of the respondents believe that this is “shitting on and therefore unacceptable” (the data calculated from the number of individuals that have either heard or witnessed such facts).
- Presumably for the same reason the respondents think it is unacceptable to collaborate with investigation if this implies recording by a hidden camera. 36 % of respondents mention that it depends, although when they are asked if they would personally cooperate with the investigation in this form, it is obvious that this response is a mere attempt to avoid responding and the majority of the respondents would never accept such a collaboration with the investigation.
- The Akhalkalaki respondents have demonstrated the greater preparedness to collaborate with investigation (from 56 % to 63 %). In Tbilisi and Batumi the level of the preparedness to collaborate with investigation is almost equal and varies between 26,7 % and 39,3 % . Nevertheless it is difficult to say how these persons would behave in reality. In Marneuli, only a small number of respondents would accept collaboration (10 % -15 %). (The percentages indicate only the number of persons who are prepared to an unconditional collaboration with investigation without any special reasons).



Collaboration with Investigation

- The motivation for collaboration is stronger in cases when somebody's life or dignity is threatened (murder, rape), but to a less extent collaboration is expected in displaying a senior official accepting bribe. Maybe this is because corruption is not considered to pose potentially such a threat to individuals as the above mentioned crimes, therefore when dealing with it is not worthy of having worries. "Would not collaborate in any case": murder – 52,4 %, rape – 52,6 %, revealing a senior corrupt official accepting bribe - 65,3 %.

- The law enforcement bodies cannot ensure a safe environment for the public – this is the opinion of the majority of respondents. Safety of property (apartment, vehicle) and business (63,7 % and 64,6 %) is ensured to a less degree than of an individual. Only in Akhalkalaki people believe that the law enforcers are successful in creating a safe environment.
- It is apparent that the respondents deem important less tense criminogenic environment and the guarantees of safety, but in the conditions of unemployment (56,8 %), economic hardship (52,1 %) and ethnic conflicts (29,9 %) these factors fall behind. For concrete individuals social and political reasons bring more concrete results and are more time specific than concrete crimes even committed against them. In different interviewed cities no particular differences have been found. With only exception being Akhalkalaki where 78 % of respondents fear of war and ethnic conflicts. Since the majority of Akhalkalaki population is composed of ethnic Armenians, they have expectations of the escalation of ethnic confrontation. This fear of confrontation has been reflected on the attempt of Akhalakalaki residents to embroider the reality.

- Despite the unavailability of firm guarantees, the respondents believe that the criminogenic situation has improved in the recent period in Georgia (69,3 %). Their opinion is polarized here as well, as 45,6 % of respondents mention that they have heard of such facts, which make them think the criminogenic situation has even worsened. We can make a conclusion that a tendency of serious improvement of the criminogenic situation is obvious, but the situation is unchangeably complicated. About the worsening of the criminogenic situation Tbilisi residents complain more than in other cities (26,3 %).
- The improvement of the criminogenic situation is most of all connected to more active position of the police (59,7 %). While those respondents that mention the worsening of the criminogenic situation base their supposition on the increased number of criminal facts (71,1 %). Taking into account the responses of the respondents, the most wide-spread types of crime are burglary, facts of drugs use in the entrances of the residential apartment blocks and night theft, hooliganism and banditry.

- A small number of respondents have recently personally become victims of crimes (5 %). Other recall that their friends experienced such a thing (7 %). It turned out that such facts are frequent in Akhalkalaki where each tenth of respondents have been the victims of crime. 8 % also mention that their friends have been the victims of crime. Despite that, 98 % of Akhalkalaki residents note that the criminogenic situation in the country has improved. This is a one more proof that their demonstration of loyalty to the law enforcement bodies is a preset position that has nothing to do with a real picture. The crimes committed against the respondents and their friends confirm that the most wide-spread types of crime is burglary. The other types are robbery and hooliganism.



Police Practice's Reflection by Media Sources

- Media sources frequently cover the legal themes and therefore the respondents do not sense lack of information on the legal themes. Only the opinion of Batumi respondents differs in this regard, 47,3 % of which have noted that the information on legal themes is insufficient.
- Different is the attitude towards the coverage of legal themes. The majority of respondents in Tbilisi and Batumi think that reporting on legal themes lacks ethics and professionalism (50,9 % and 42,7 %). In Akhalkalki, the respondents believe that legal themes are covered professionally and ethically (68 %). As regards Marneuli, the impression is that legal themes reporting is not watched at all, as 94 % of Marneuli respondents either note that it is difficult to respond or “do not pay attention”.
- Journalists' professionalism that cover the legal themes is more or less satisfactory. Despite the superficiality of the information provided, which has been mentioned by a third part of the respondents, they nevertheless think that the journalists report on legal themes professionally and objectively (47,7 %). We may suggest that the depth of the reporting on legal themes is satisfactory for the population.

Police Practice's Reflection by Media Sources

- The respondents demonstrate a positive attitude towards the details of the patrol police work being televised on a daily basis. This causes the increase of the level of public's benevolence to (37,9 %) and trust (32,9 %) in the patrol police, as well as promotes the awareness of the people (25,6 %).
- The details of the patrol police work are covered in the "Videopatrol" more or less objectively, this is the opinion of 66 % of respondents. In this the situation does not vary in different cities. At a glance, only a small number of respondents think that the "Videopatrol" does not focus on citizens' interests and dignity (18,1 %), however almost half of the interviewed found difficult to respond or have not even thought about this. More frequently the Tbilisi residents deem the "Videopatrol" to be infringing upon the interests and dignity of the citizens (28,3 %). After a more specific question is posed it becomes clear that the show causes irritation of a greater number of people. For instance, the absolute majority of interviewed do not like when a citizen's face is showed by the "Videopatrol" and a name is announced without his/her will (62,3 %). The majority of the supporters of showing persons' faces and announcing their names falls on Akhalkalaki (88 % of interviewed in Akhalkalaki). Both the supporters and opponents of showing citizen's face and announcing his/her name have a clear argument: "the offender should be known by the public" (95,1 %) and "showing citizen's face is a violation of the presumption of innocence" (92,9 %).



Police Practice's Reflection by Media Sources

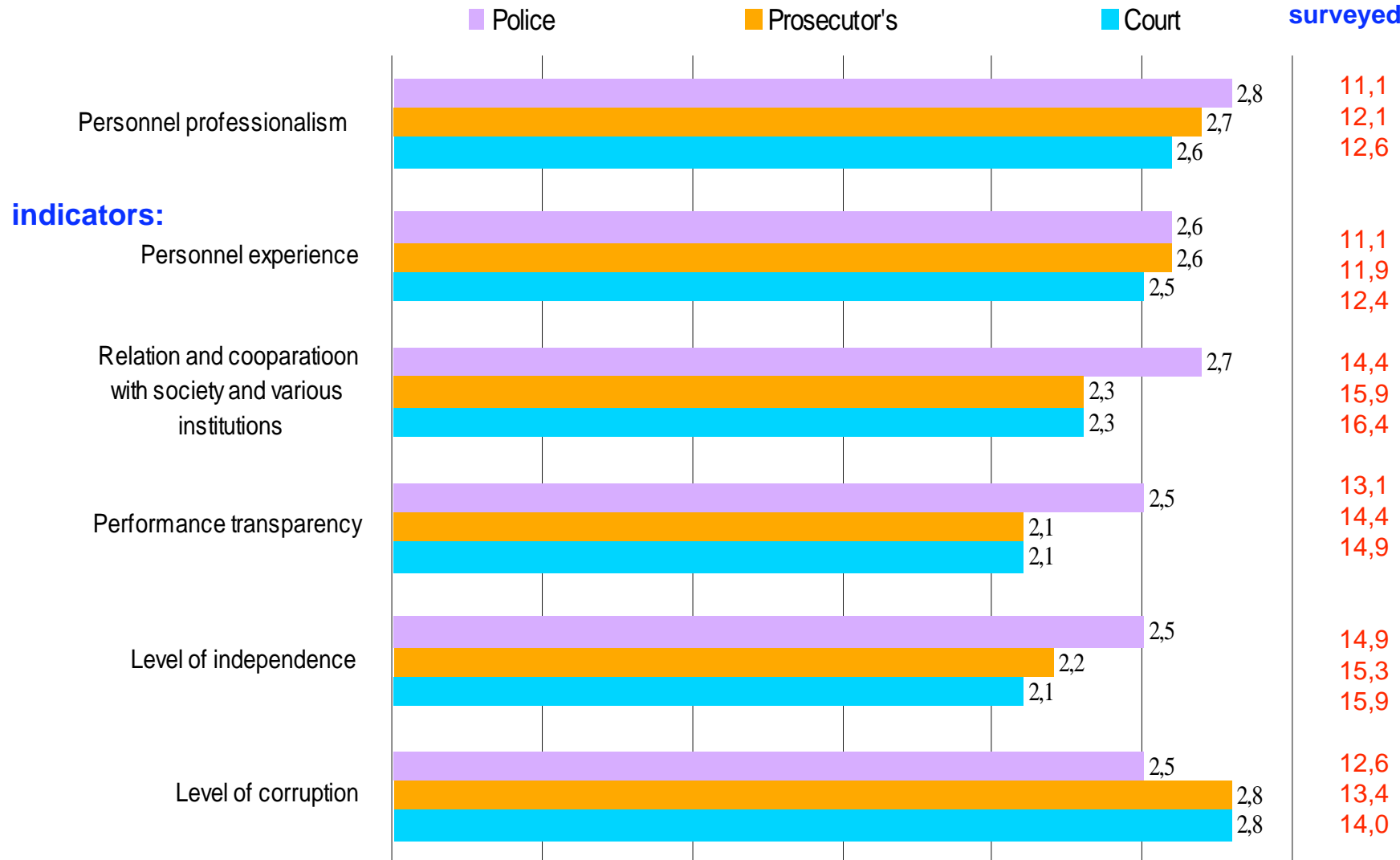
- The majority of the interviewed (78,4 %) dislike also when a citizen is showed on TV before a trial has taken place. This is the opinion of the majority of respondents in all four cities.
- As a rule, TV viewers evaluate the reports on legal themes not by their depth, objectivity or journalist's professionalism but first of all by the attitude towards the facts being covered in them. For instance, extremely negative impression was gained by the public regarding TV coverage on the confrontation of Bekauri and Ramishvili. They did not like the coverage's end: "Bekauri's impunity and Ramishvili's detention", which was automatically reflected on the negative attitude towards the coverage. Similar is the attitude towards the movie televised by TV company 202 regarding the death of Zurab Zhvania. The respondents tend to remember the reports that left a negative impression on them.

Part I

Public perception of law-enforcement forces

Please, look at a 4- point scale and evaluate the law-enforcement structures bellow by the following indicators:
(average)

Can not answer, the percentage from the surveyed



Please, look at a 4- point scale and evaluate the law-enforcement structures given bellow by the following indicators:

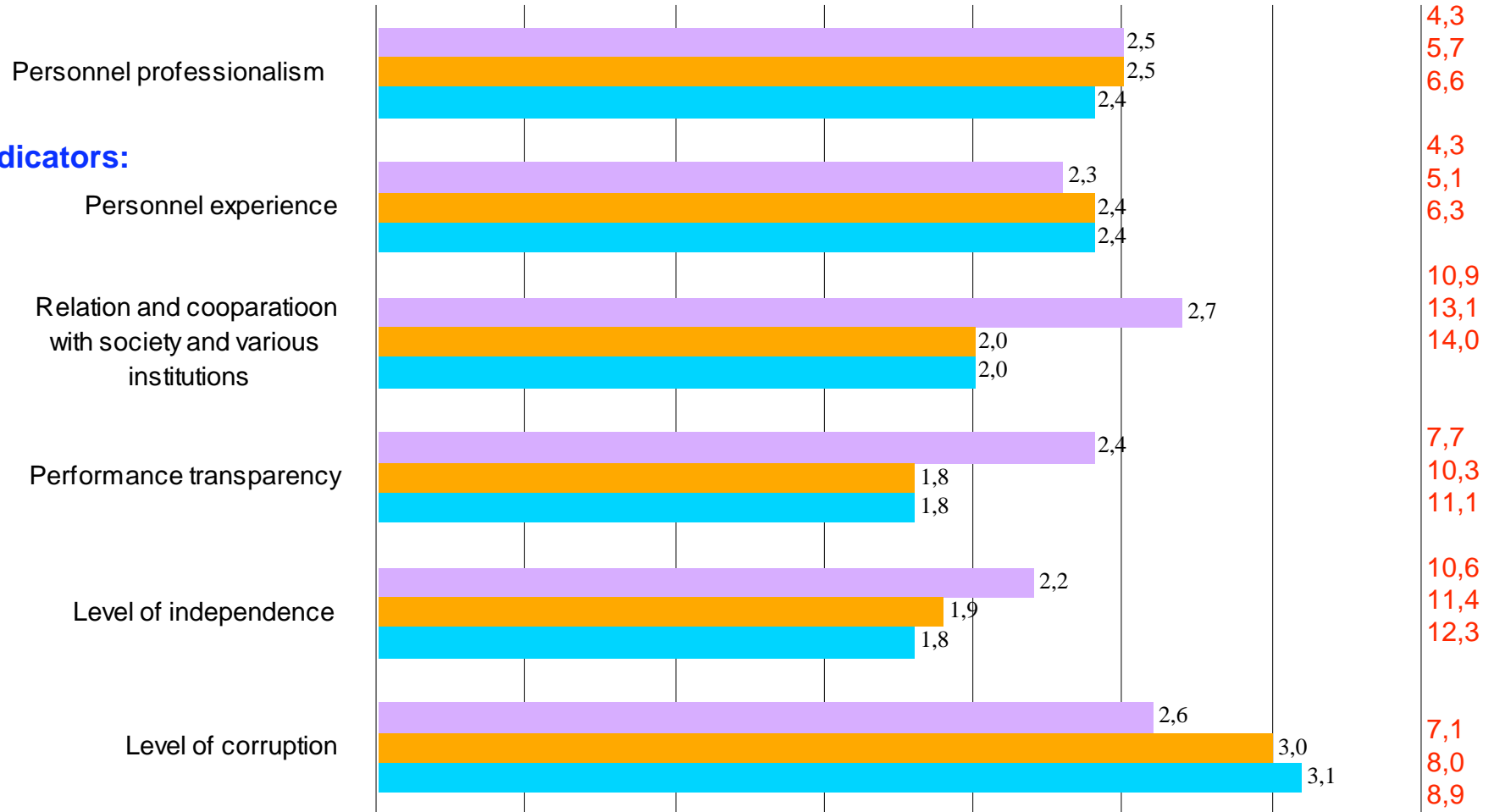
(average)

Tbilisi

Can not answer, the percentage from the surveyed

Police Prosecutor's Court

indicators:



Please, look at a 4- point scale and evaluate the law-enforcement structures given bellow by the following indicators:

(average)

Can not answer, the percentage from the surveyed

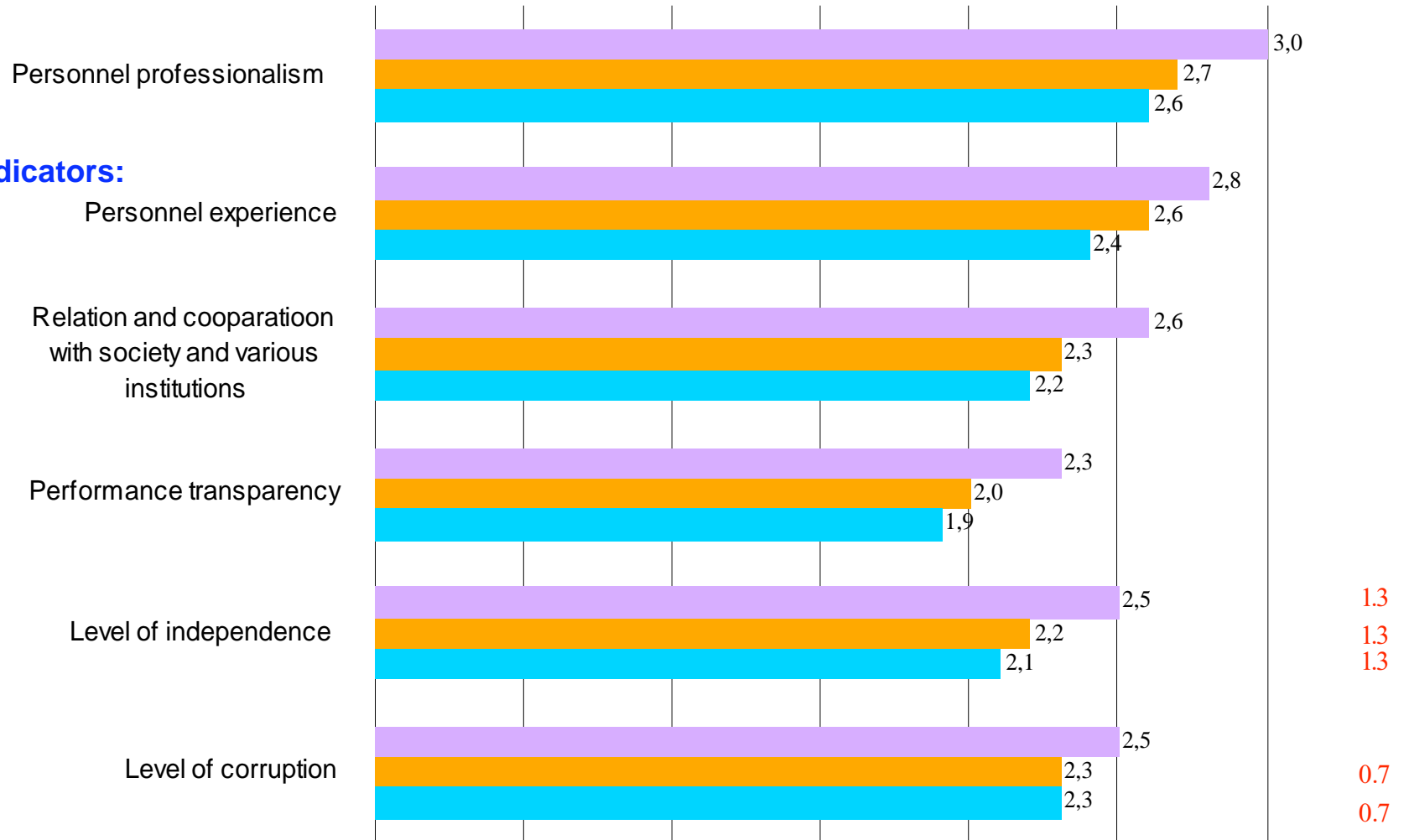
Batumi

Police

Prosecutor's

Court

Indicators:



Please, look at a 4- point scale and evaluate the law-enforcement structures given bellow by the following indicators:
(average)

Akalkhalaki

Can not answer, the percentage from the surveyed

Police

Prosecutor's

Court

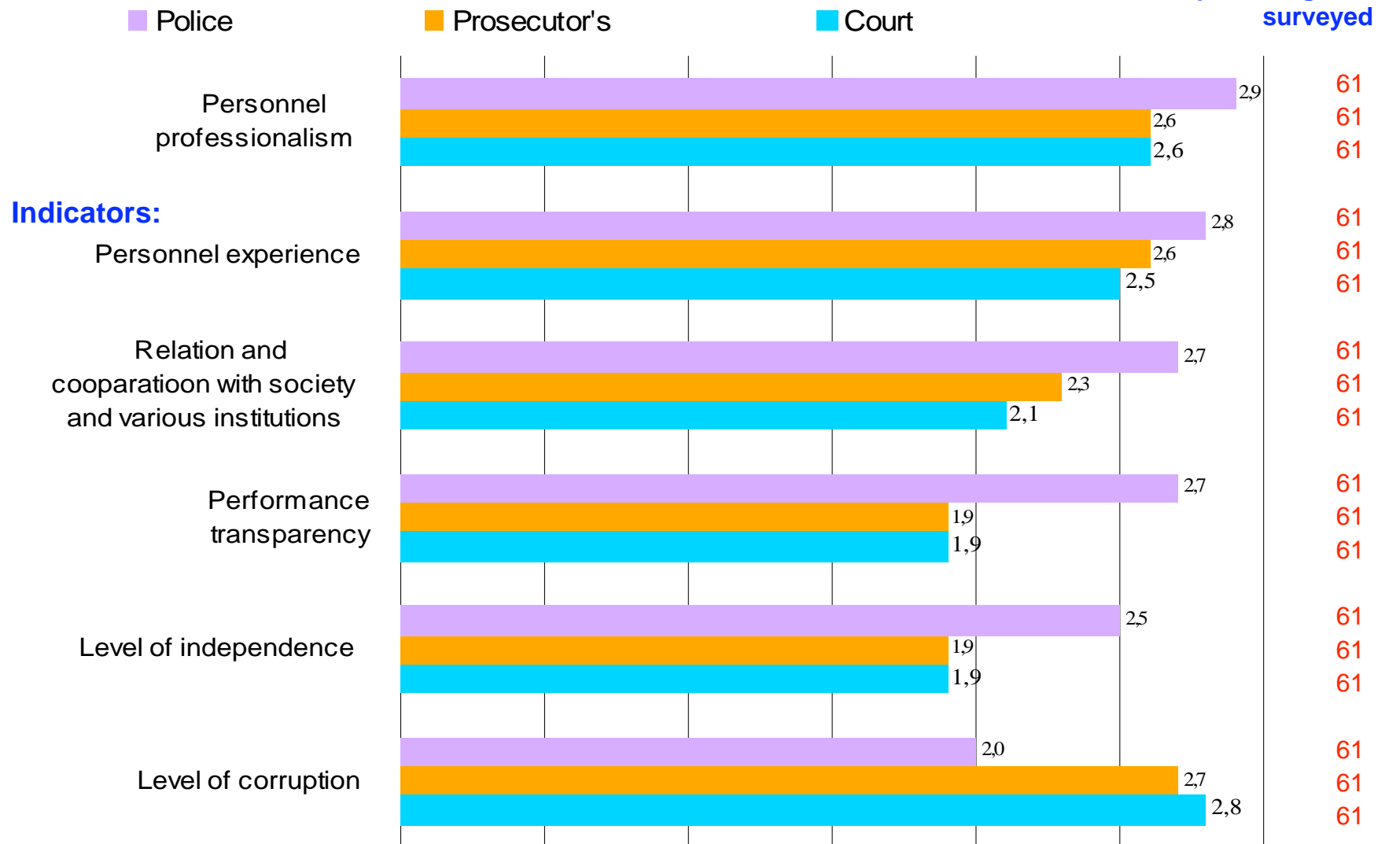
Indicators:



Please, look at a 4- point scale and evaluate the law-enforcement structures bellow by the following indicators:
(average)

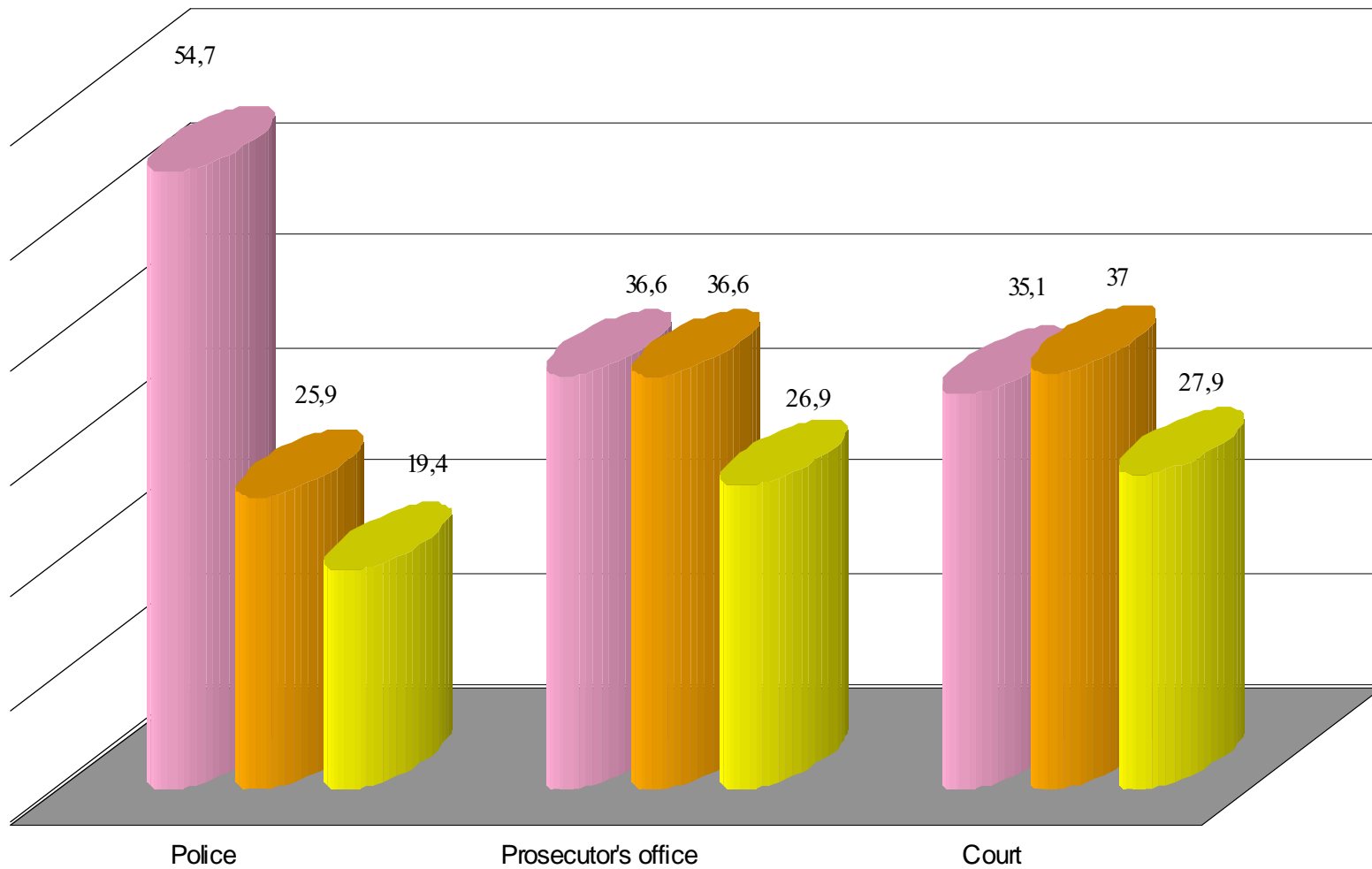
Marneuli

Can not answer, the percentage from the surveyed



To what extent do you trust the structures below?

Somewhat trust Somewhat do not trust Can not answer



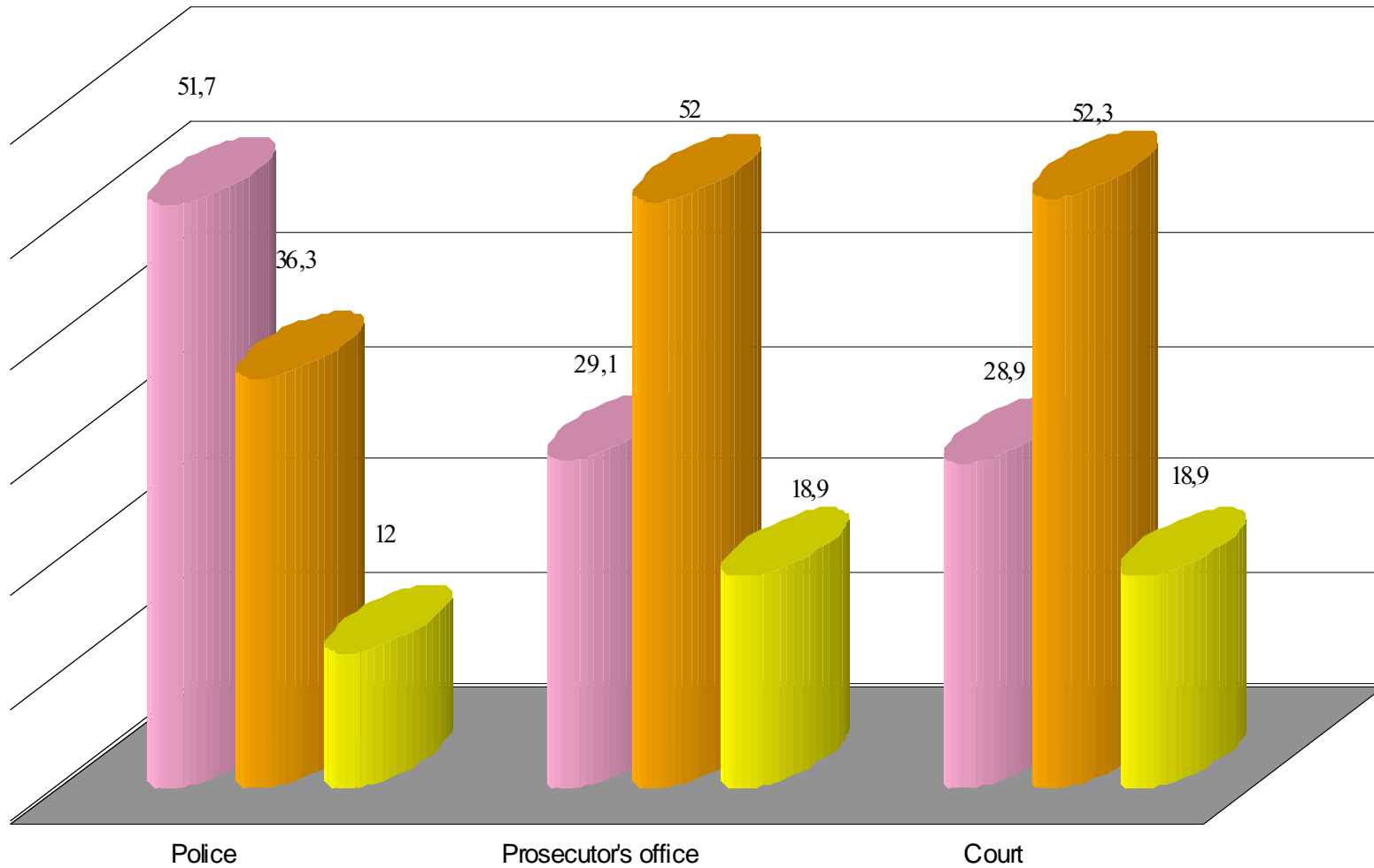
To what extent do you trust the structures below?

Tbilisi

Somewhat trust

Do not trust

Can not answer



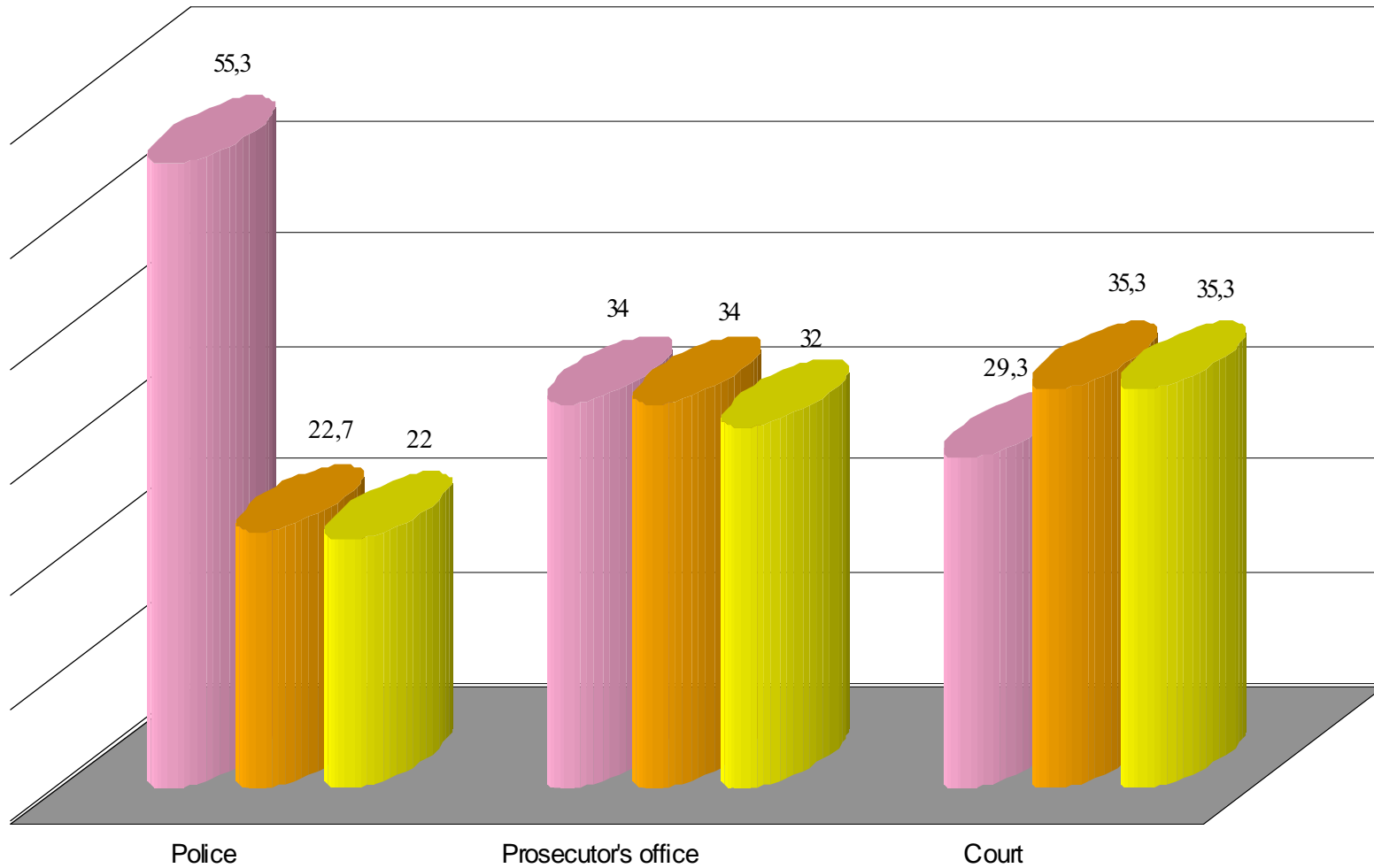
To what extent do you trust the structures bellow?

Batumi

Somewhat trust

Do not trust

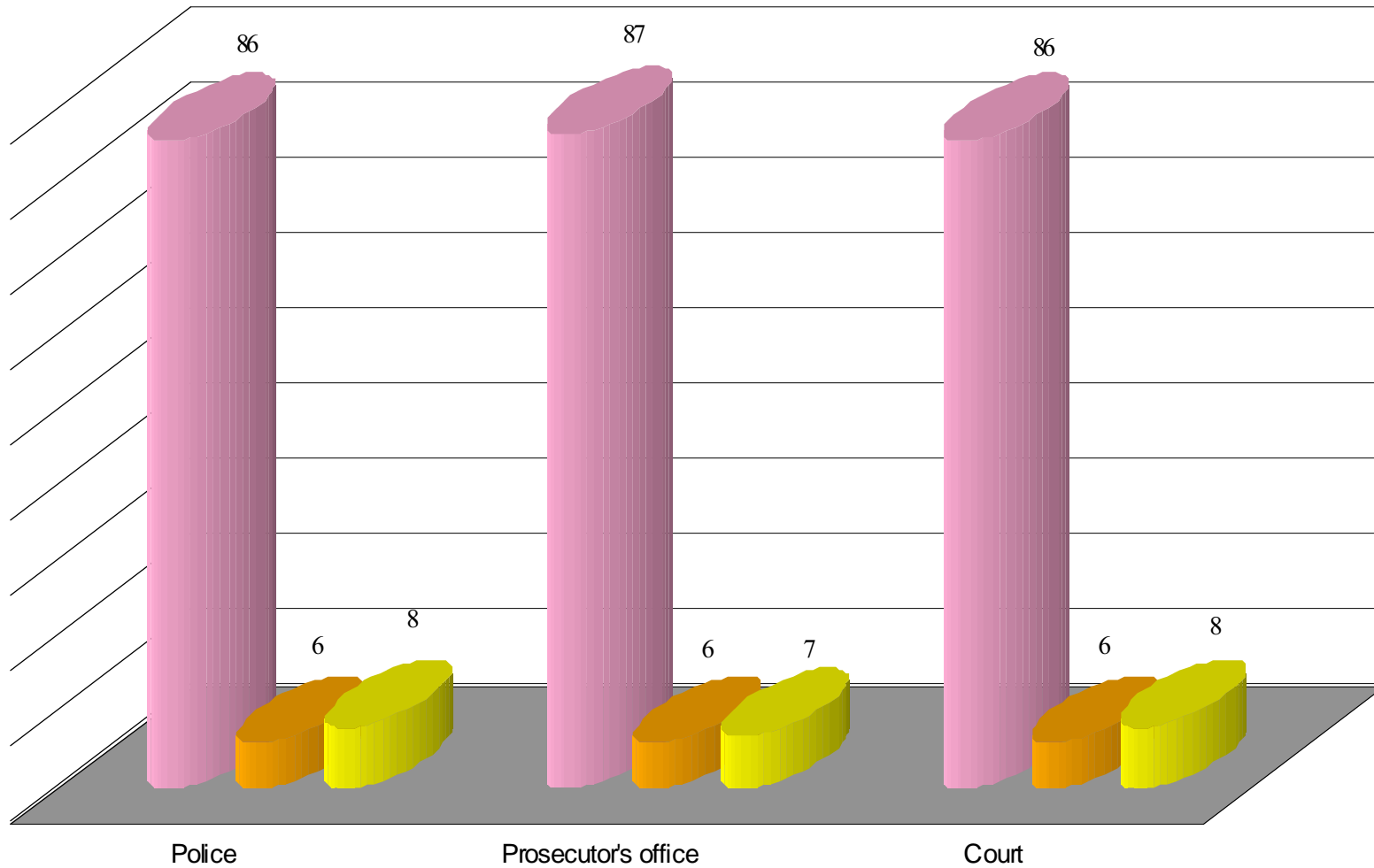
Can not answer



To what extent do you trust the structures bellow?

Akhalkalaki

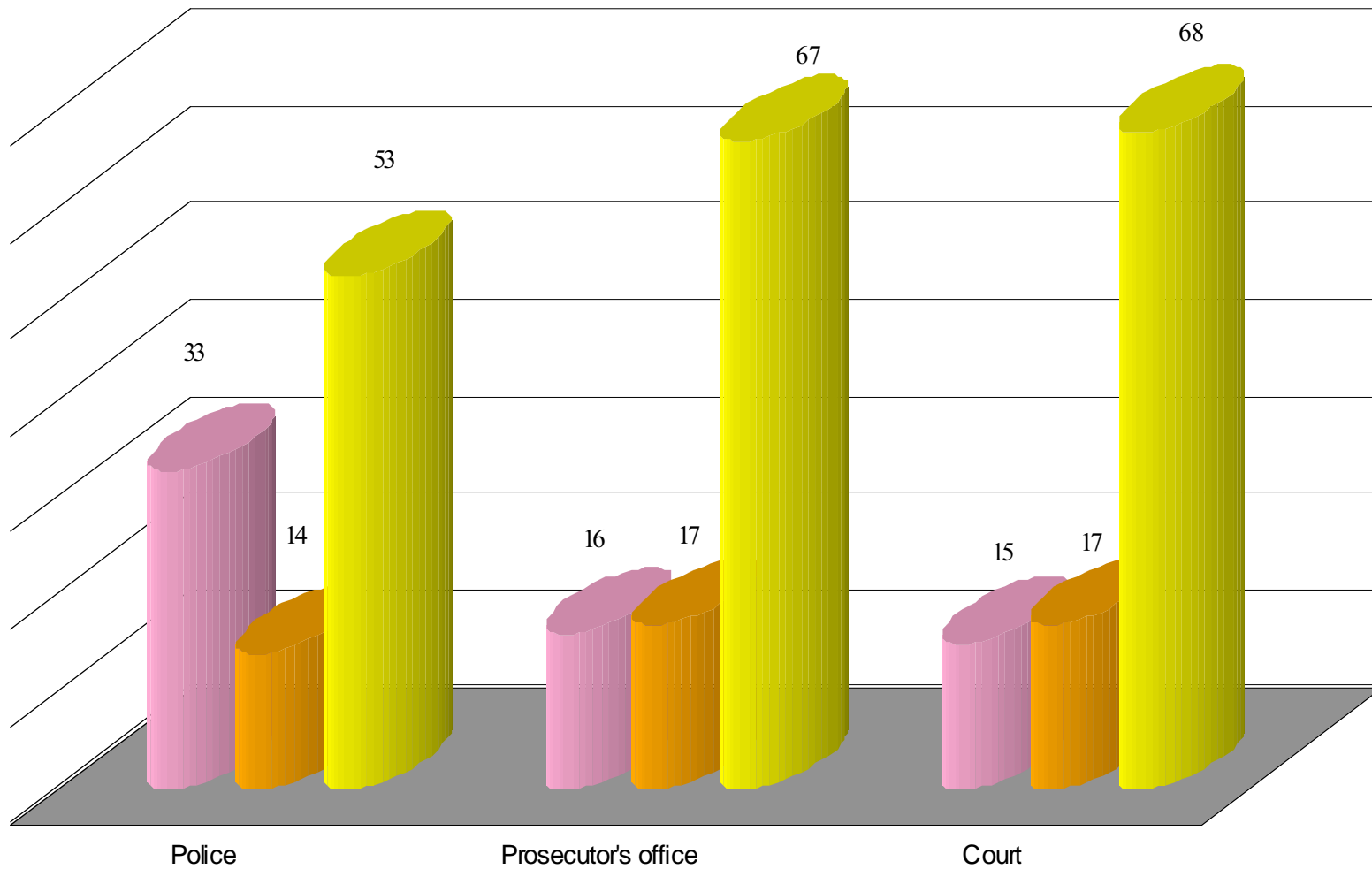
■ Somewhat trust ■ Do not trust ■ Can not answer



To what extent do you trust the structures below?

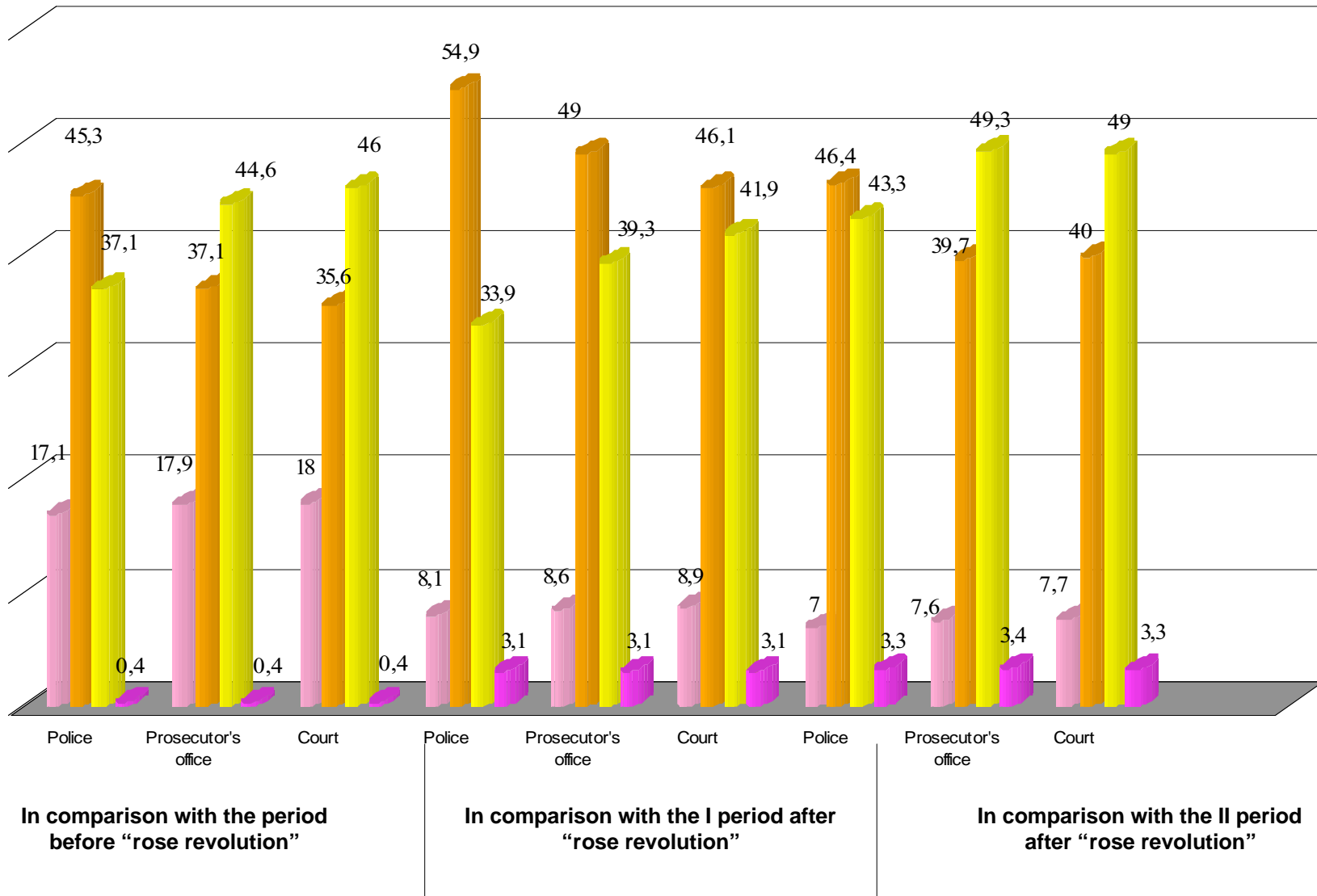
Marneuli

■ Somewhat trust ■ Do not trust ■ Can not answer



In your opinion, has the level of corruption increased, decreased or remained the same over past period?

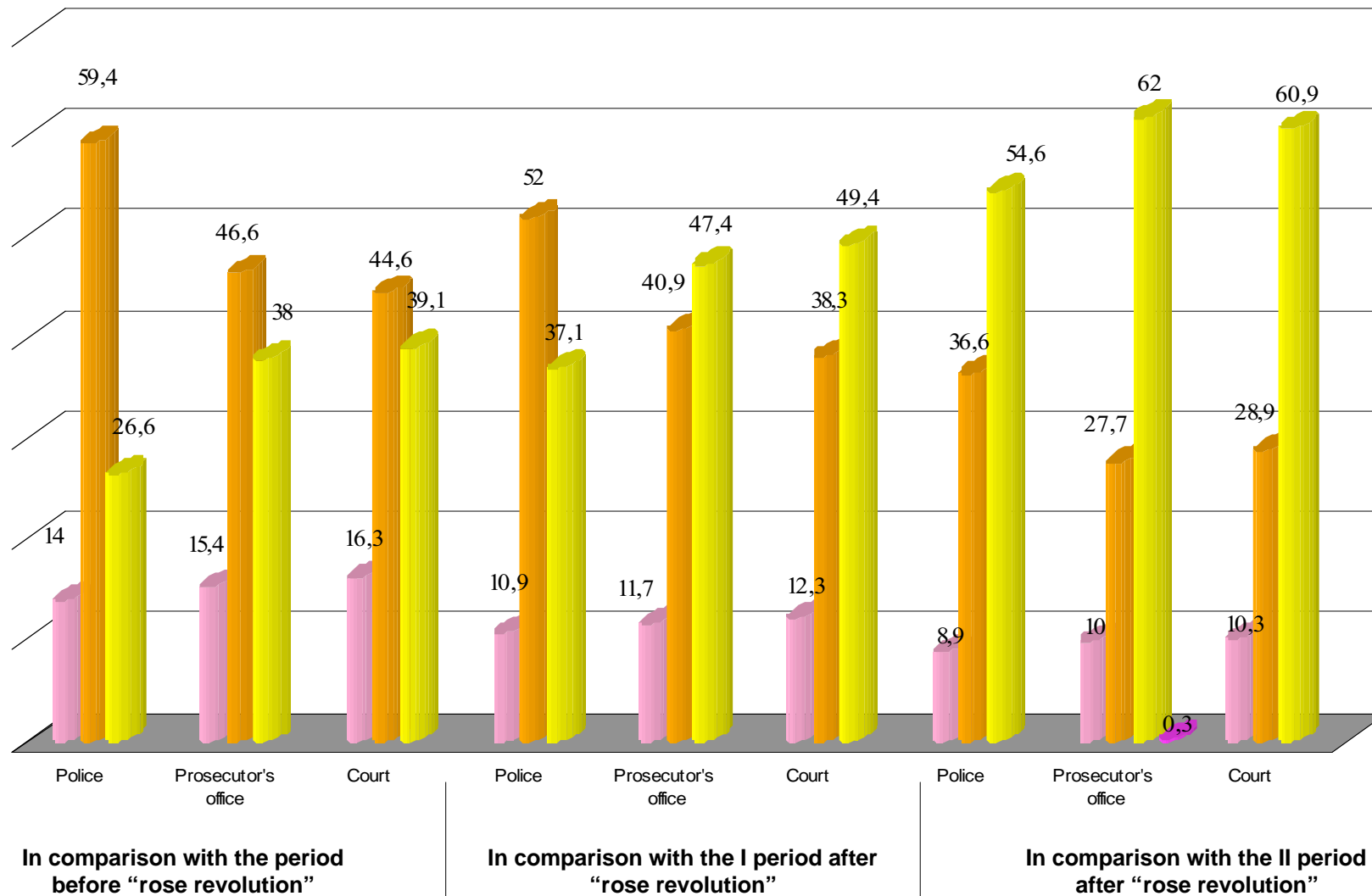
■ Increased
 ■ Decreased
 ■ Remained the same
 ■ DK



In your opinion, has the level of corruption increased, decreased or remained the same over past periods?

Tbilisi

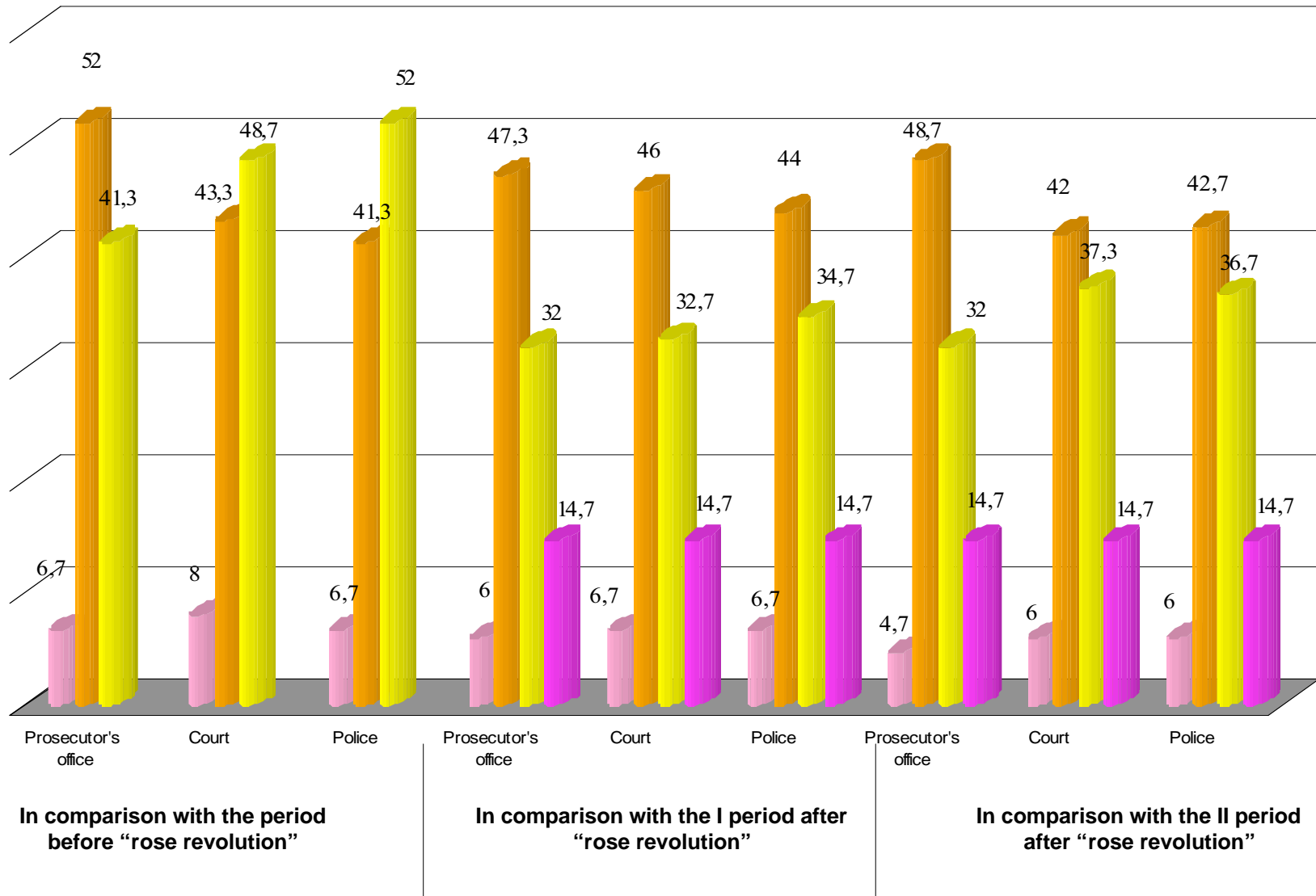
■ Increased
 ■ Decreased
 ■ Remained the same
 ■ DK



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Batumi

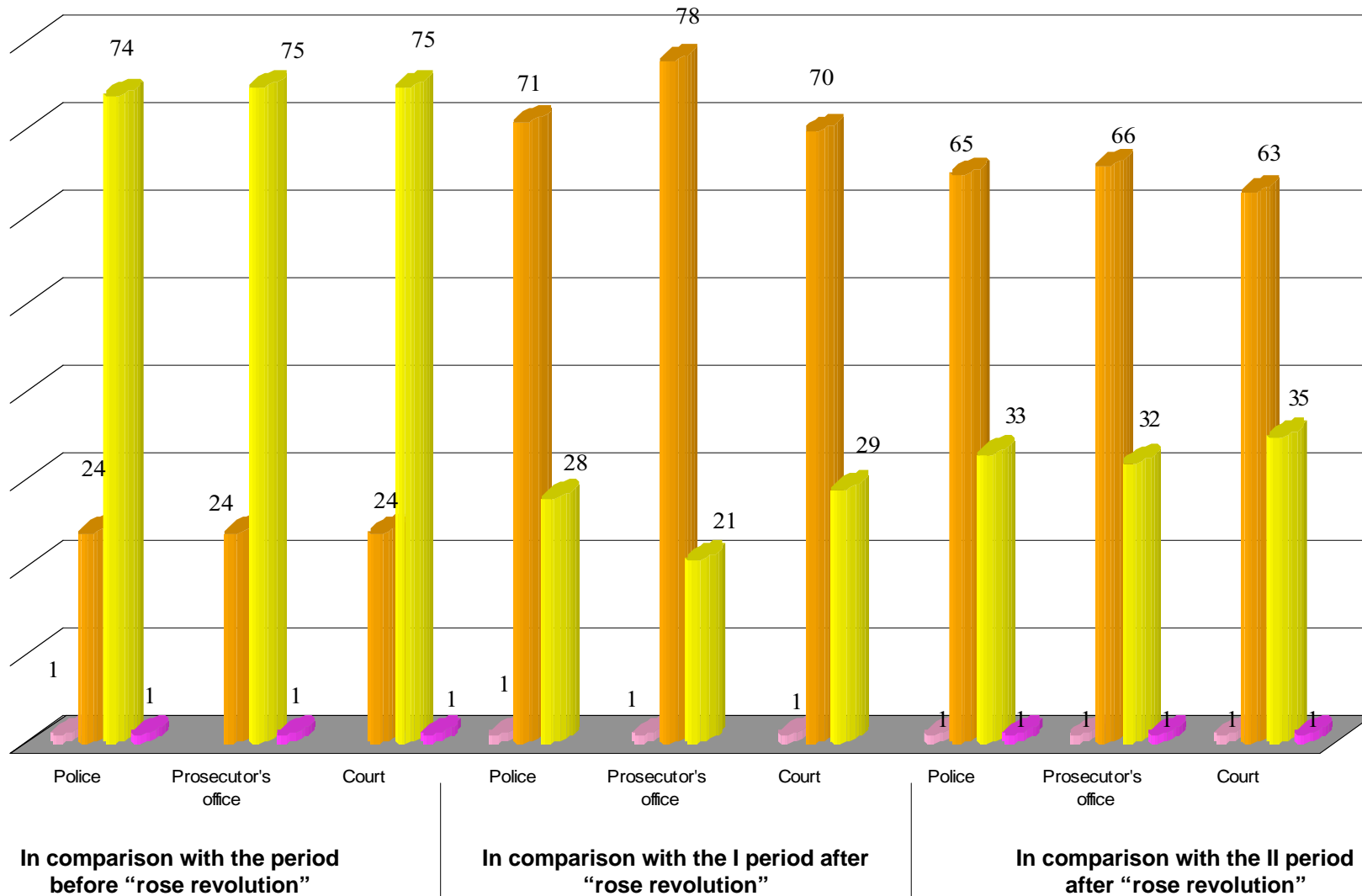
■ Increased
 ■ Decreased
 ■ Remained the same
 ■ DK



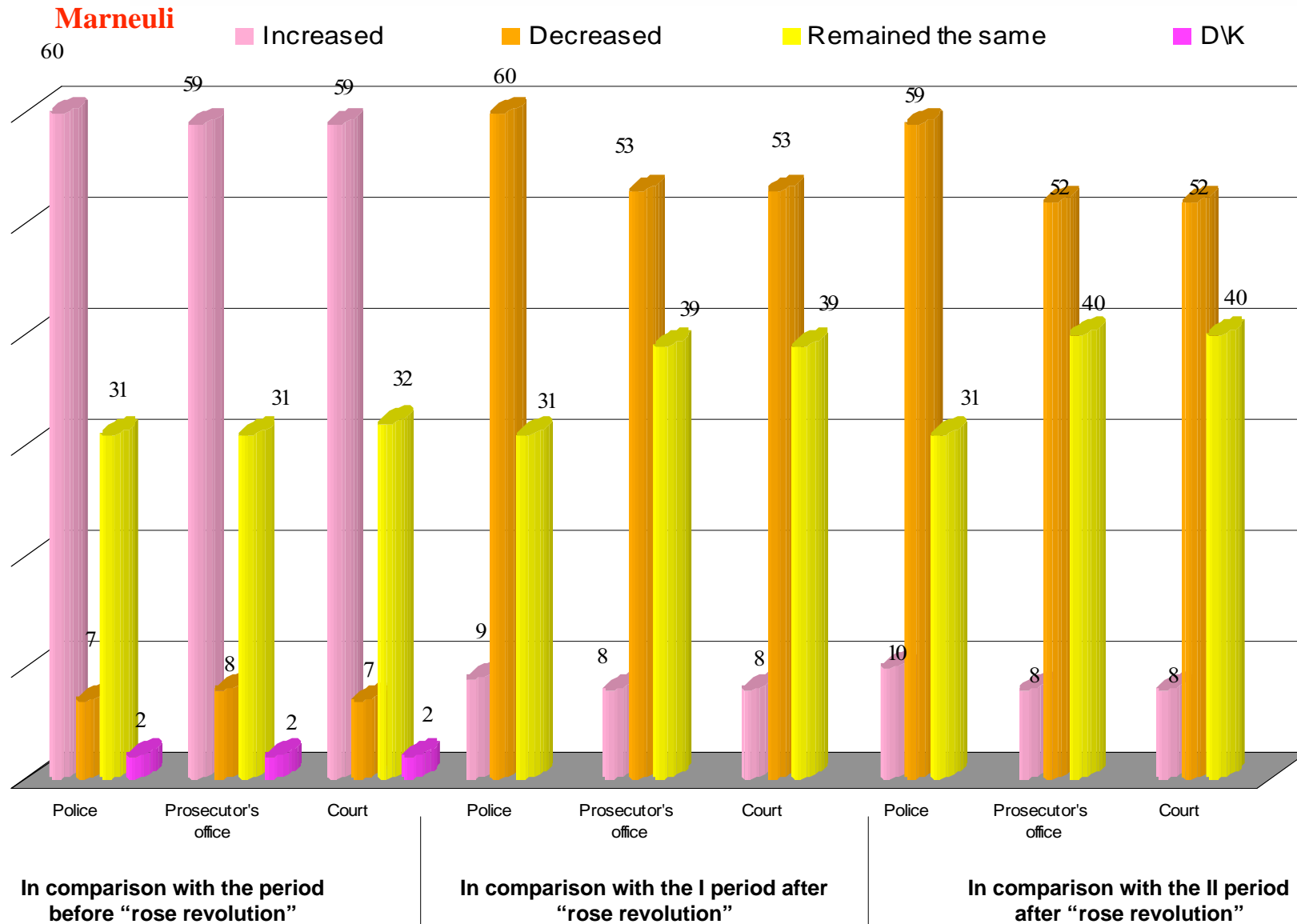
In your opinion, has the level of corruption increased, decreased or remained the same over past periods?

Akhalkalaki

■ Increased
 ■ Decreased
 ■ Remained the same
 ■ DK

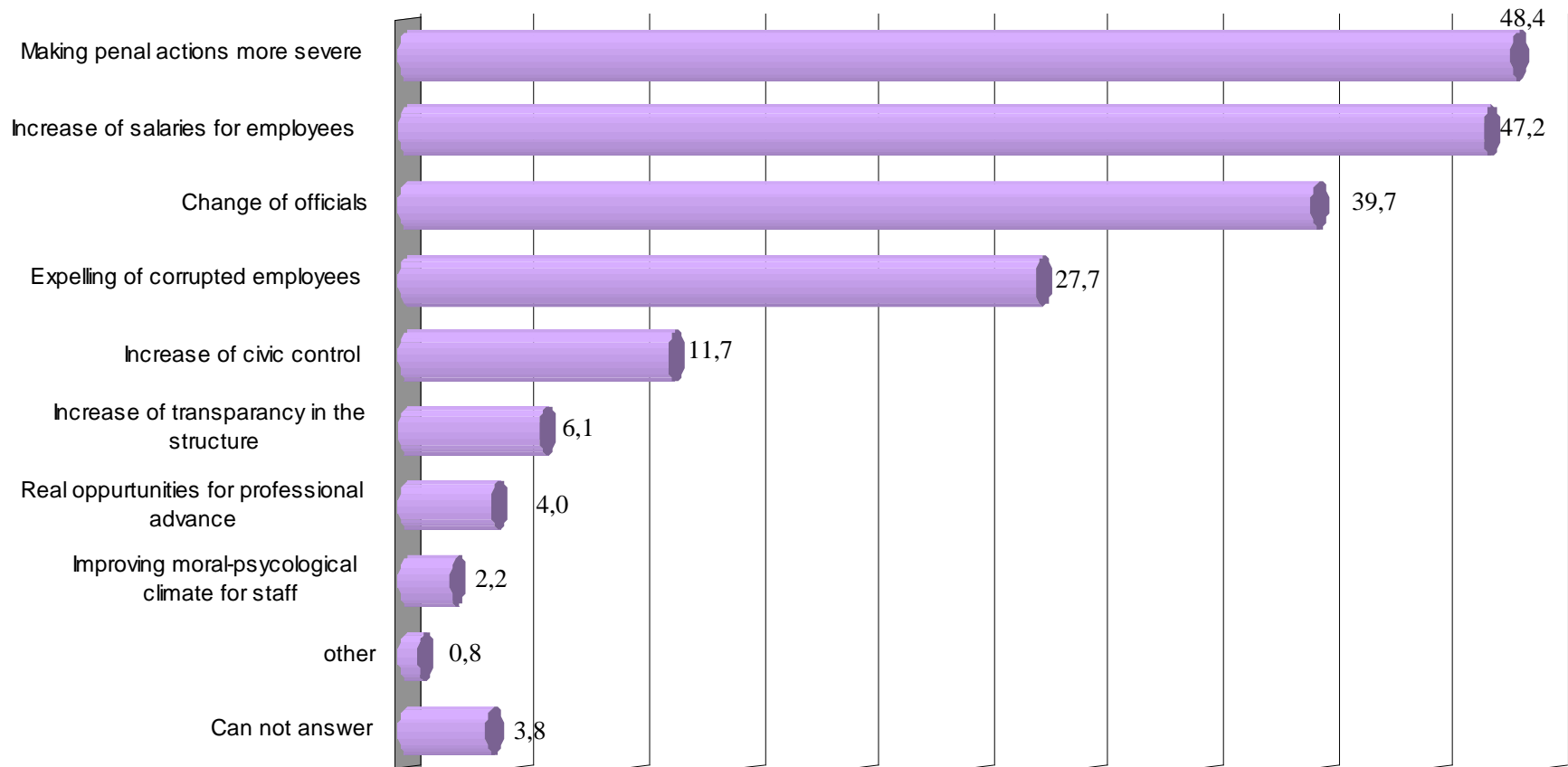


In your opinion, has the level of corruption increased, decreased or remained the same over past periods?

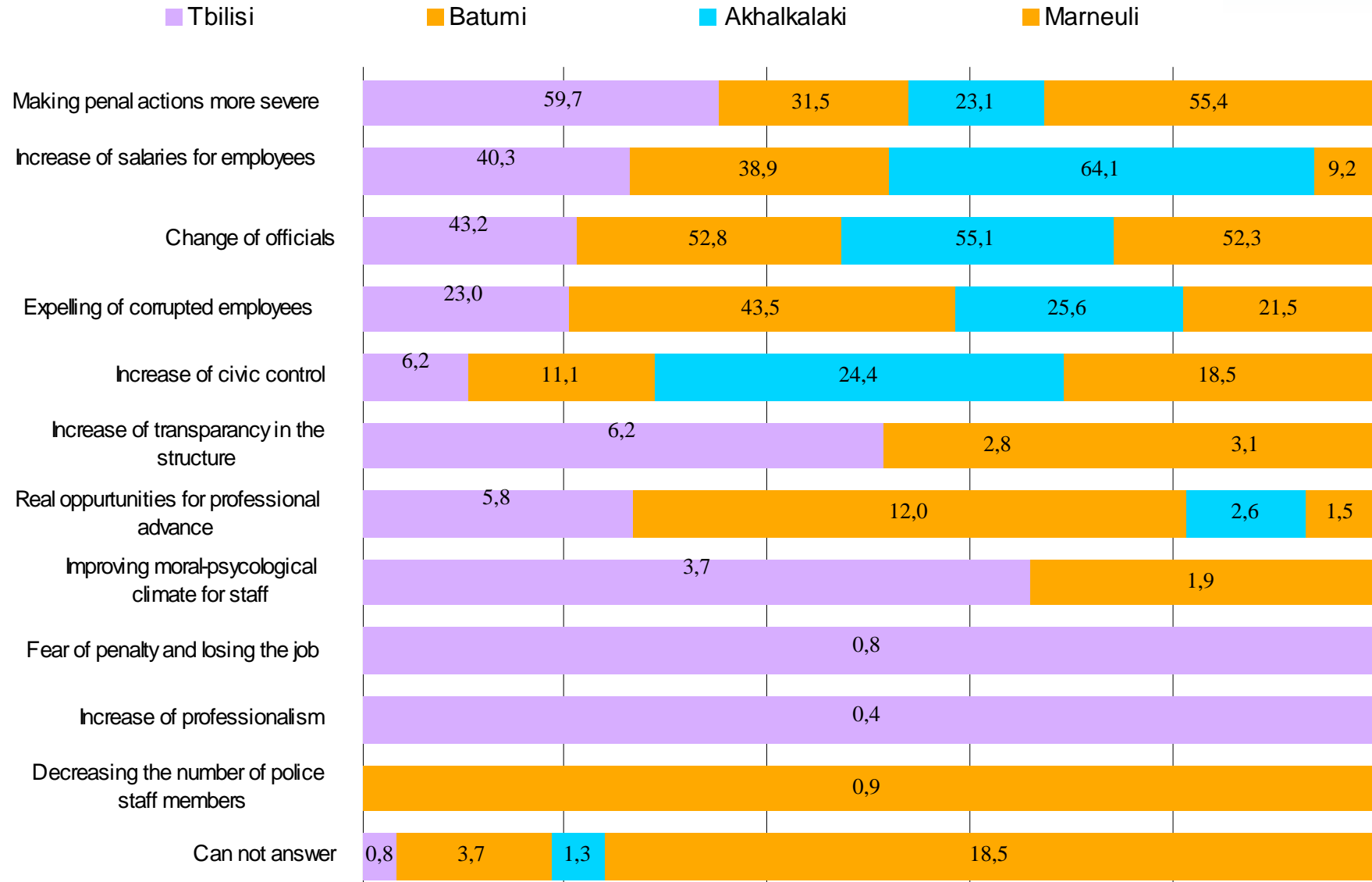


What contributed to decrease of spread of corruption in the structures mentioned by you?

The respondents who regard the spread of corruption decreased in comparison with past periods
43% of the surveyed



What contributed to decrease of spread of corruption in the structures mentioned by you?

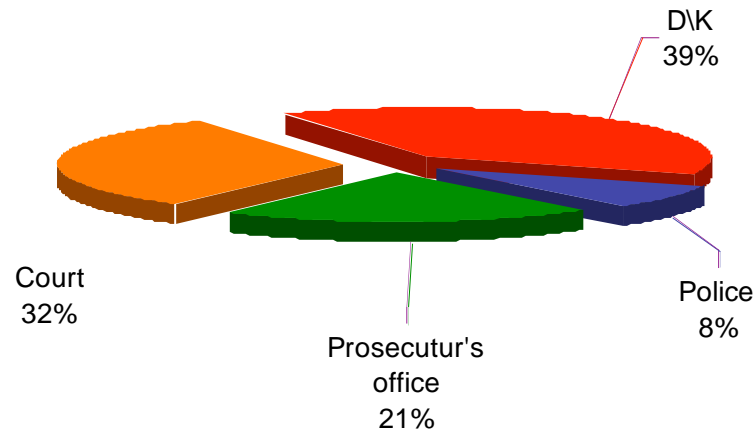


In which structure is corruption the most widely spread?

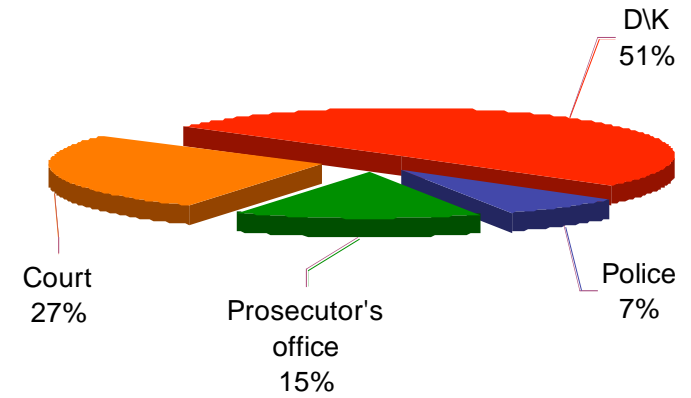


In which structure is corruption the most widely spread?

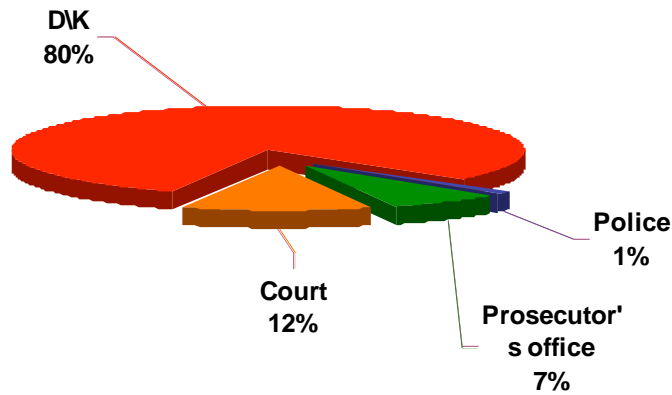
Tbilisi



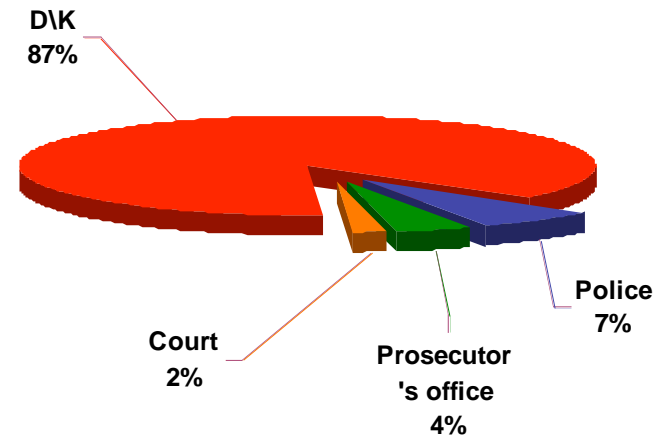
Batumi



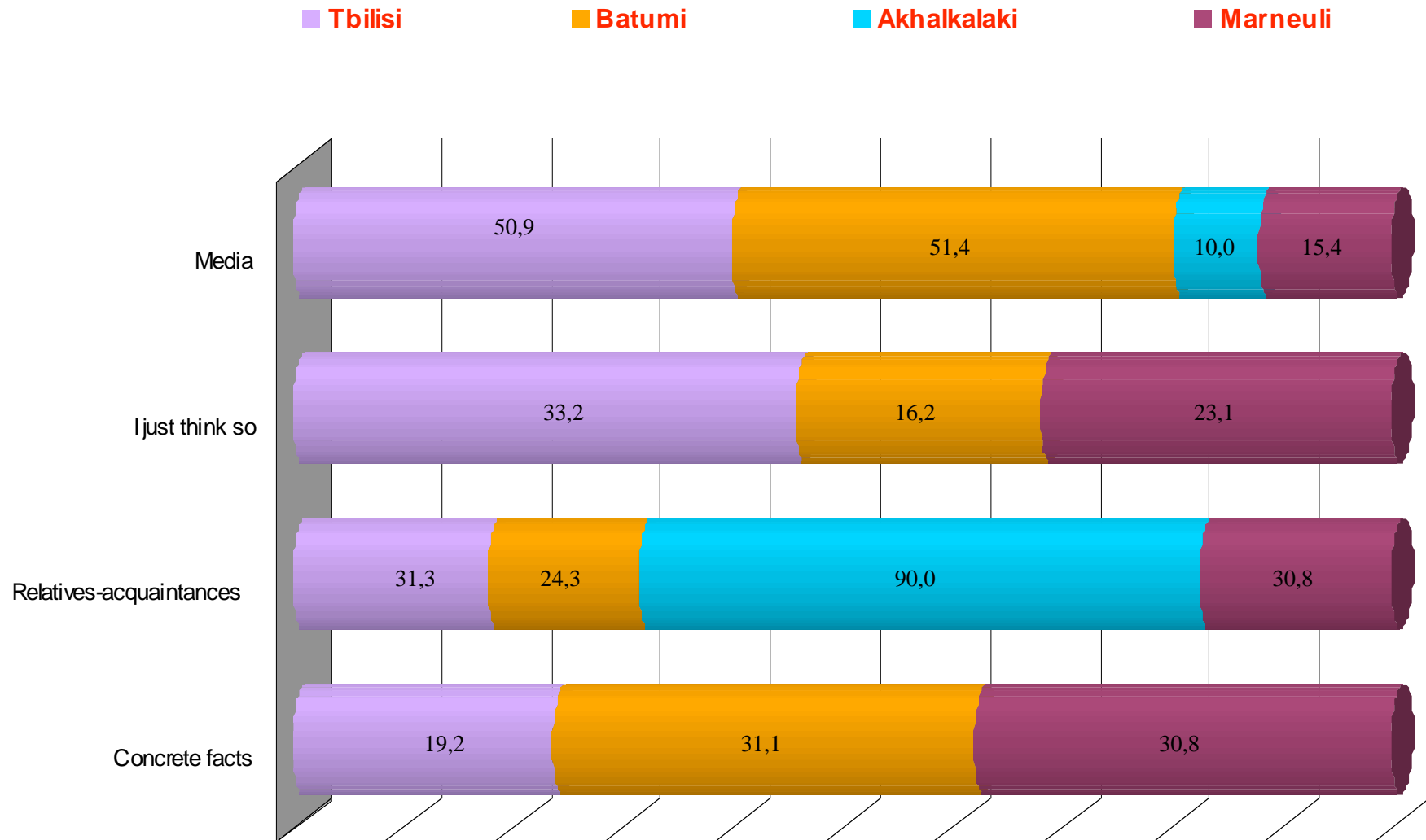
Akhalkalaki



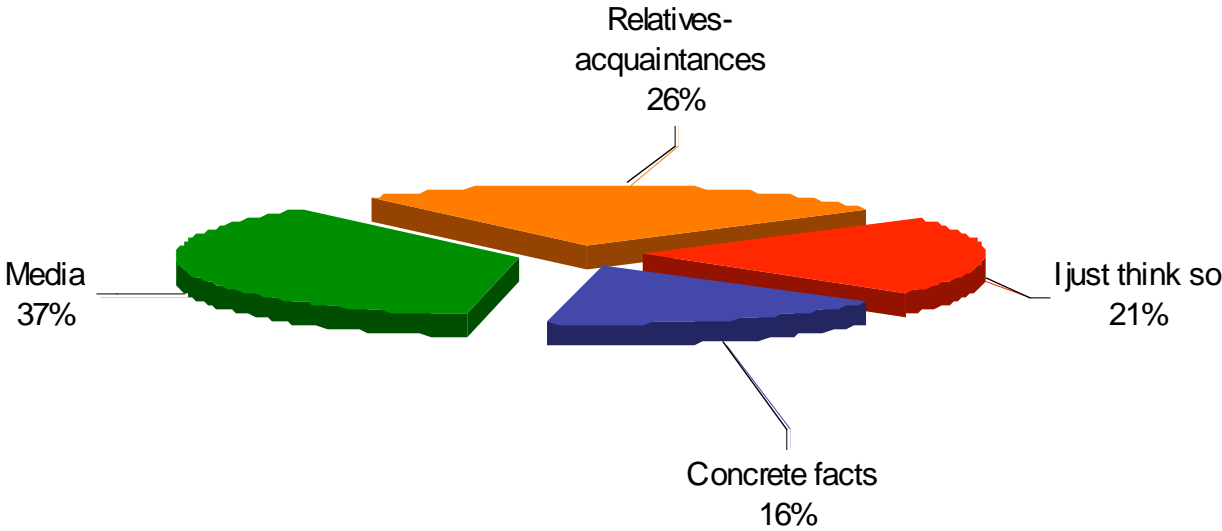
Marneuli



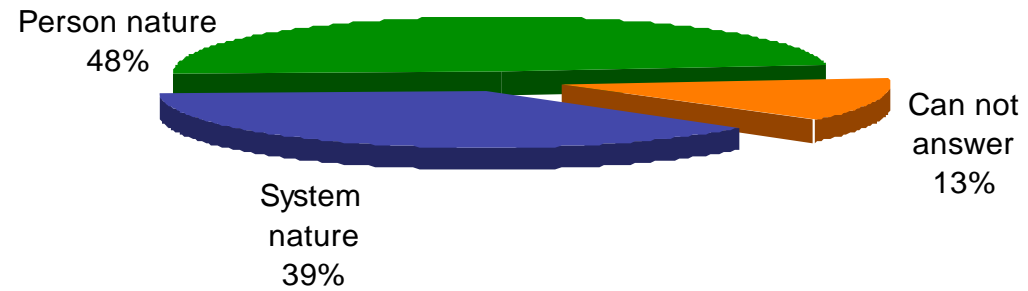
What is your source of information while evaluating the level of corruption in the above-mentioned structures?



What is your source of information while evaluating the level of corruption in the above mentioned structures?

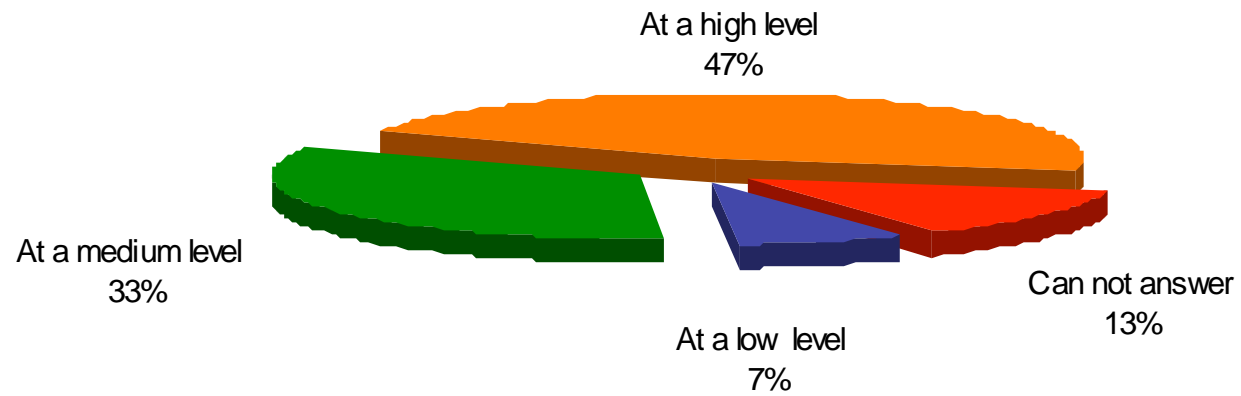


In your opinion, is corruption of more system or person nature?



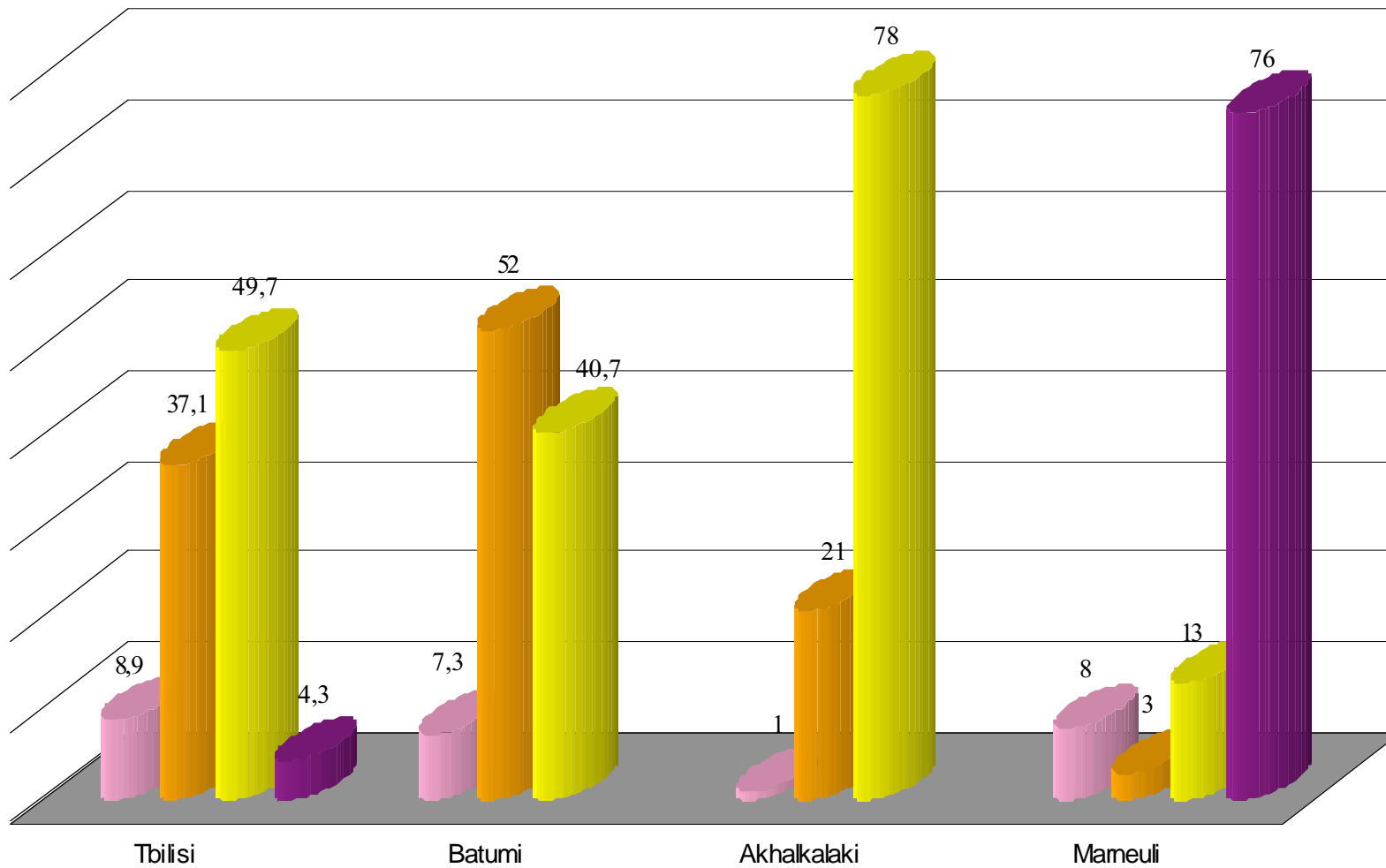
	Tbilisi	Batumi	Akhalkalaki	Marneuli
System nature	55,7	37,3	8,0	11,0
Person nature	40,3	62,7	92,0	11,0
Can not answer	4,0			78,0

In your opinion, at which level of the structure is corruption the most widely spread?

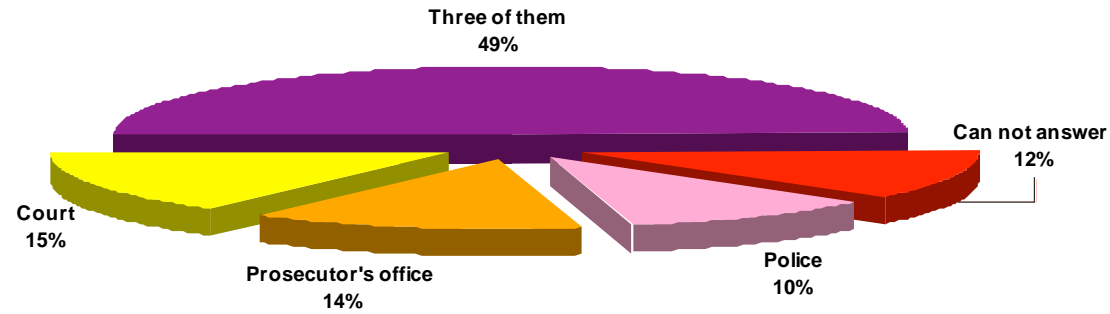


In your opinion, at which level of the structure is corruption the most widely spread?

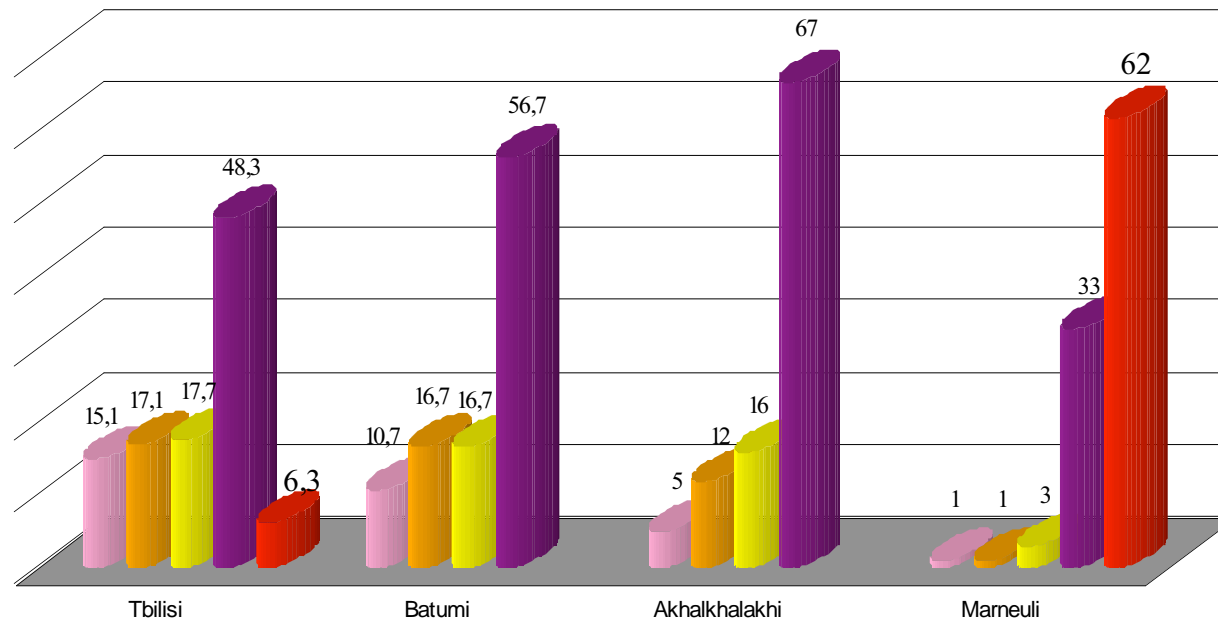
■ At a low level
 ■ At a medium level
 ■ At a high level
 ■ Can not answer



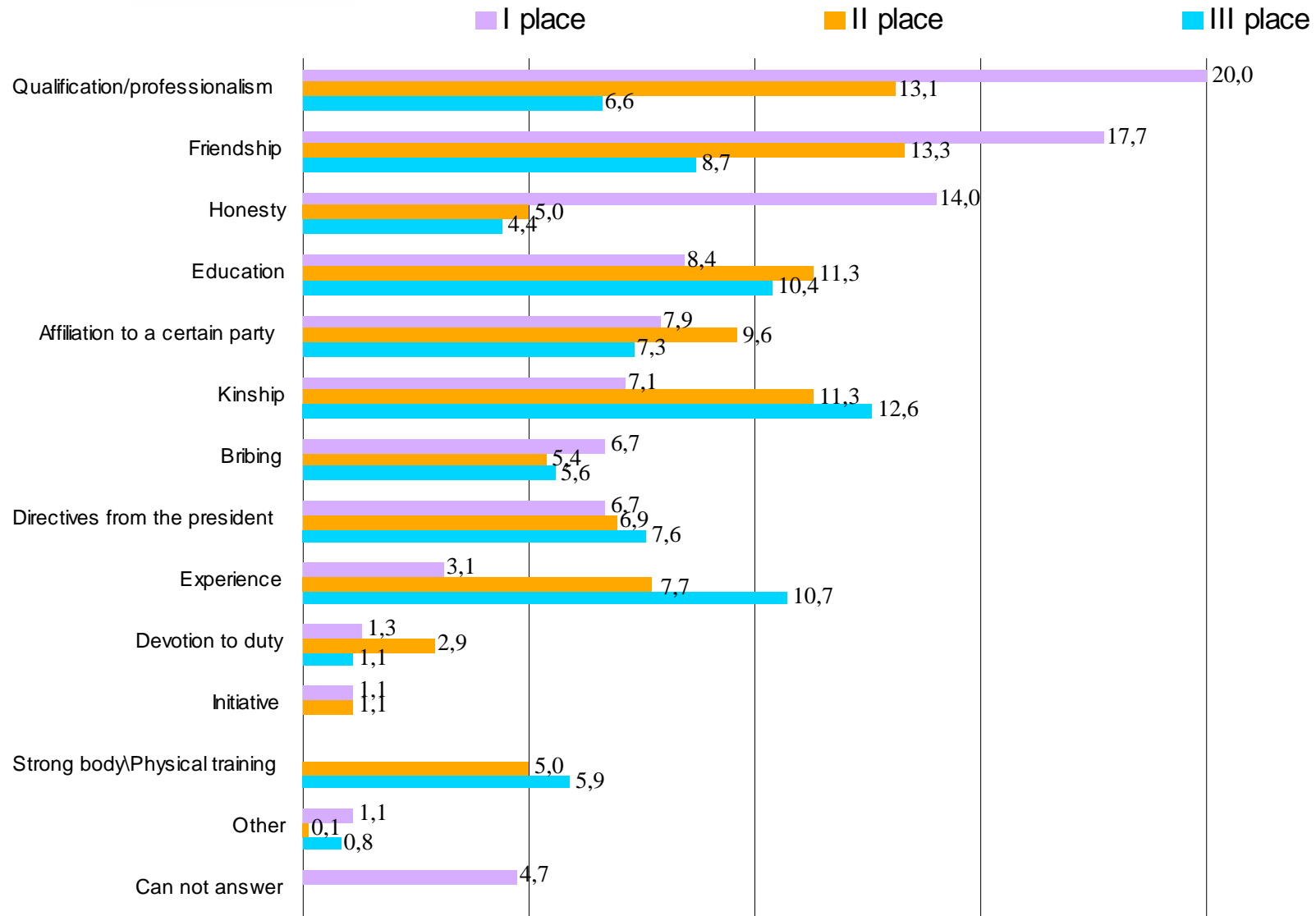
In your opinion, which structure a law-breaker offers bribe or some favor to avoid penalty?



■ Police
 ■ Public Prosecutor's office
 ■ Court
 ■ Three of them

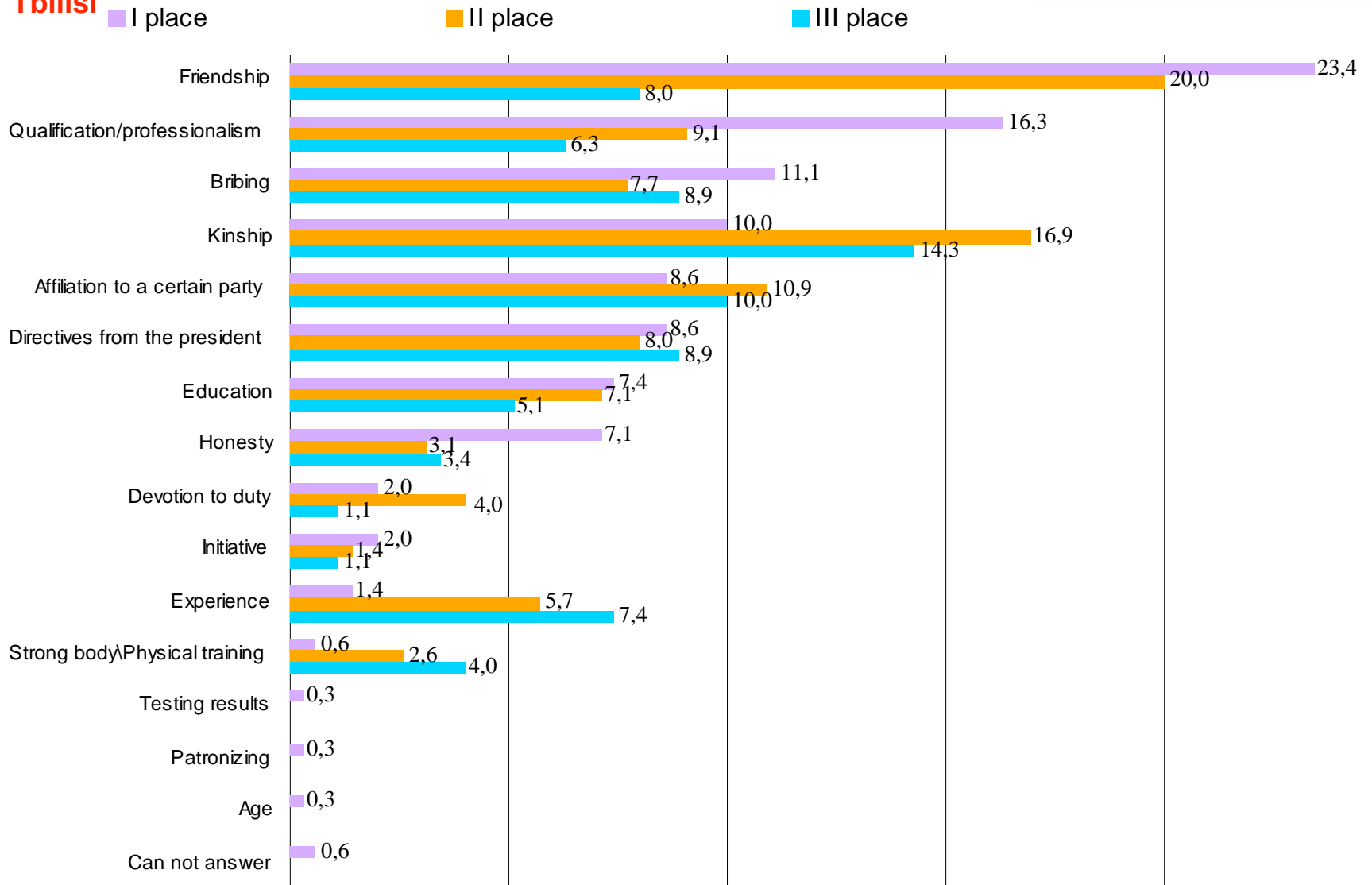


In your opinion, which of the following principles is job promotion based on in law-enforcement structures?

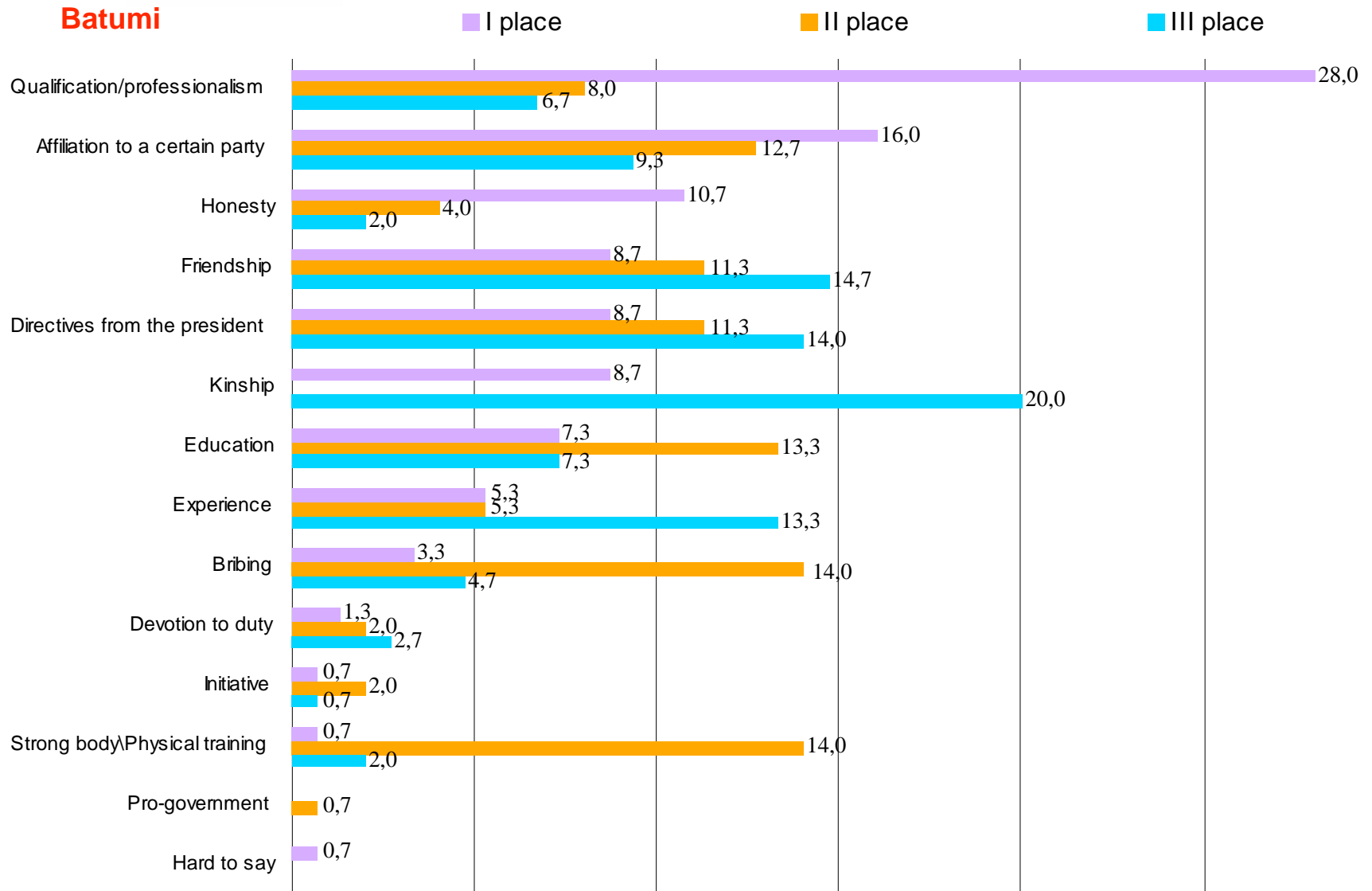


In your opinion, which of the following principles is the job promotion based on in law-enforcement structures?

Tbilisi

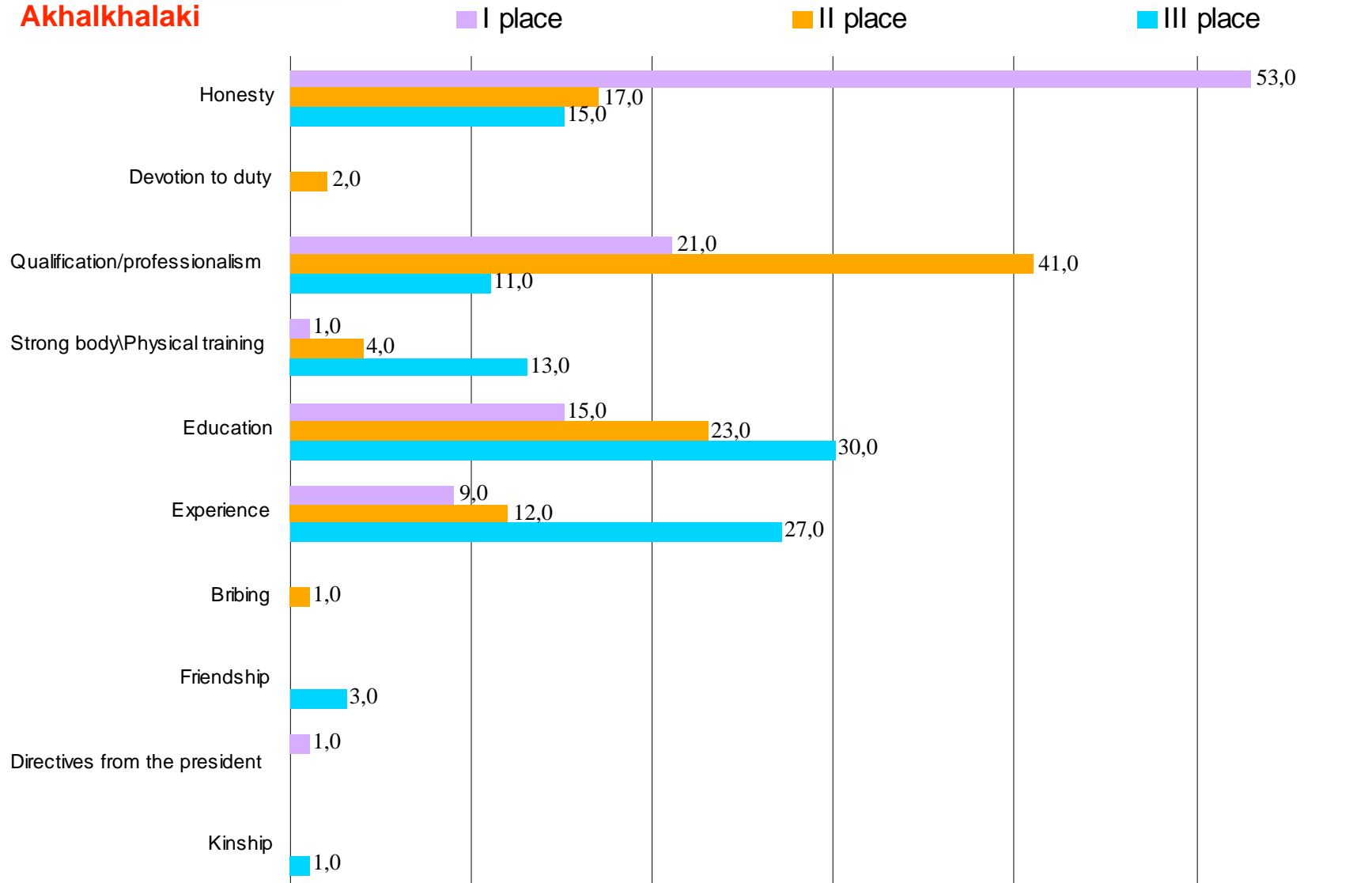


In your opinion, which of the following principles the job promotion is based on in law-enforcement structures?

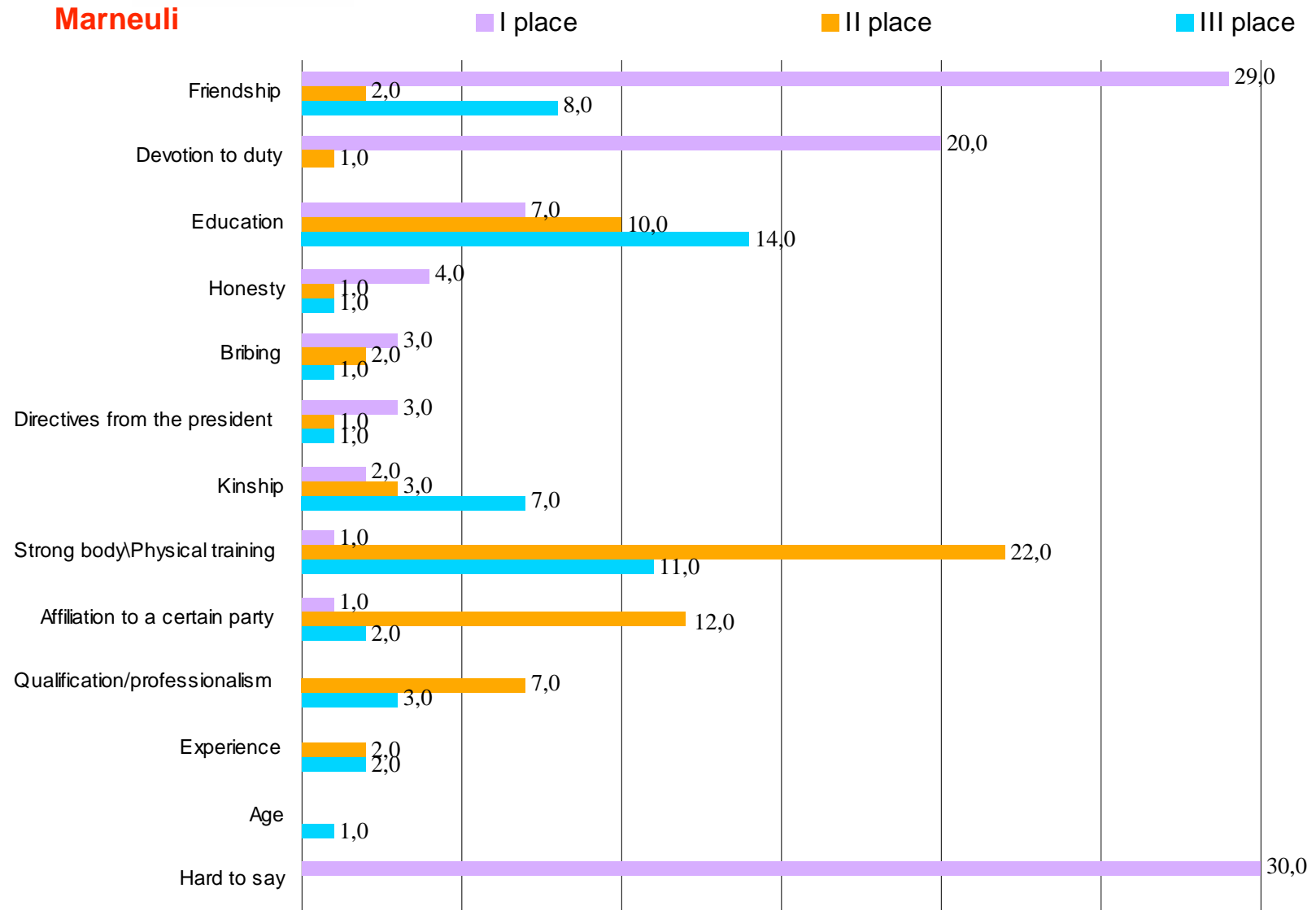


In your opinion, which of the following principles the job promotion is based on in law –enforcement structures?

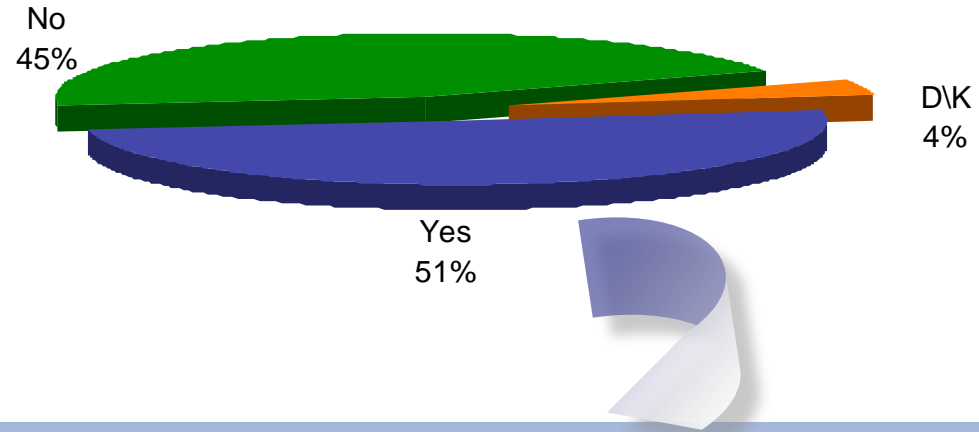
Akhalkhalaki



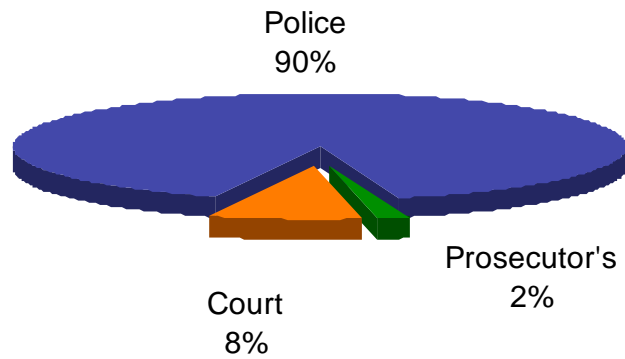
In your opinion, which of the following principles the job promotion is based on in law –enforcement structures?



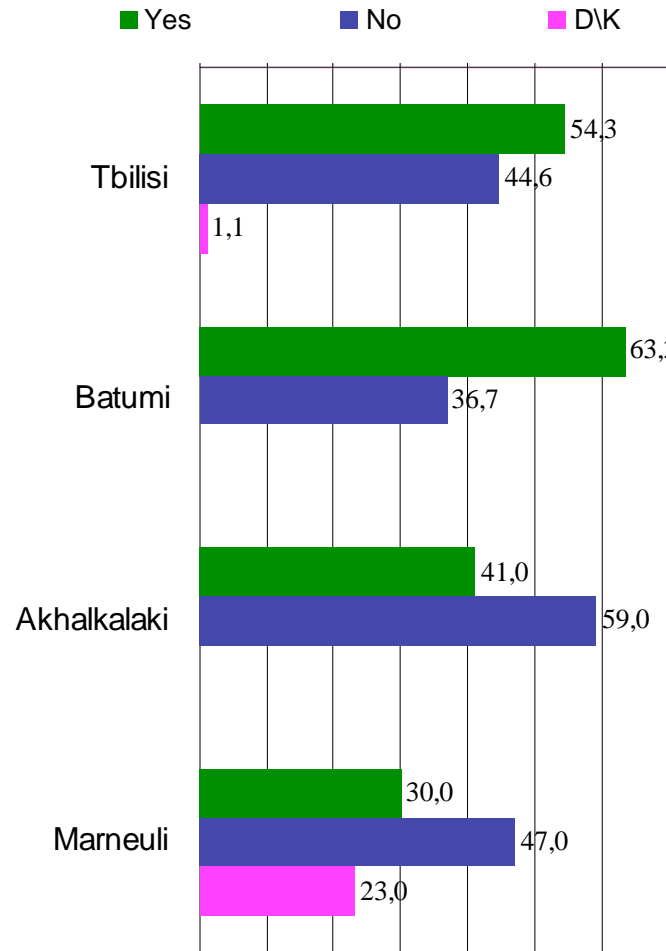
Has the law-enforcement structures been reformed?



Which structure has been reformed to the largest extent?

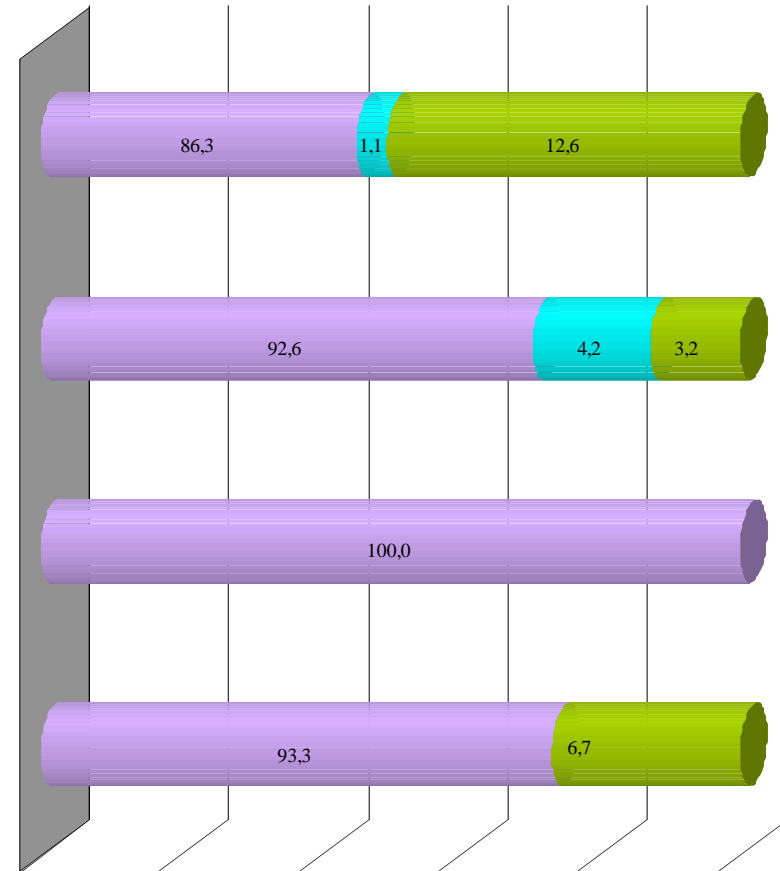


Has the law-enforcement structures been reformed?

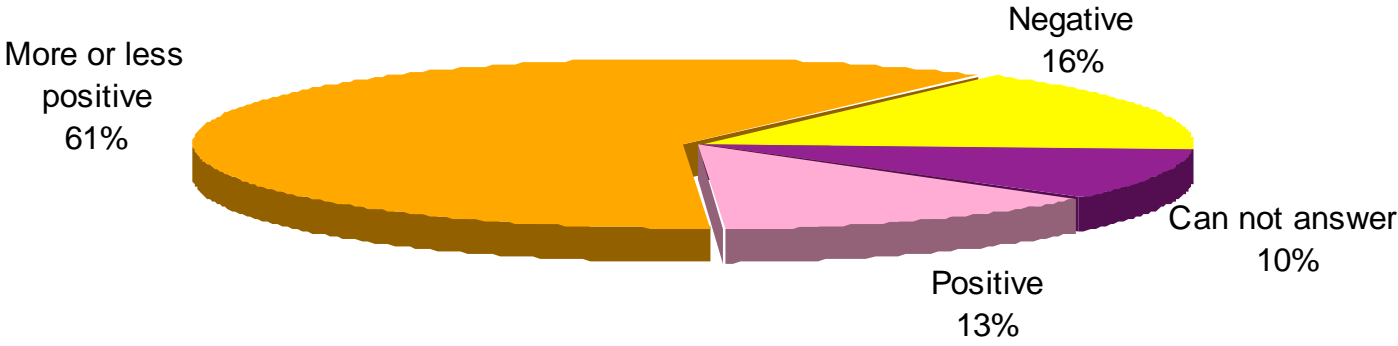


Which structure has been reformed to the largest extent?

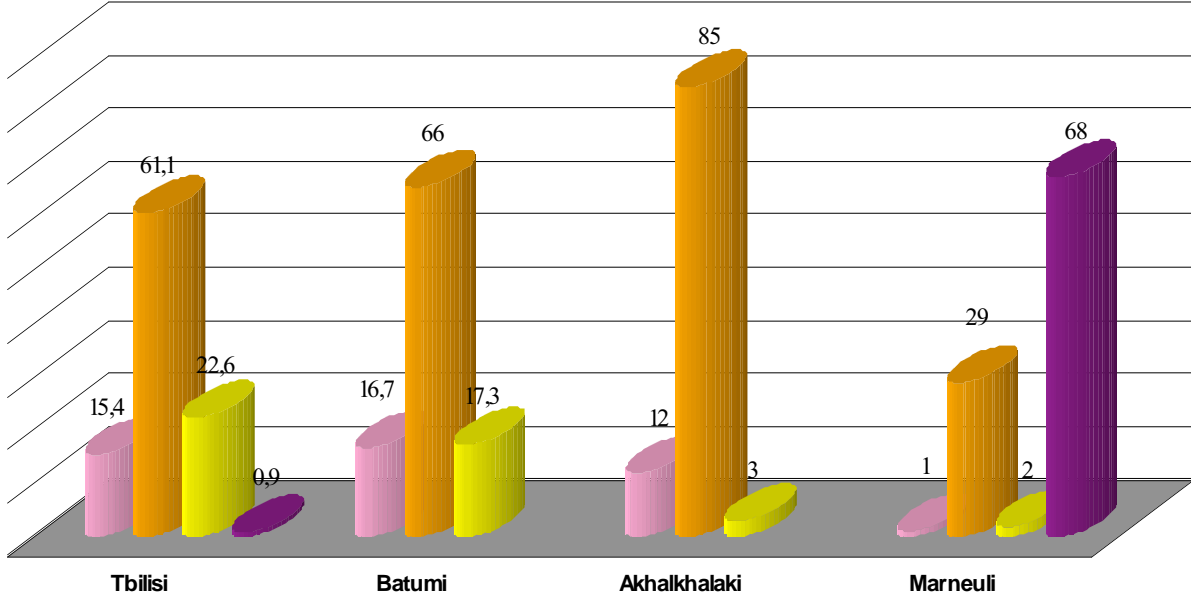
Police Prosecutor's office Court



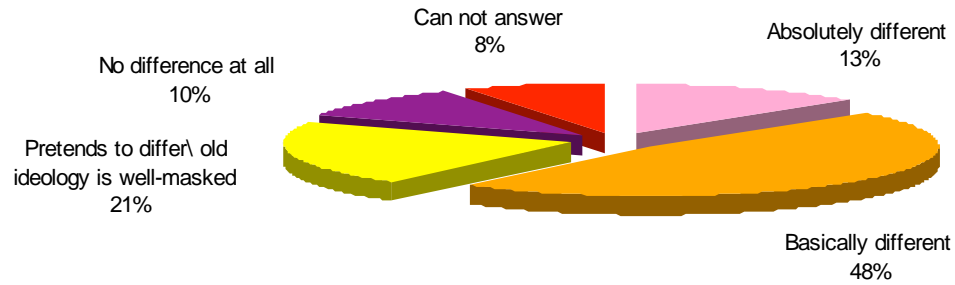
How would you evaluate the state police to law-enforcement structures?



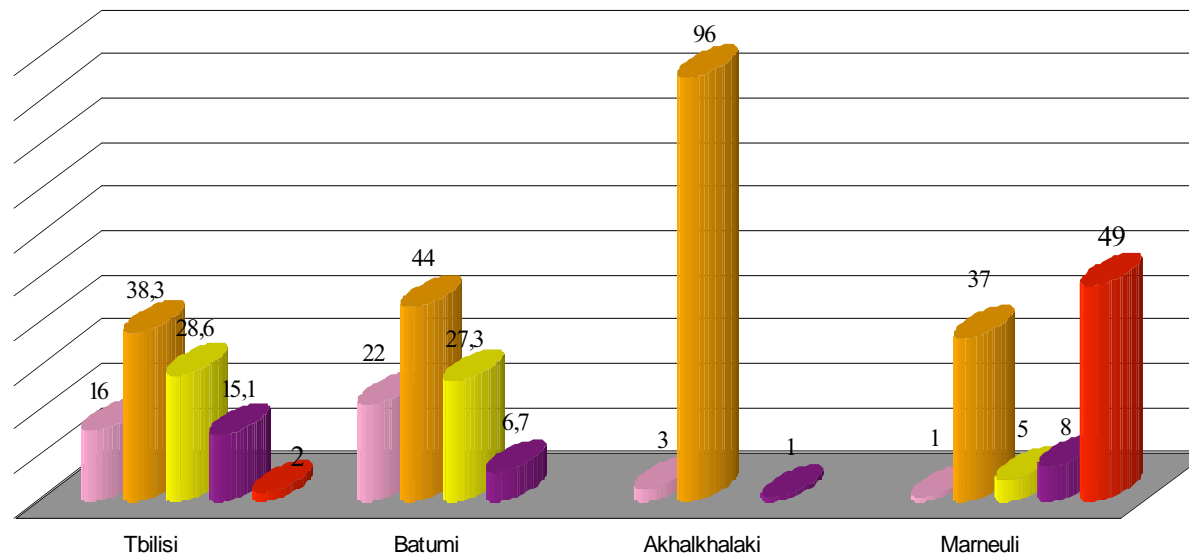
Positive More or less positive Negative Can not answer



To what extent does the law-enforcement ideology differ from the old one before Saakaashvili took on the office of the president



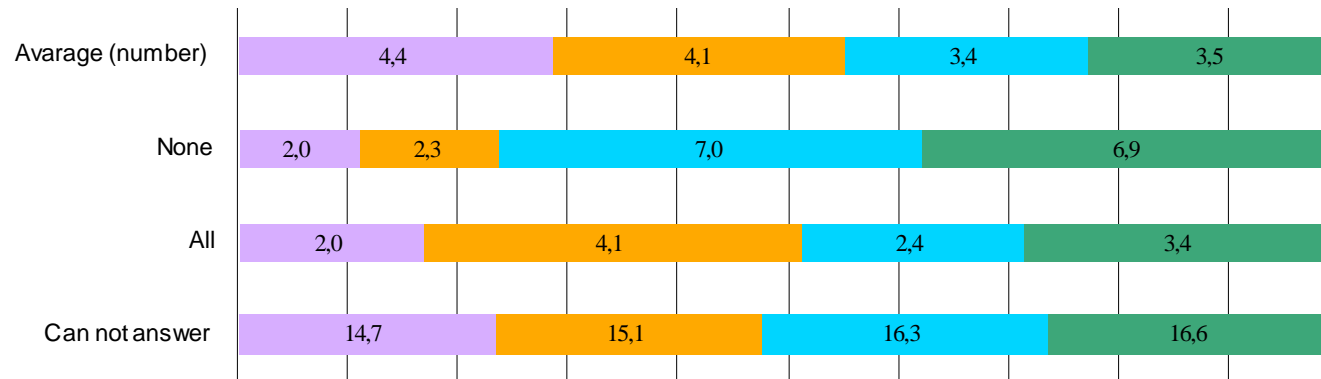
- Absolutely different
- Basically different
- Pretends to differ\old ideology is well masked
- No difference at all
- Can not answer



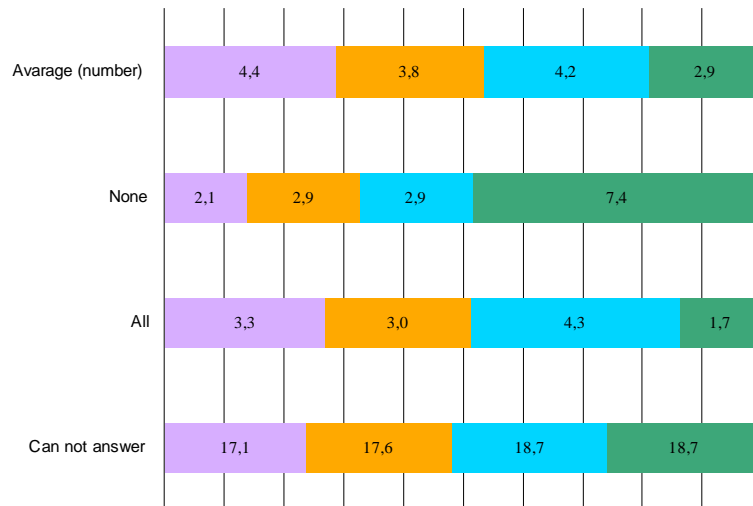
In your opinion, how many of each 10 persons employed in Police, Prosecutor's office and Court is qualified, real worker, devoted to duty, corrupted and serves the people?

Police

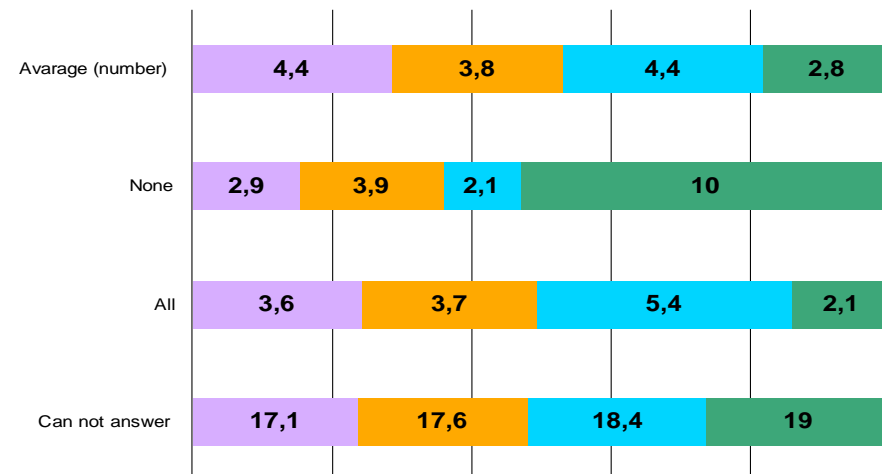
Professional Real worker Corrupted Devoted to duty



Prosecutor's Office



Court



In your opinion, how many of each 10 persons employed in Police, Prosecutor's office and Court is qualified, real worker, devoted to duty, corrupted and serves the people?

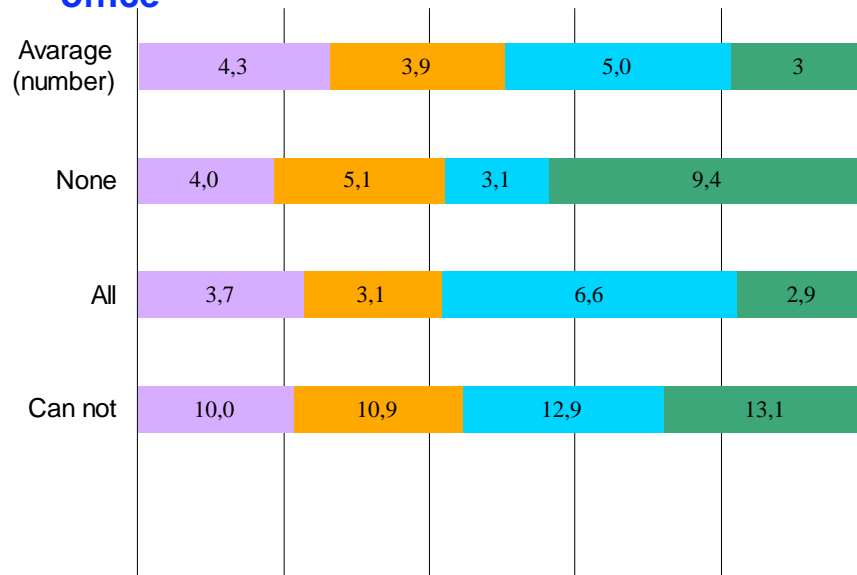
Tbilisi

Police

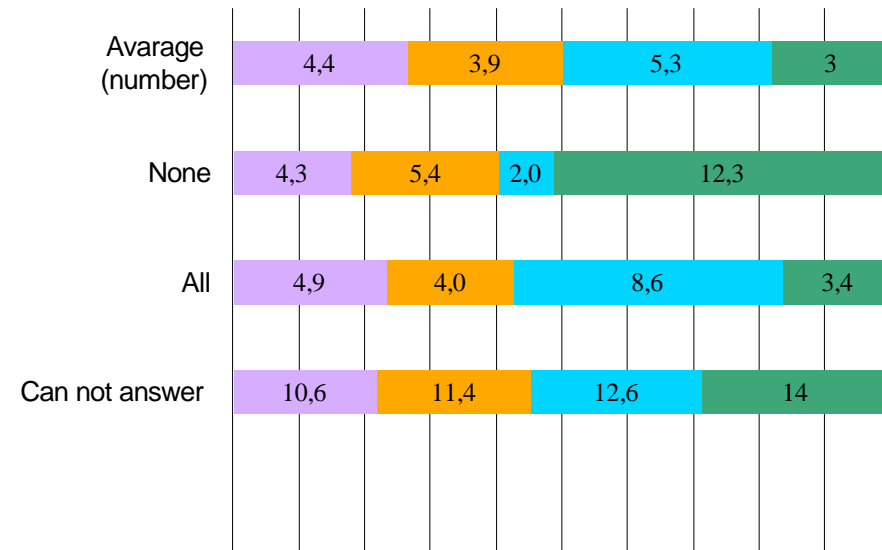
Professional Real worker Corrupted Devoted to duty



Prosecutor's office



Court

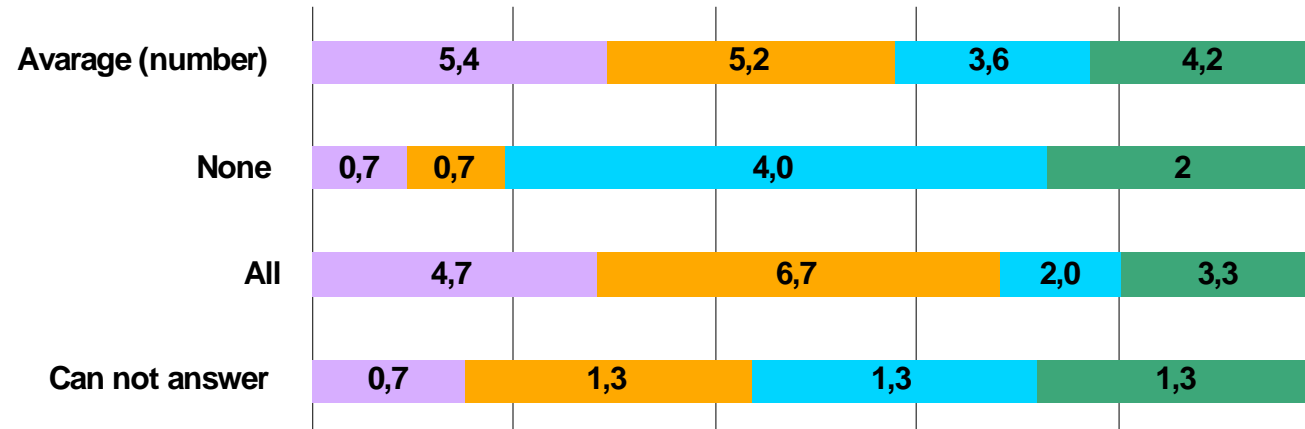


In your opinion, how many of each 10 persons employed in Police, Prosecutor's office and Court is qualified, real worker, devoted to duty, corrupted and serves the people?

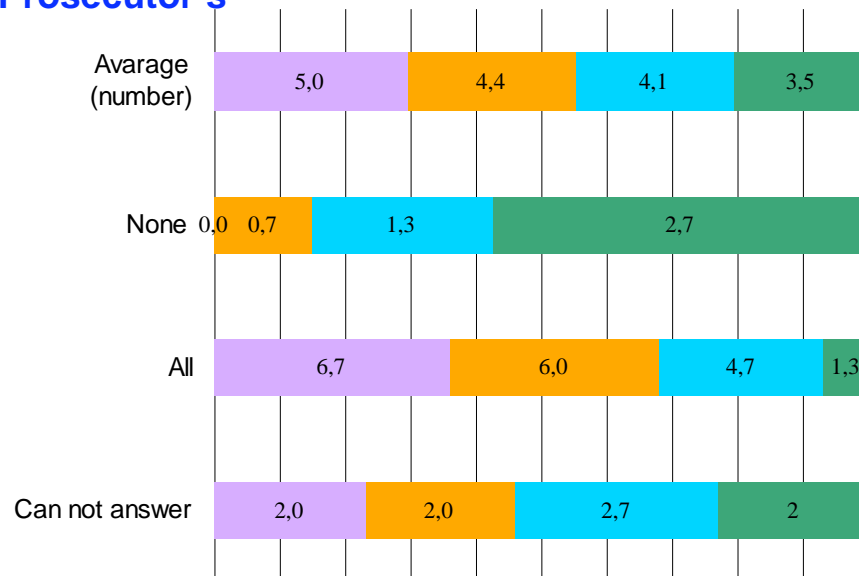
Batumi

Police

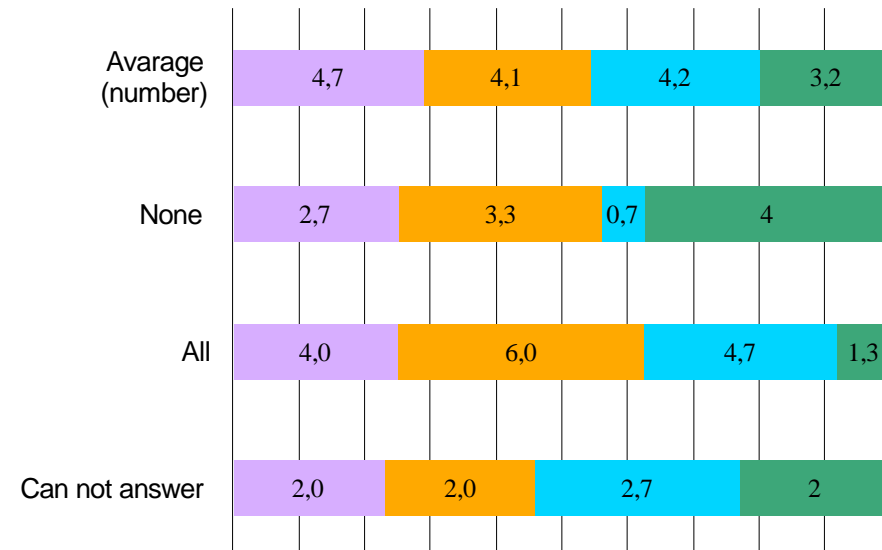
Professional Real worker Corrupted Devoted to duty



Public Prosecutor's



Court

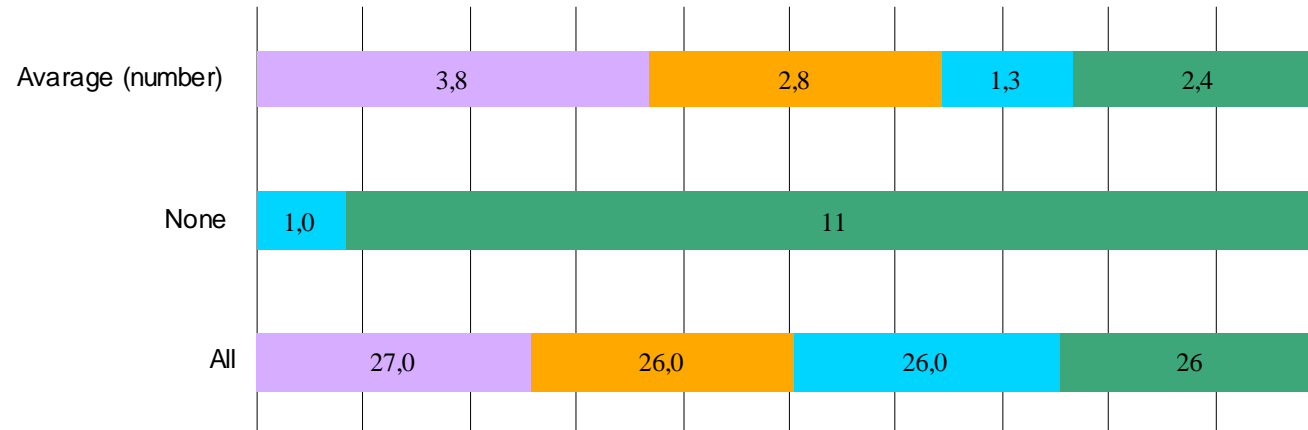


In your opinion, how many of each 10 persons employed in Police, Prosecutor's office and Court is qualified, real worker, devoted to duty, corrupted and serves the people?

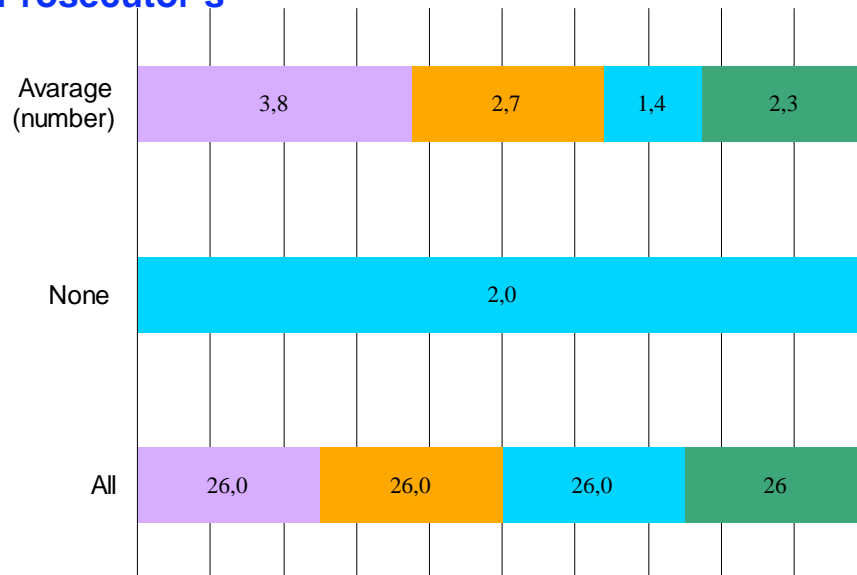
Akhalkalaki

Police

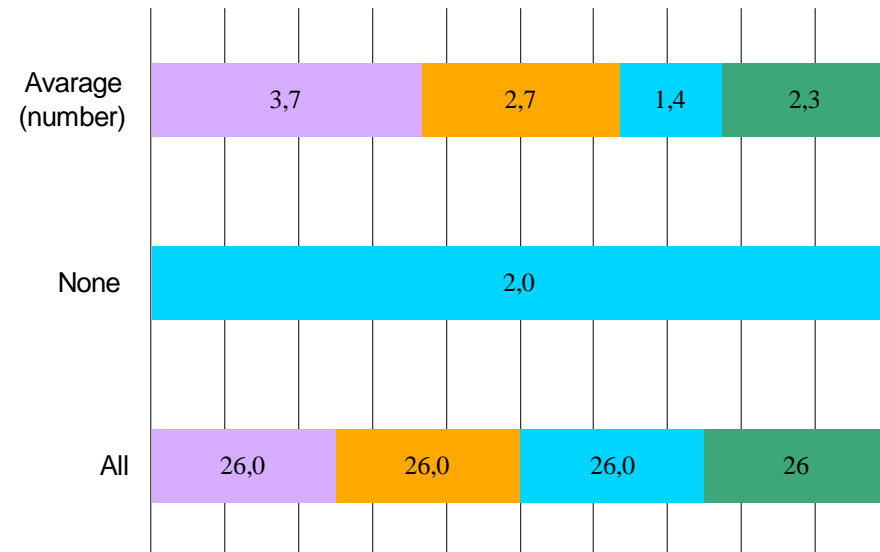
Professional Real worker Corrupted Devoted to duty



Public Prosecutor's



Court

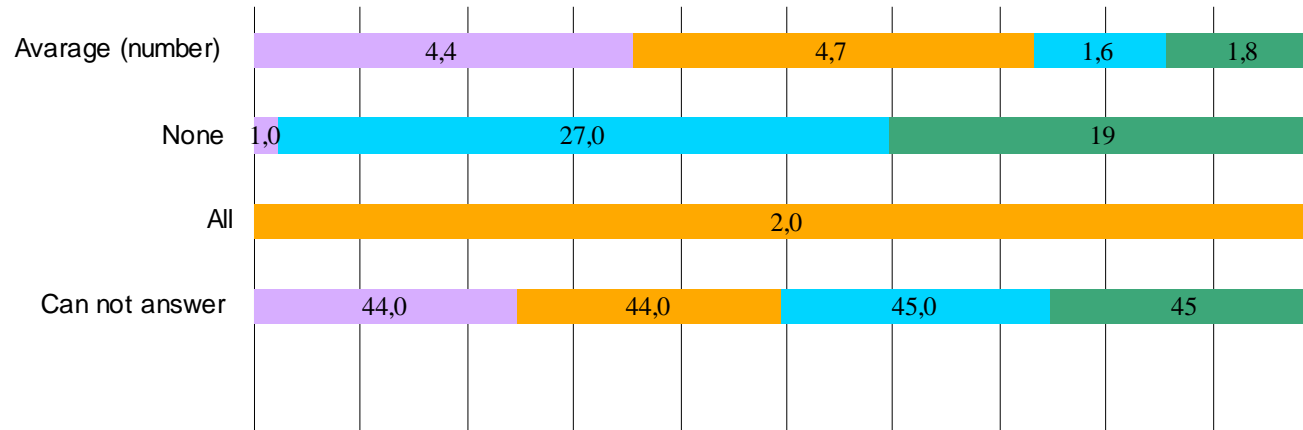


In your opinion, how many of each 10 persons employed in Police, Prosecutor's office and Court is qualified, real worker, devoted to duty, corrupted and serves the people?

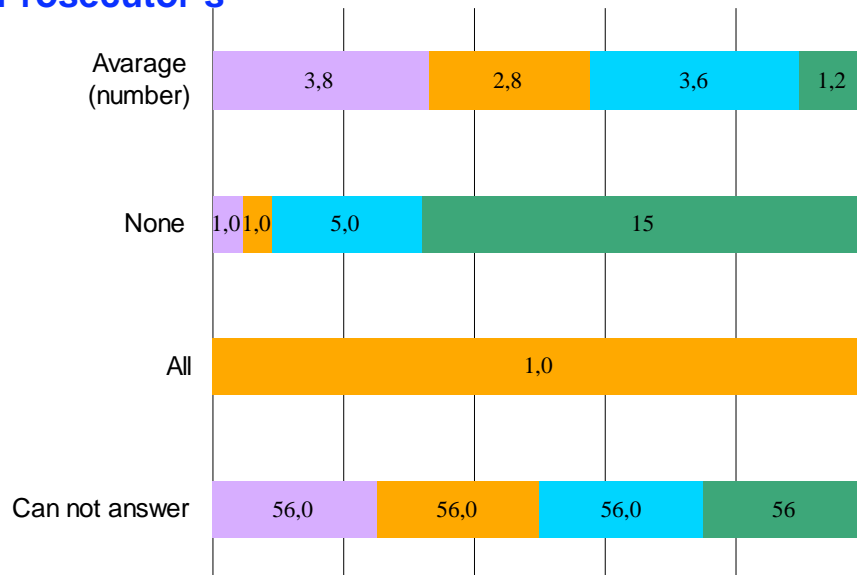
Marneuli

Police

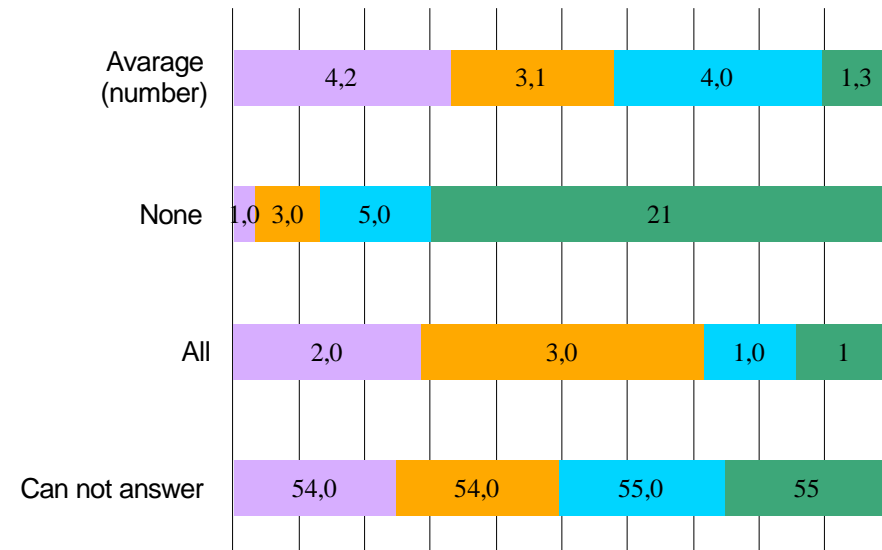
Professional Real worker Corrupted Devoted to duty



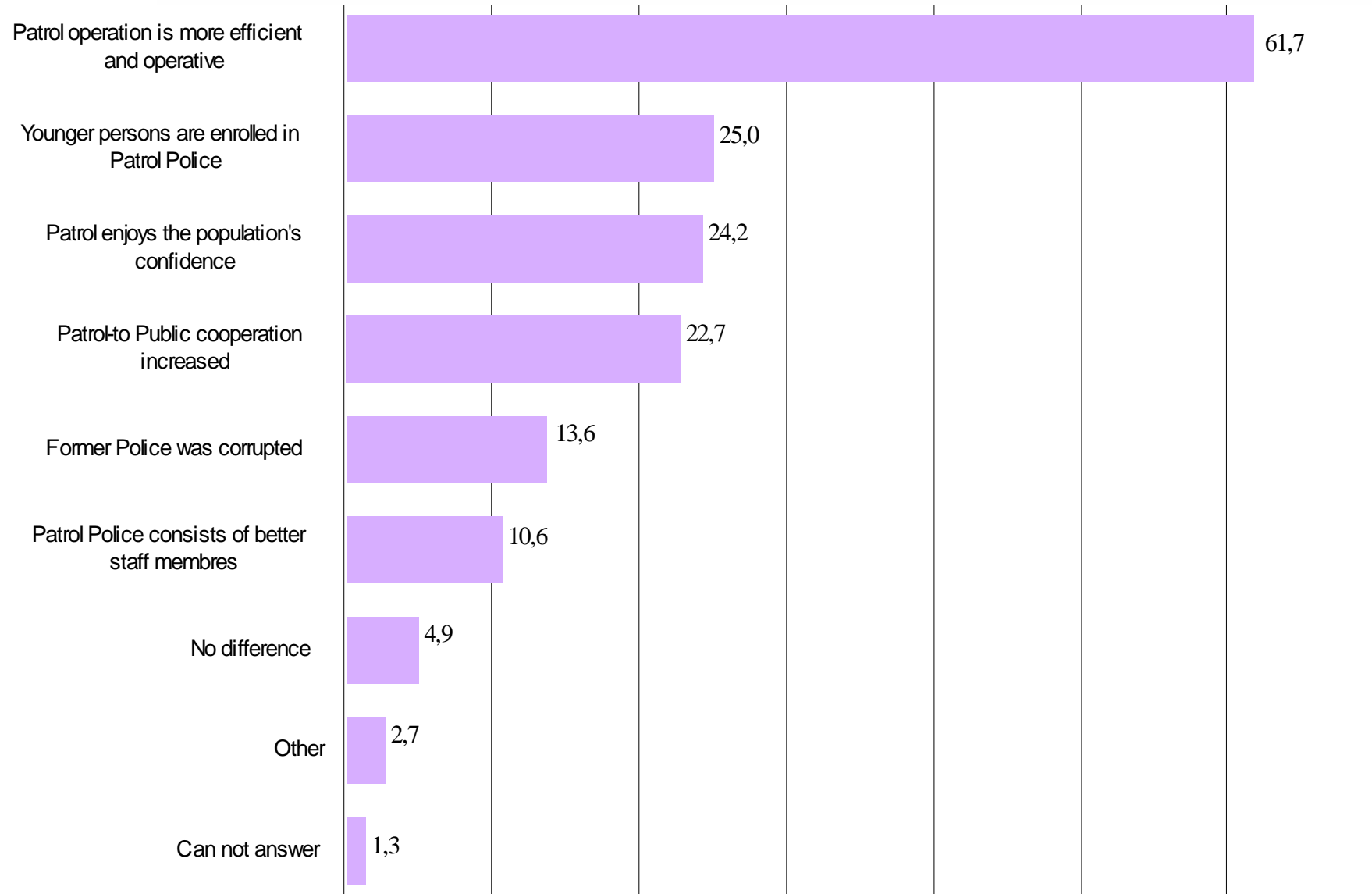
Public Prosecutor's



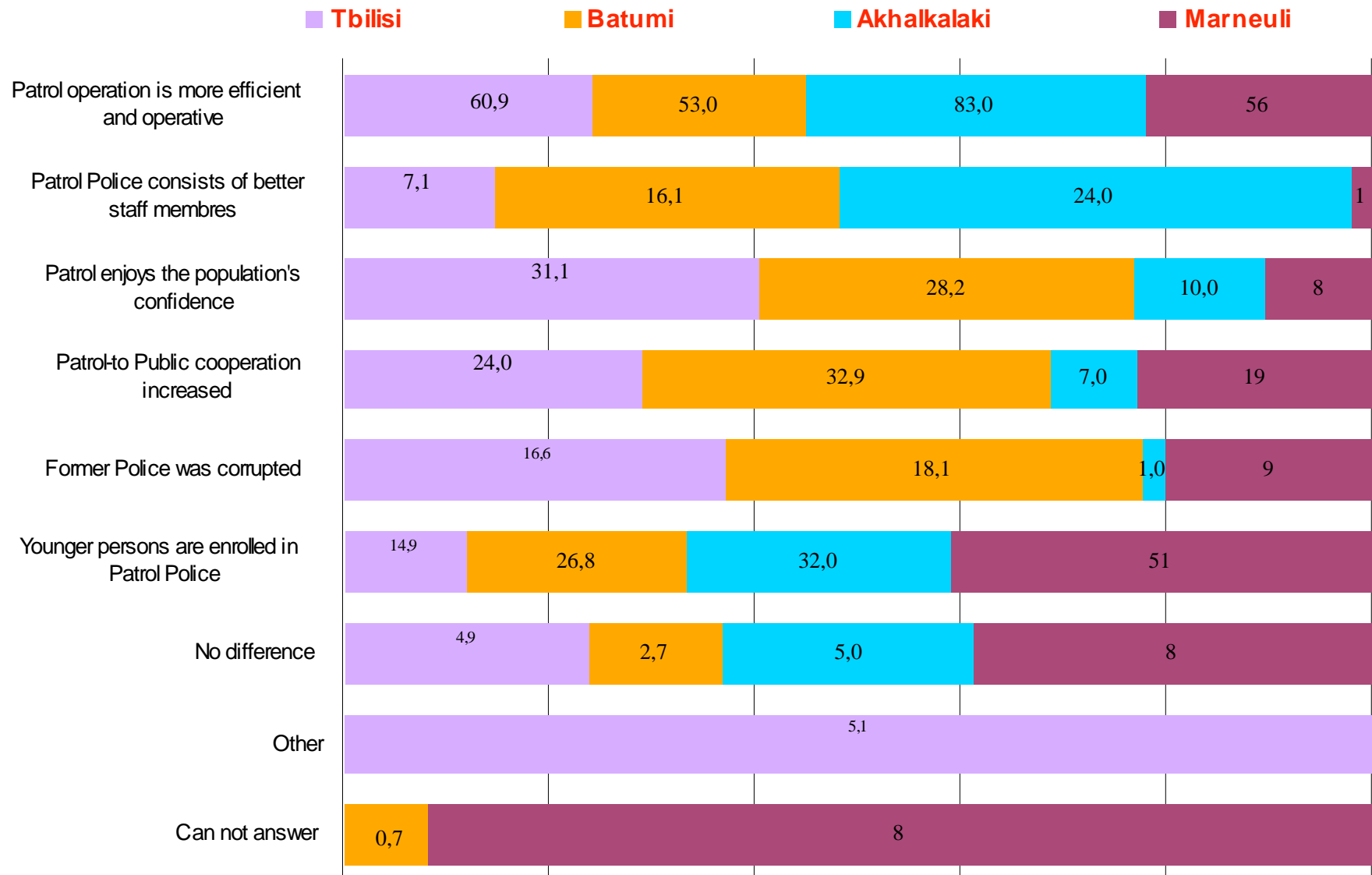
Court



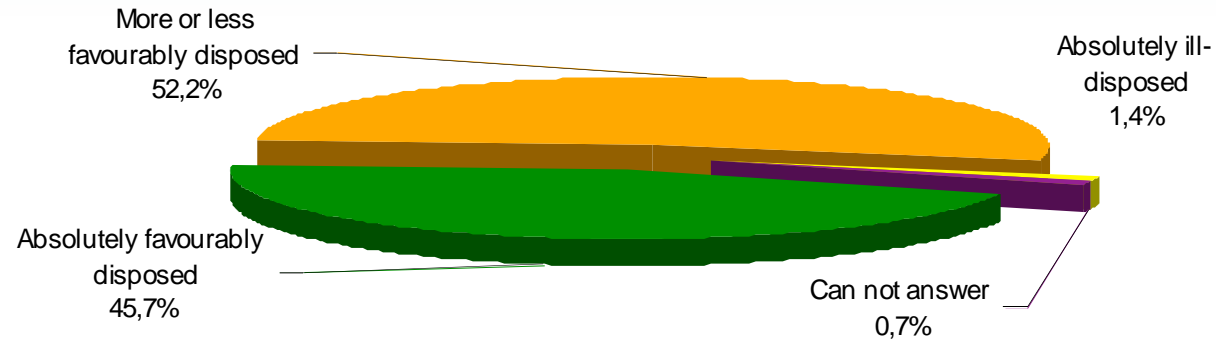
In your opinion, what difference is between former Police and existing Patrol Police performance?



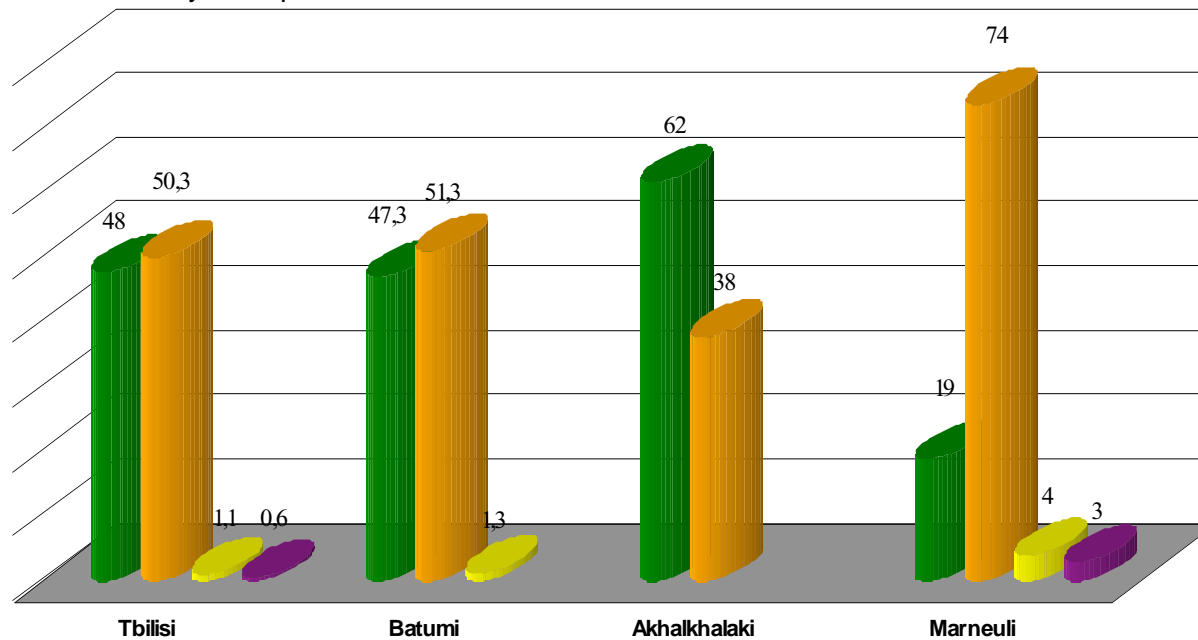
In your opinion, what difference is between former Police and existing Patrol Police performance?



In your opinion, how favorably disposed is society to Patrol Police?

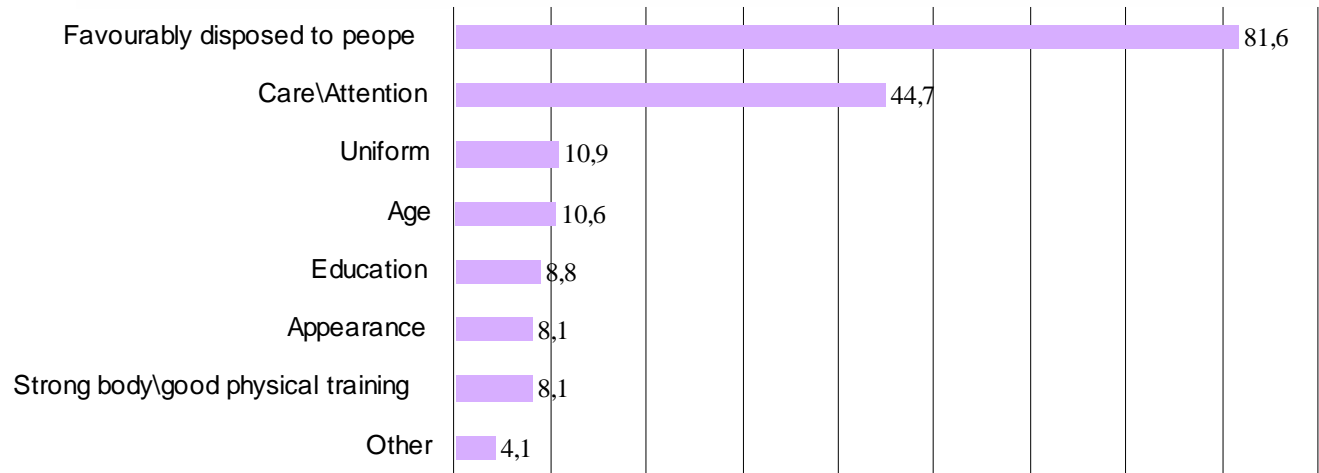


■ Absolutely favourably disposed ■ More or less favourably disposed
■ Absolutely ill-disposed ■ Can not answer

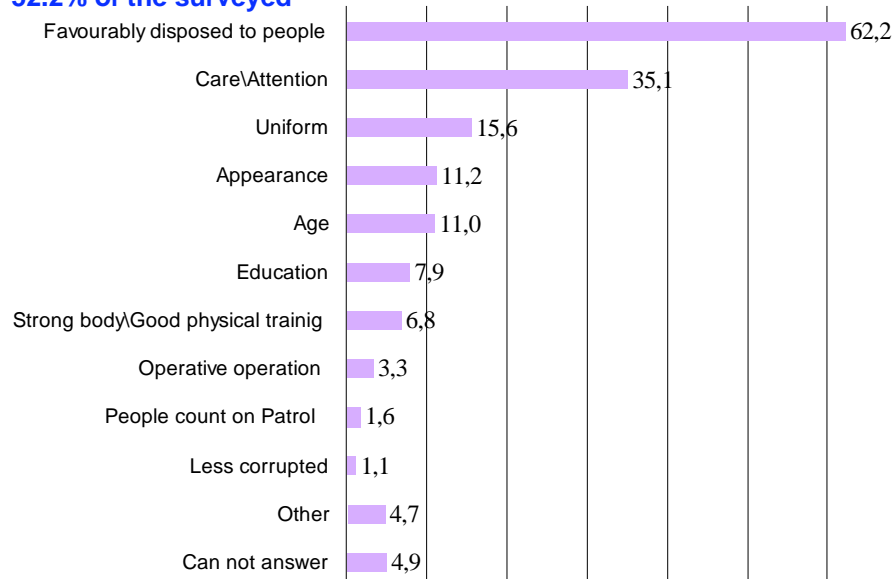


What is the reason for such public attitudes to Patrol Police?

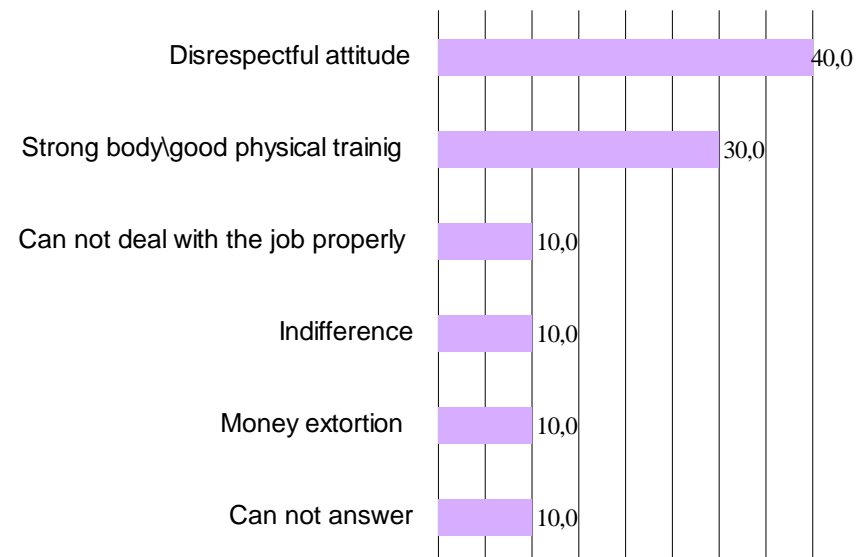
The respondents who think that public is absolutely favorably disposed to Patrol Police
45.7% of the surveyed



The respondents who think that public is more or less well disposed to Patrol Police
52.2% of the surveyed



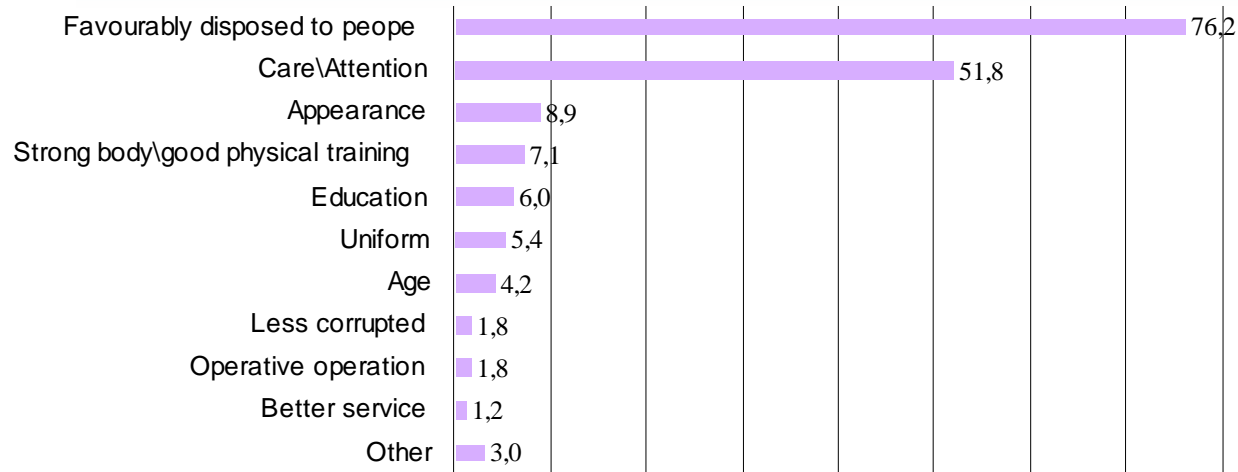
The respondents who think that public is completely ill-disposed to Patrol Police
1.4% of the surveyed



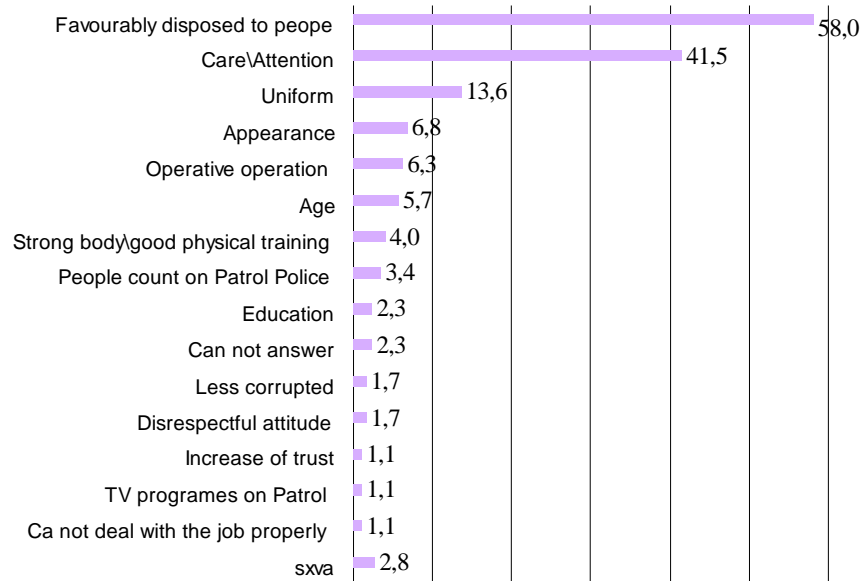
What is the reason for such attitudes to Patrol Police?

The respondents who think that public is absolutely favorably disposed to Patrol Police
48% of the surveyed

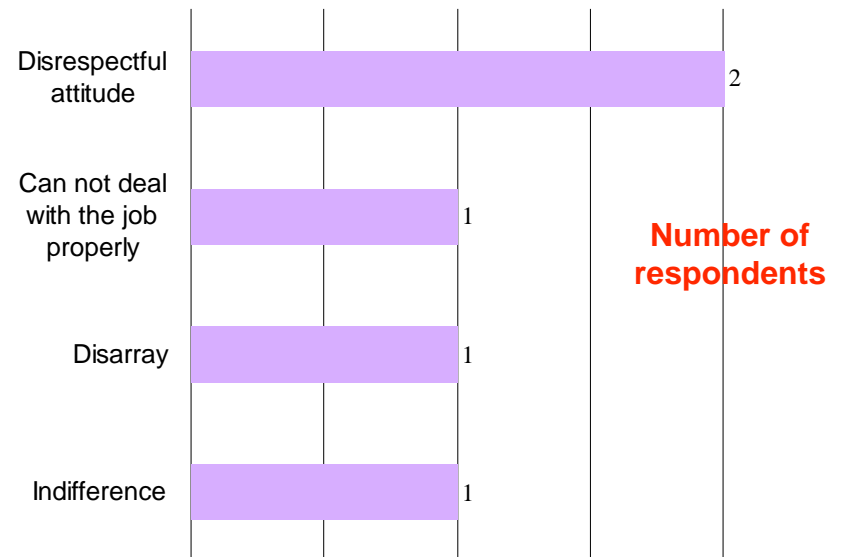
Tbilisi



The respondents who think that public is more or less well disposed to Patrol Police 50.3% of the surveyed



The respondents who think public is completely ill-disposed to Patrol Police
1.1% of the surveyed

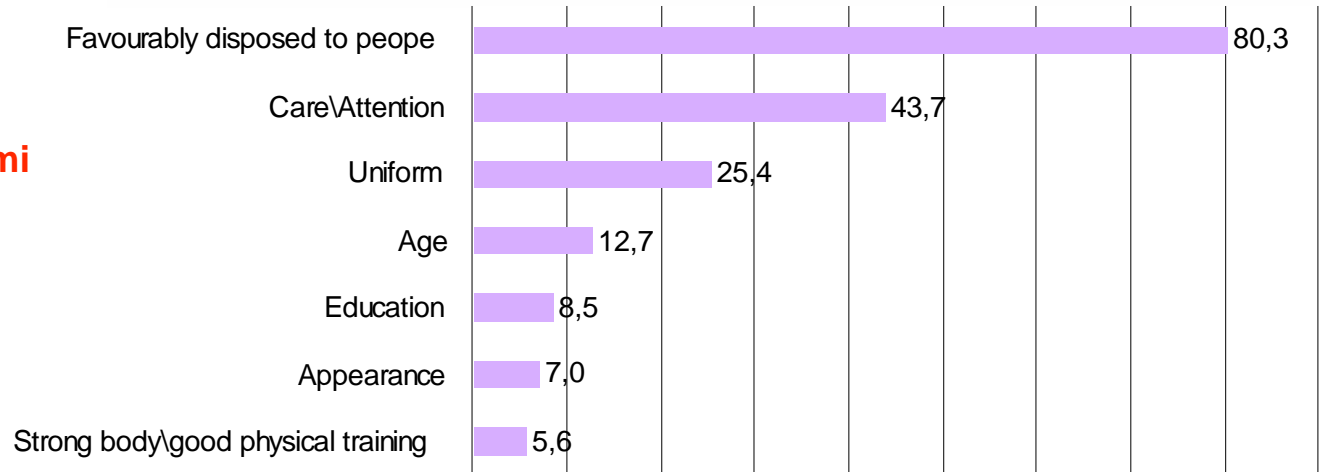


Number of respondents

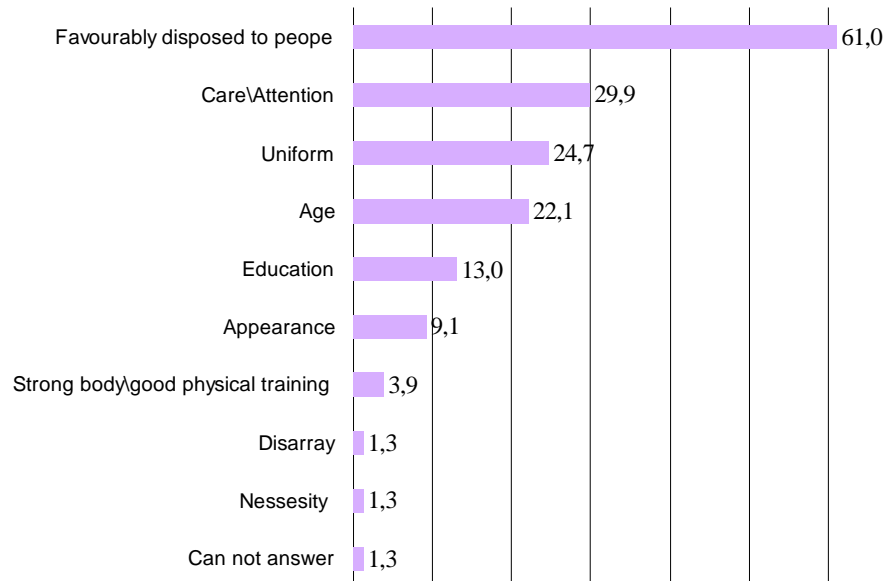
What is the reason for such attitudes to Patrol Police?

The respondents who think that public is absolutely favorably disposed to Patrol Police
47.3% of the surveyed

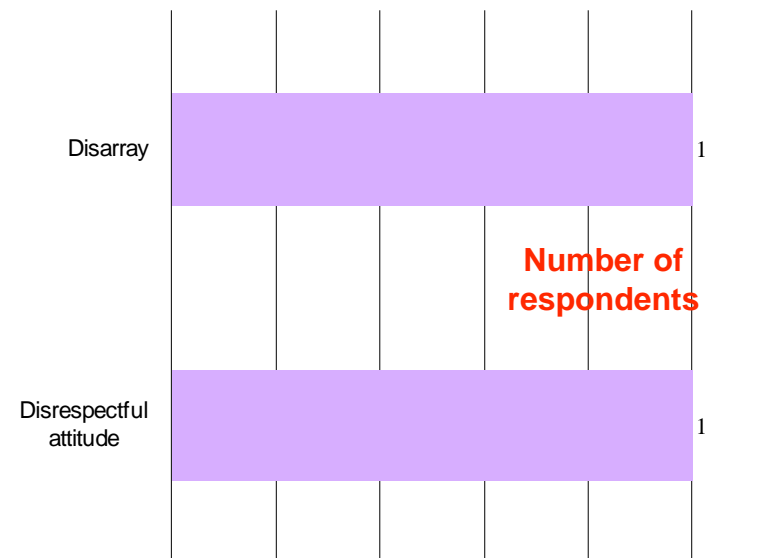
Batumi



The respondents who think that public is more or less well disposed to Patrol Police 51.3% of the surveyed



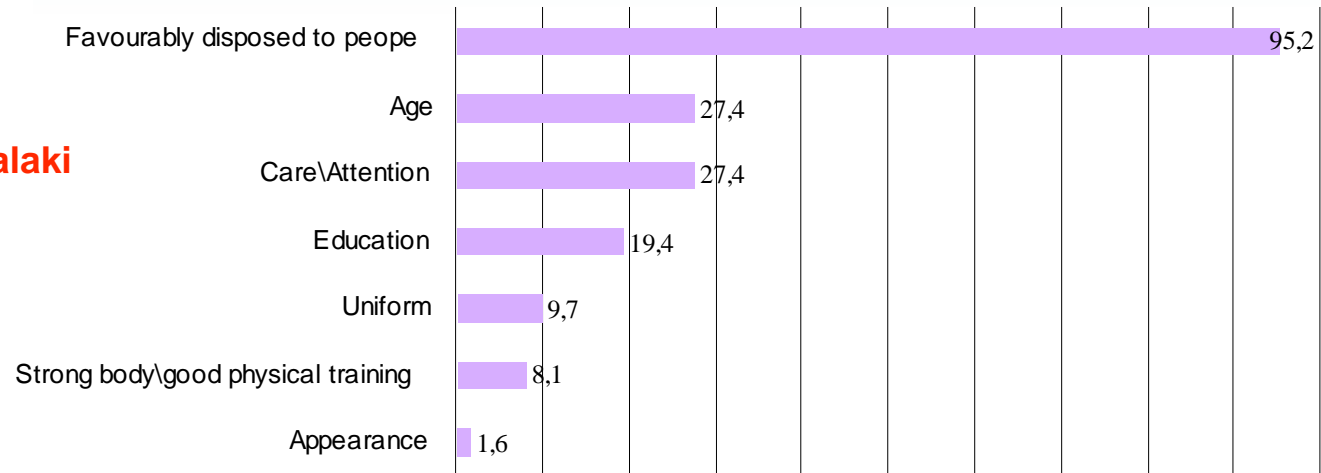
The respondents who think that public is completely ill- disposed to Patrol Police
1.3% of the surveyed



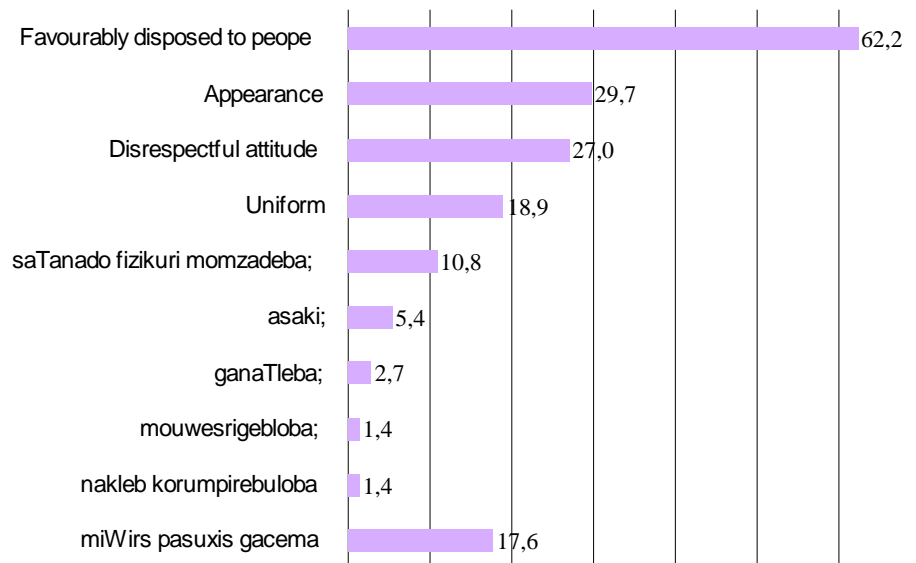
What is the reason for such attitudes to Patrol Police?

The respondents who think that public is absolutely favorably disposed to Patrol Police
62% of the surveyed

Akhalkalaki



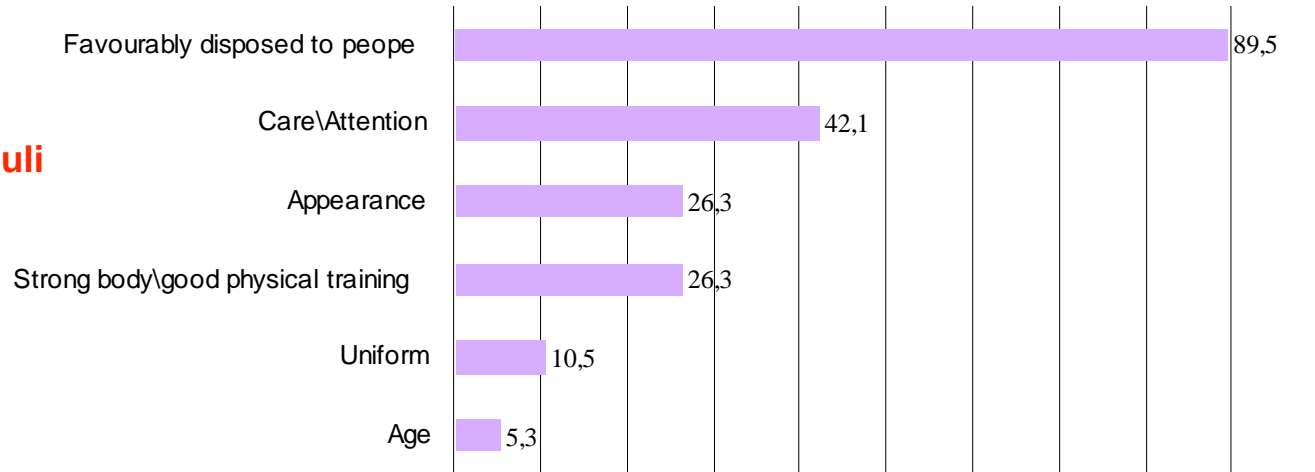
The respondents who think that public is more or less well disposed to Patrol Police 38% of the surveyed



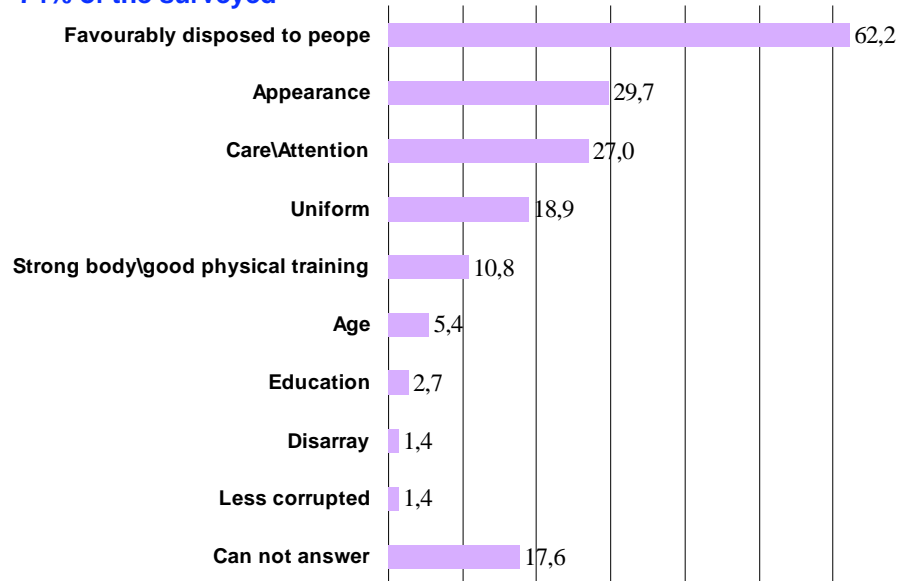
What is the reason for such attitudes to Patrol Police?

The respondents who think that public is absolutely favorably disposed to Patrol Police
19% of the surveyed

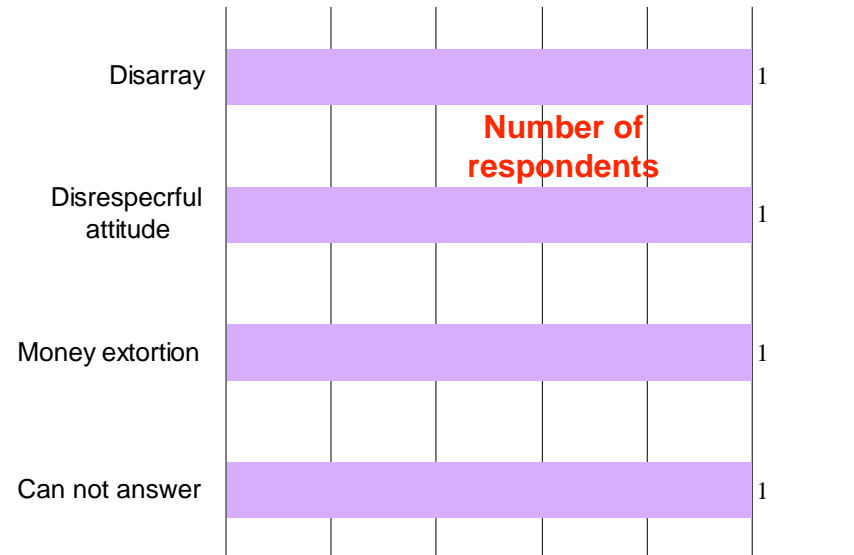
Marneuli



The respondents who think that public is more or less well disposed to Patrol Police
74% of the surveyed

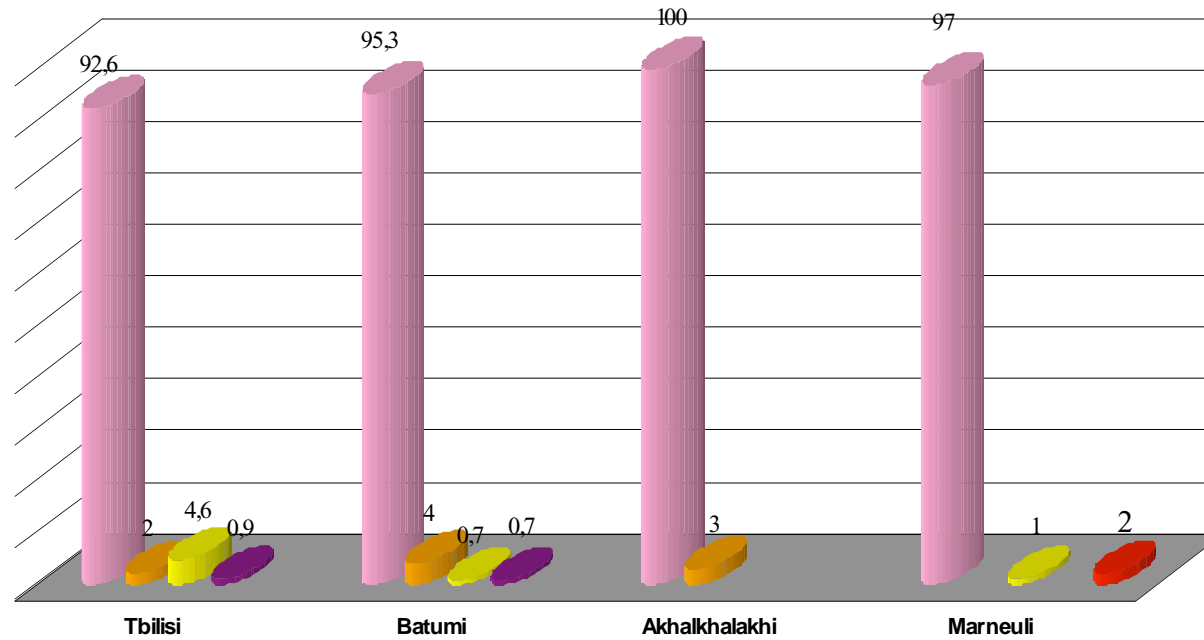
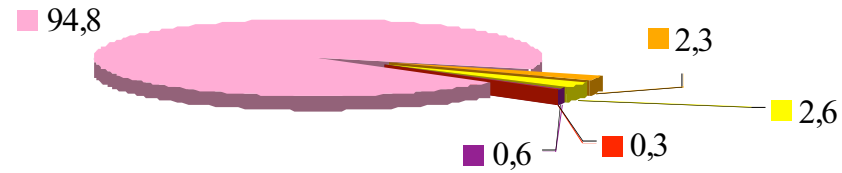


The respondents who think that public is completely ill- disposed to Patrol Police
4% of the surveyed

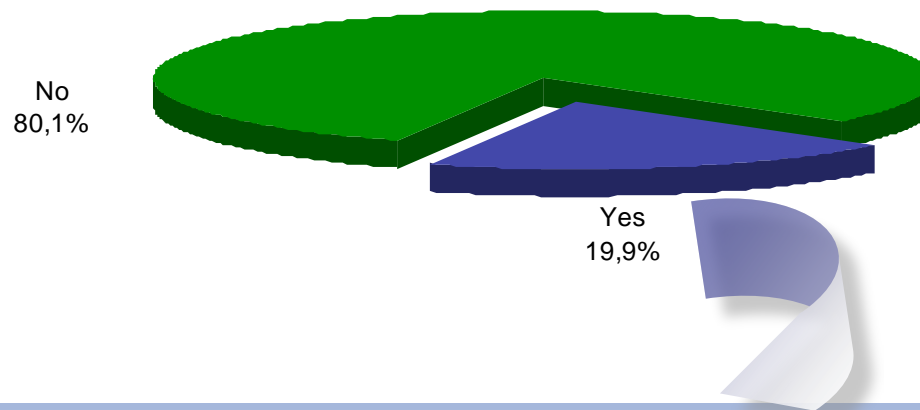


How would you evaluate visuals of Patrol Police?

- I like Patrol uniform and they look always orderly
- I like Patrol uniform, but they look disordered
- I do not like Patrol uniform, but they always look orderly
- I do not like Patrol uniform and they look always disordered
- Can not answer

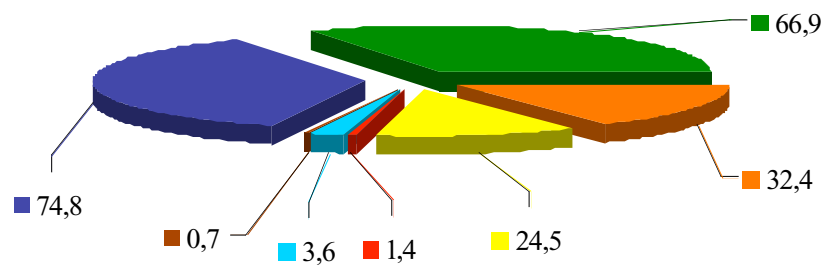


Are you familiar with Ministry of the Interior affiliated structures with the exception of Patrol Police?

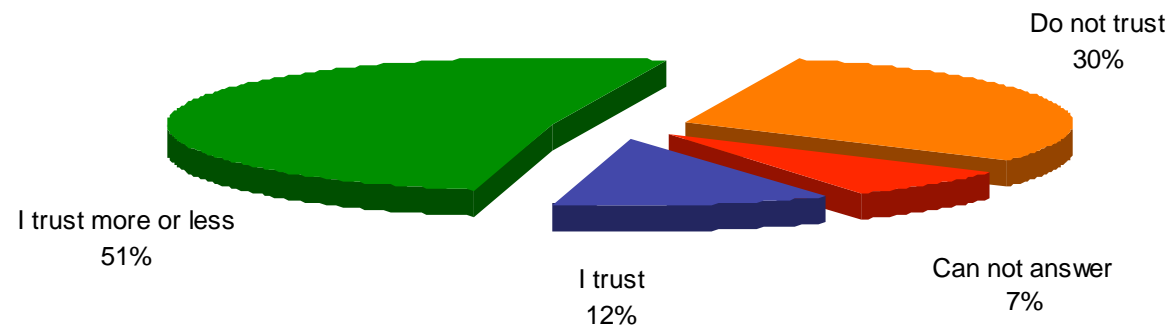


Please, indicate Ministry of Internal Affairs affiliated structures

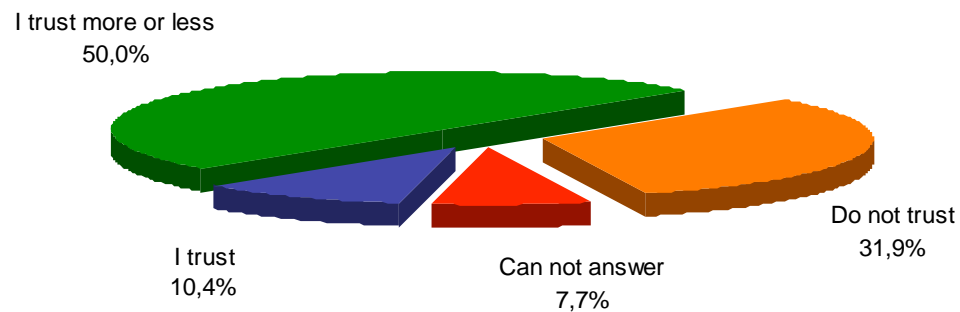
- Investigation Department
- Criminogenic departament
- Intelligence Agency
- National Bureau of Interpol
- Security Departement
- Other
- Can not answer



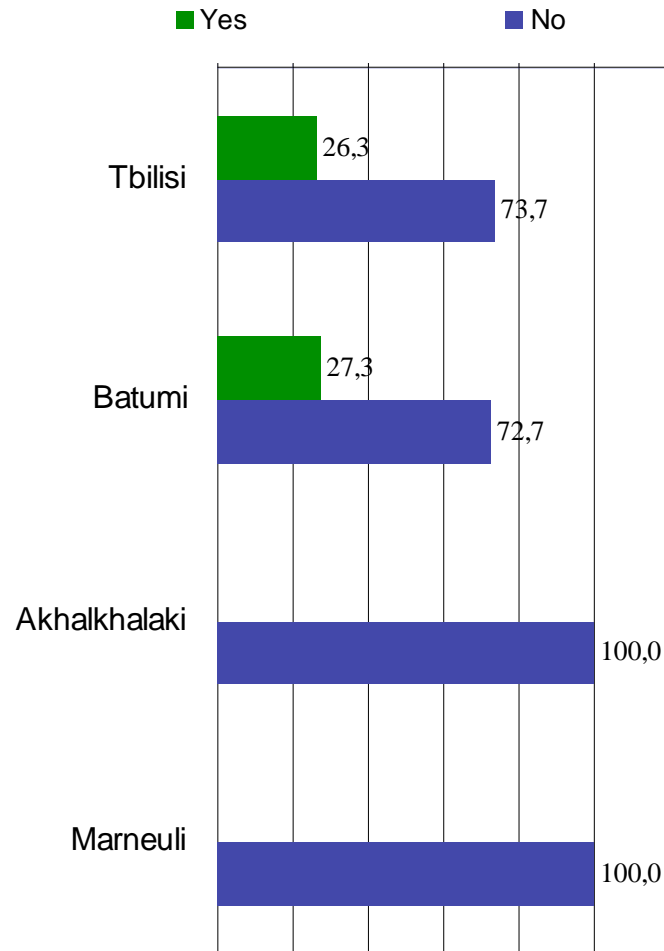
Do you trust Investigators of Ministry of the Interiors?



Do you trust Investigators of Public Prosecutor's?

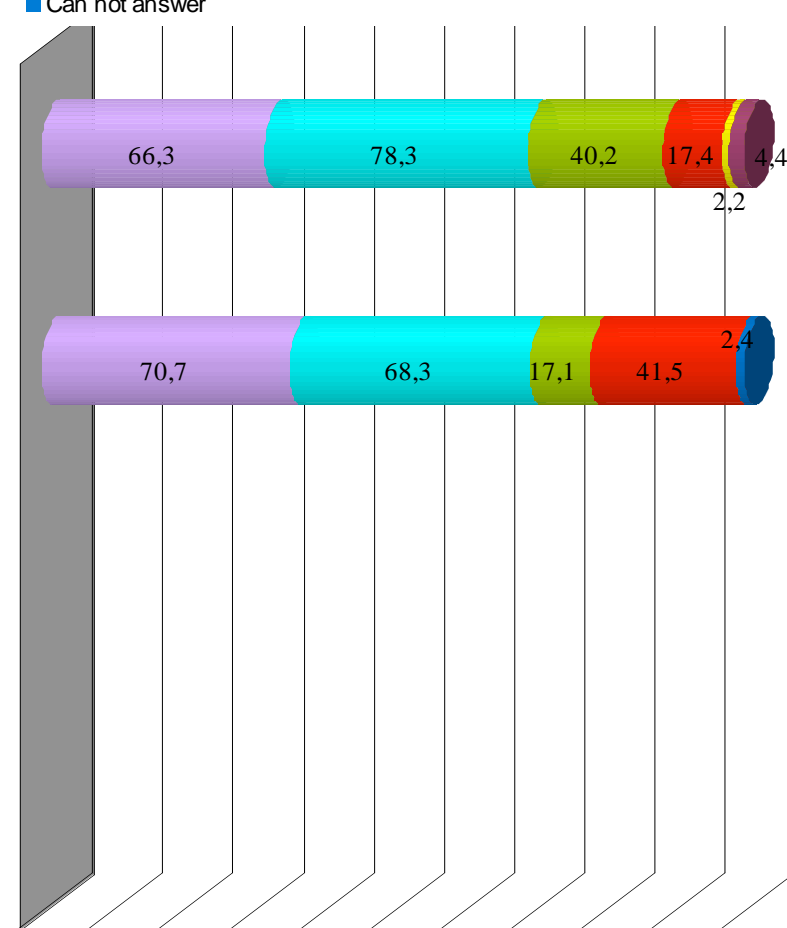


Are you familiar with the structures affiliated with Ministry of the Interior with the exception of Patrol Police?



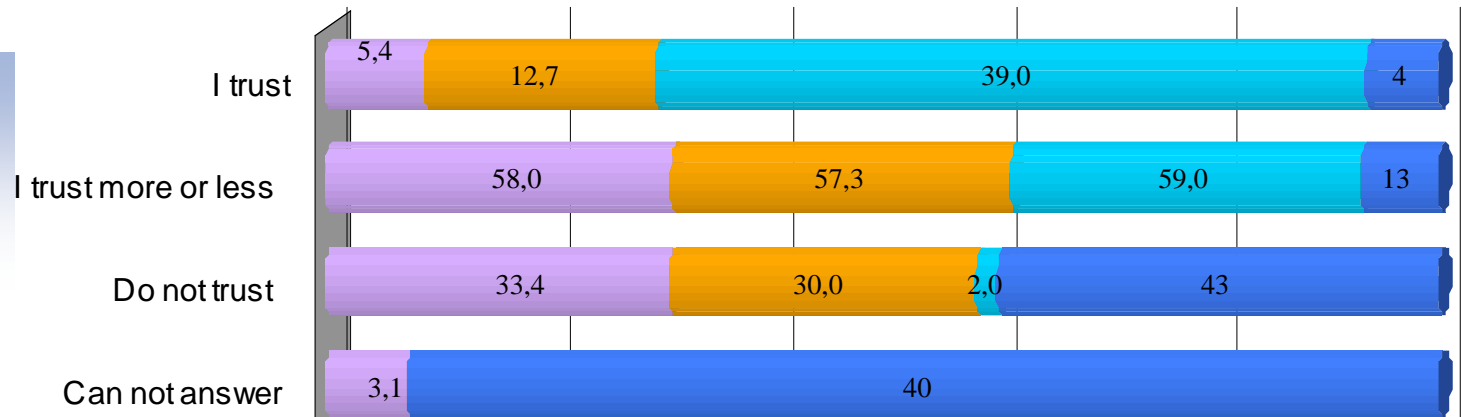
Please, indicate the structures affiliated with Ministry of Internal Affairs

- Criminogenic departament
- Investigation Department
- Intelligence Agency
- National Bureau of Interpol
- Security Departement
- Other
- Can not answer

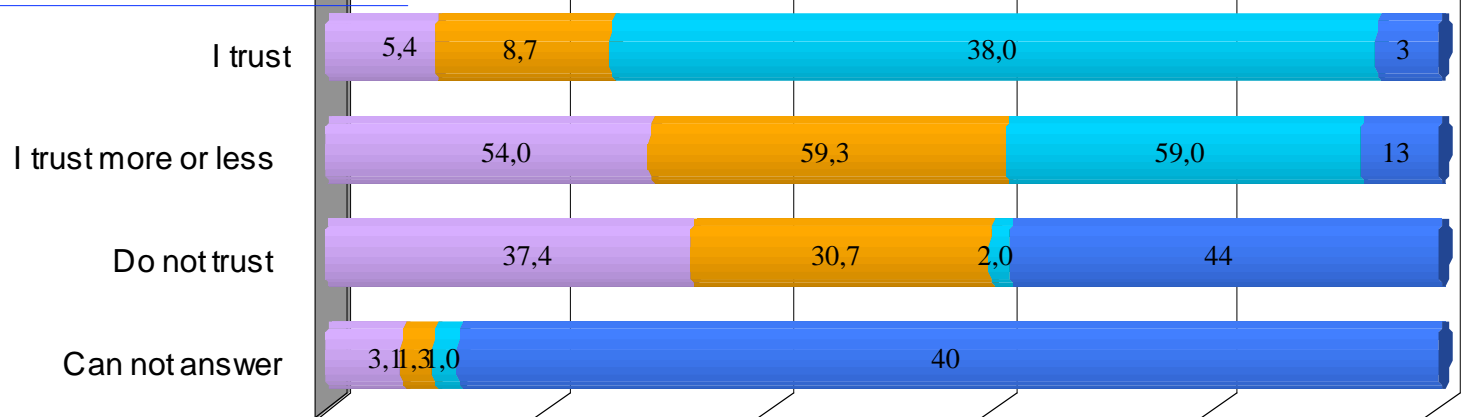


Tbilisi Batumi Akhalkalaki Marneuli

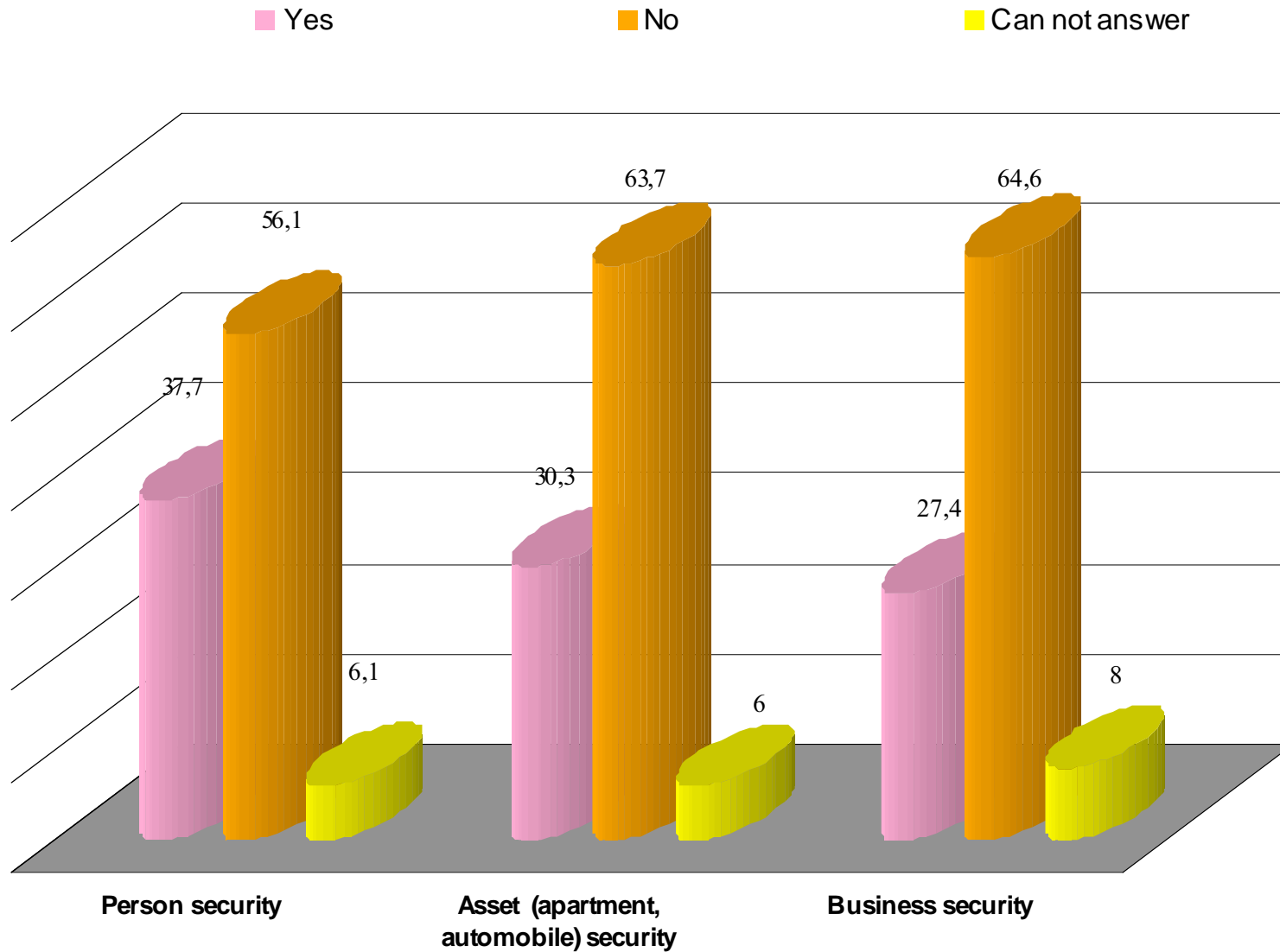
**Do you trust
Investigators of
Ministry of the
Interiors?**



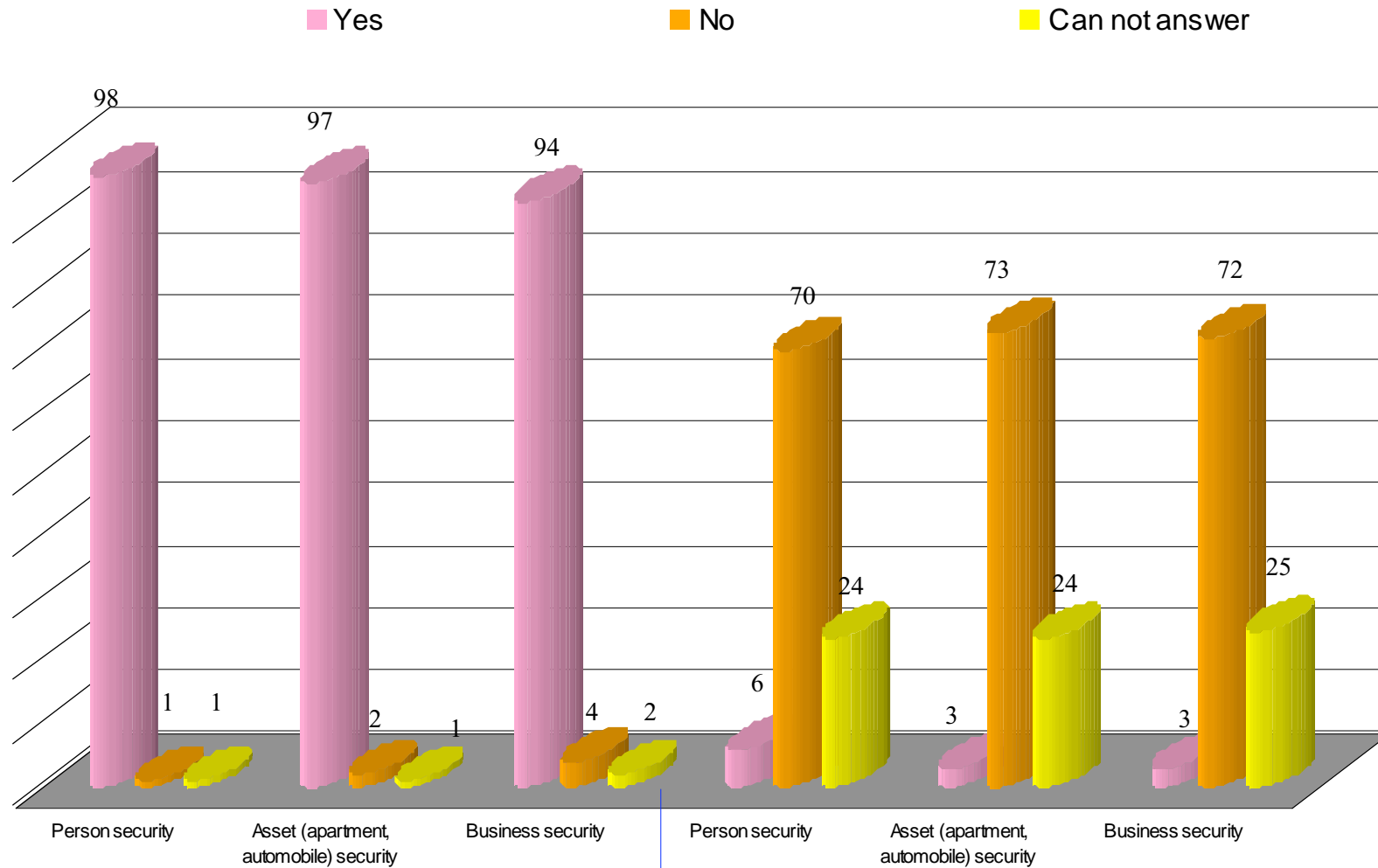
**Do you trust
Investigators of
Public
Prosecutor's?**



Do the law-enforcement structures provide security for public?



Do the law-enforcement structures provide public security??



Akhalkalaki

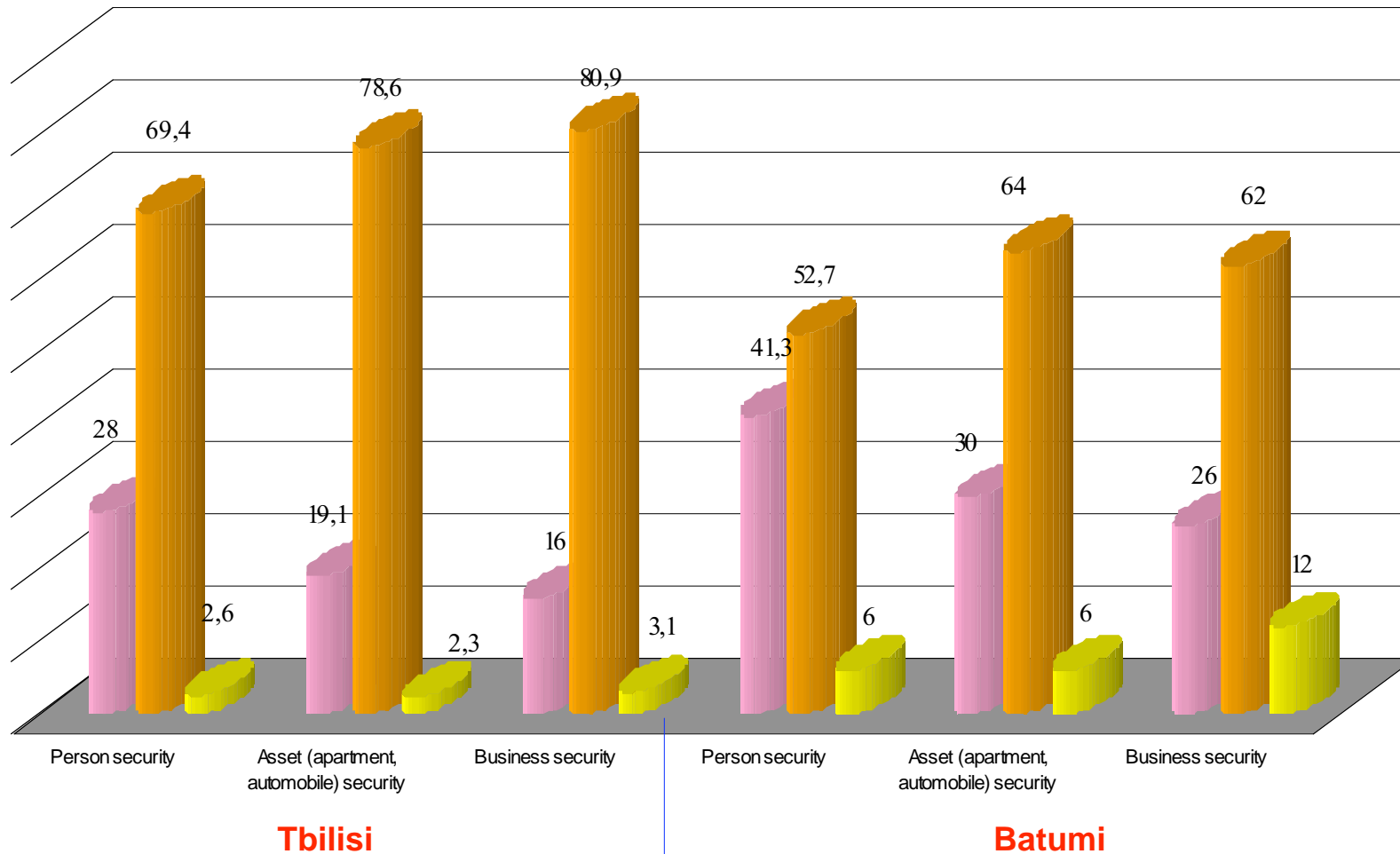
Marneuli

Do the law-enforcement structures provide public security?

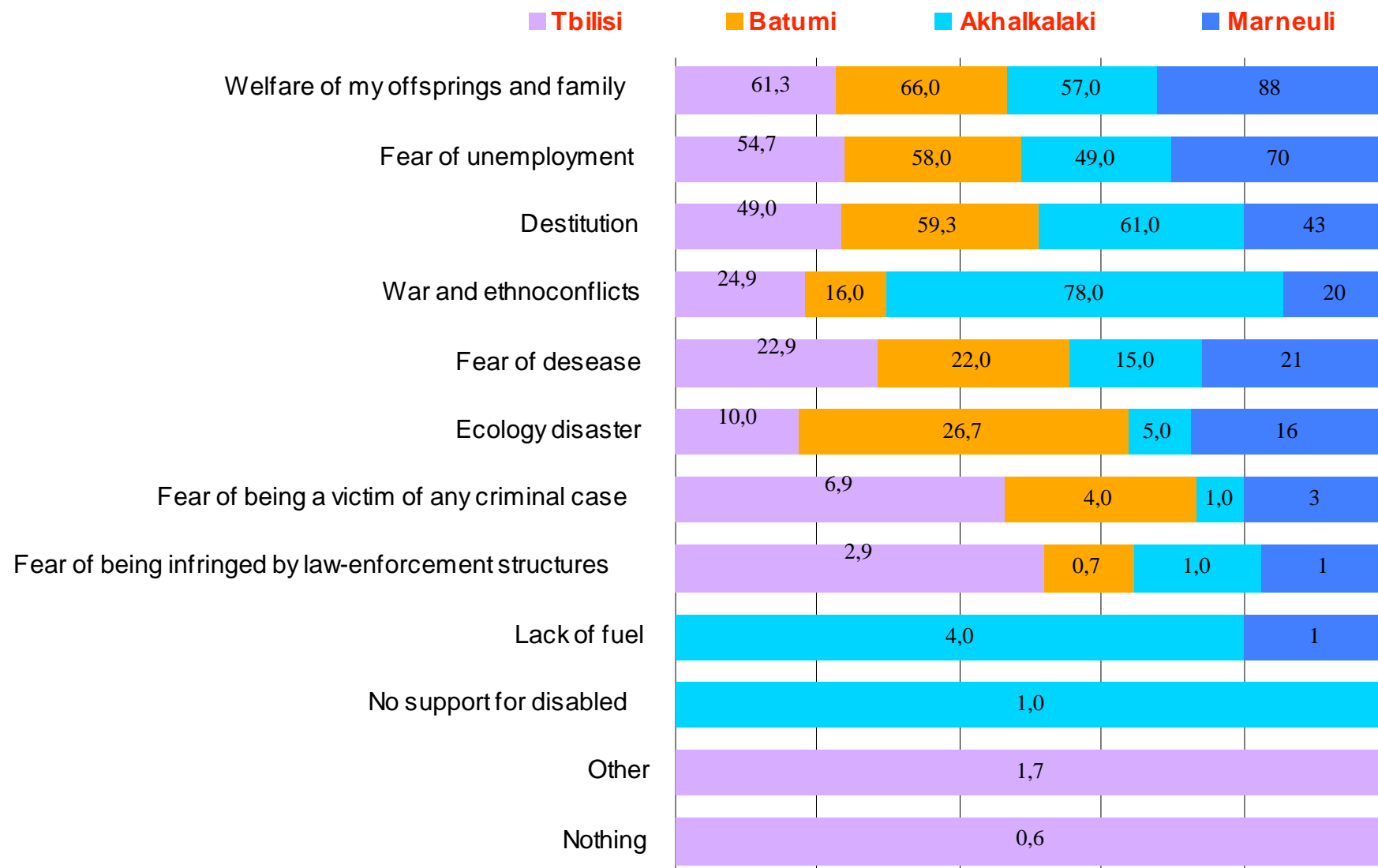
Yes

No

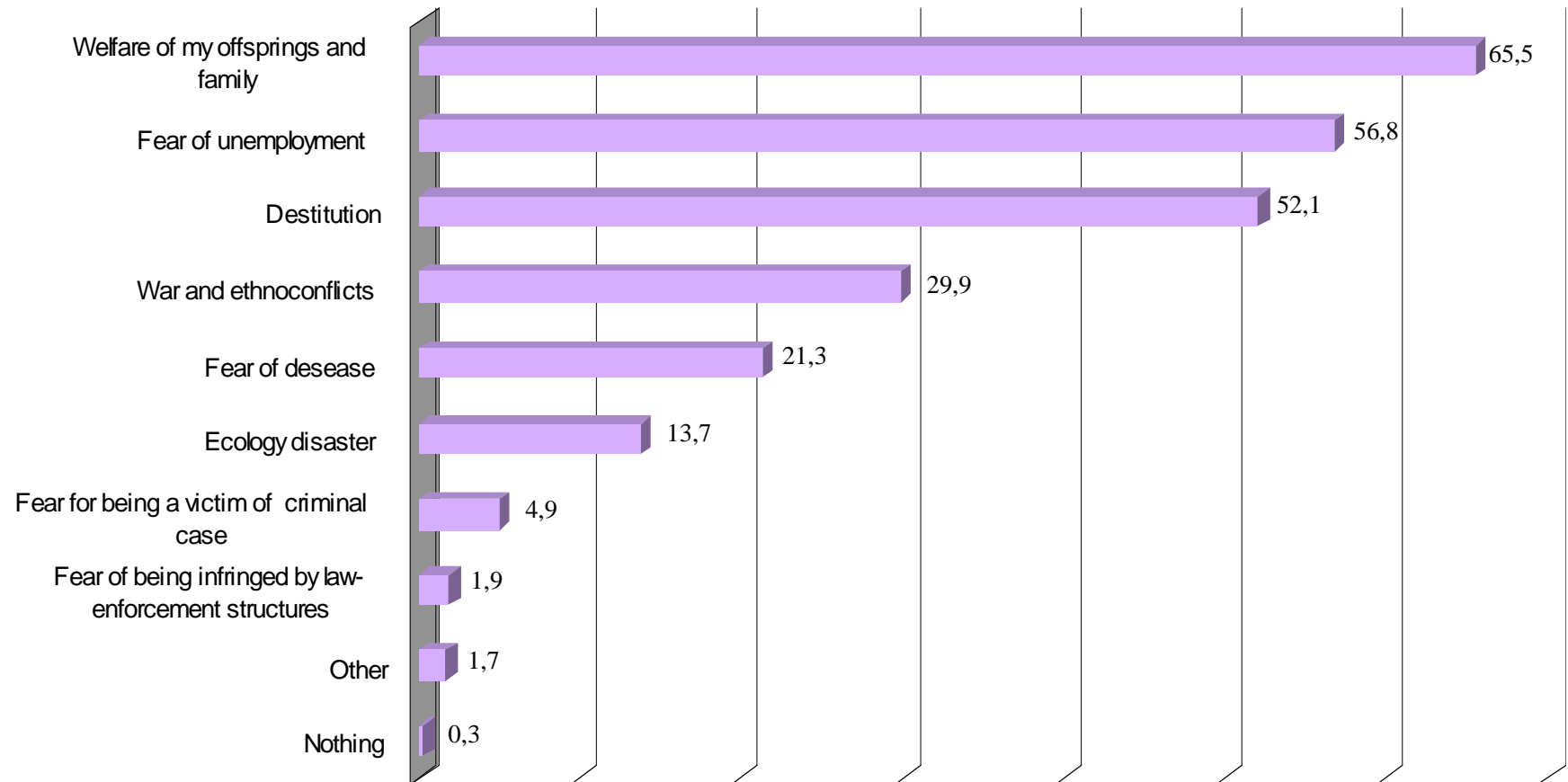
Can not answer



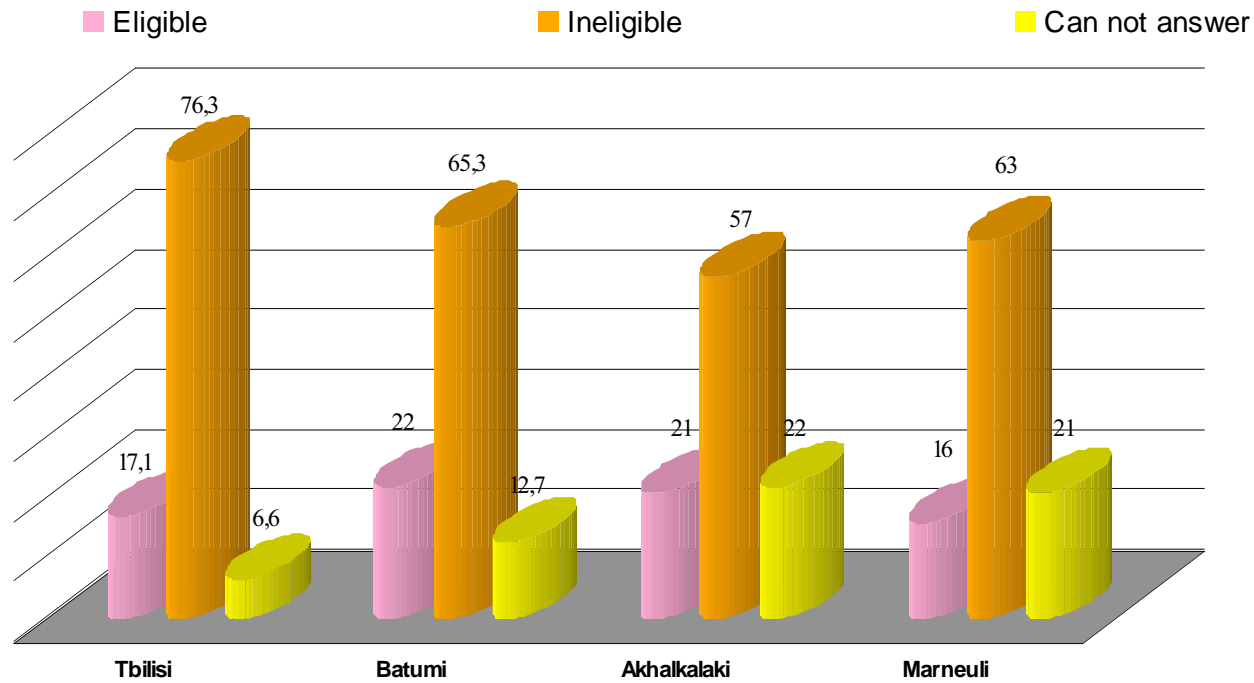
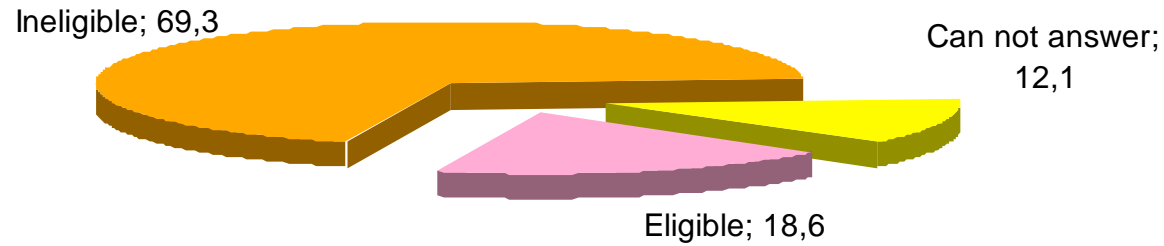
Which of the following are you troubled with?



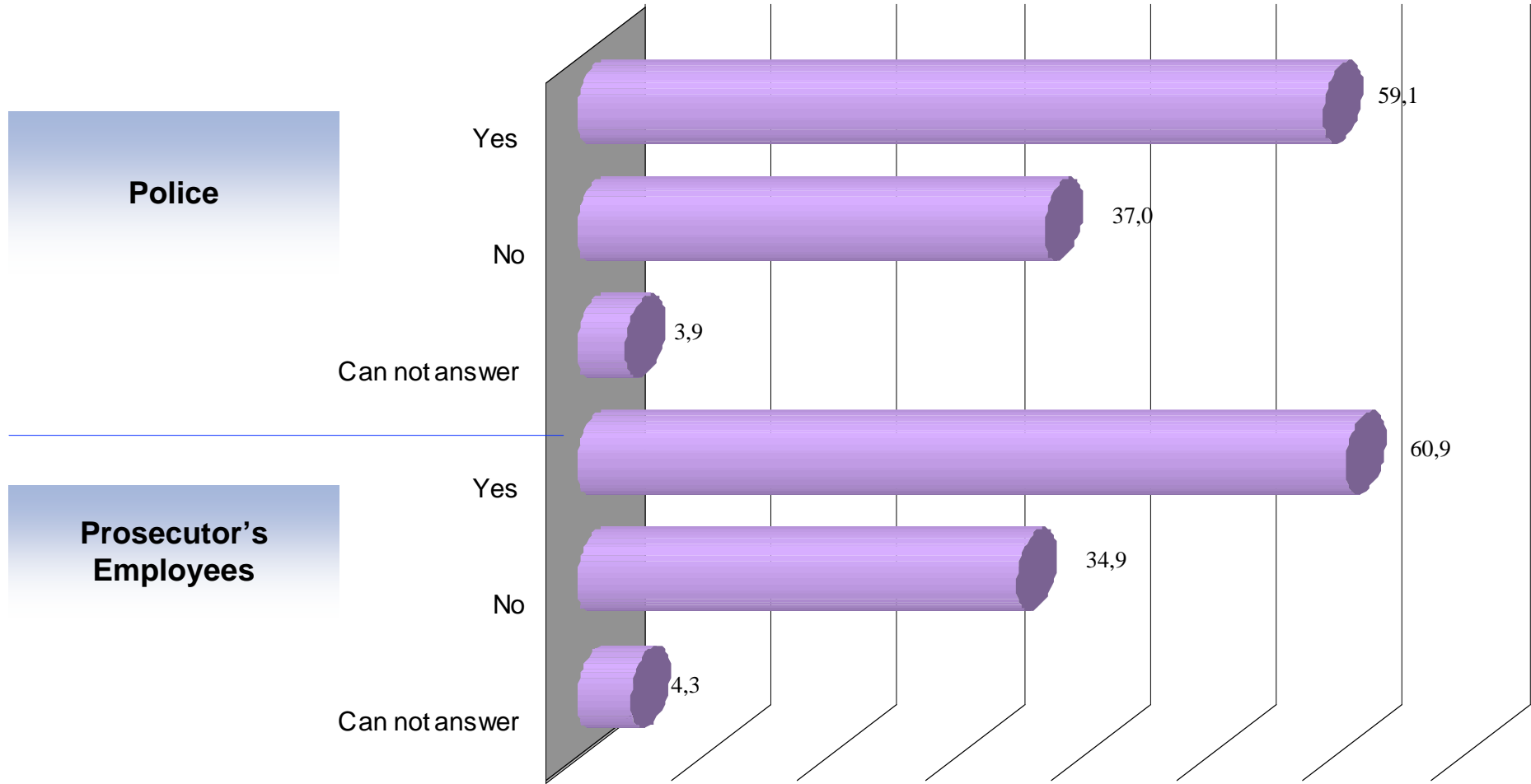
Which of the following are you troubled with?



In your opinion, is it eligible for employees of Ministry of the Interiors to carry tabled gun while not wearing a uniform?

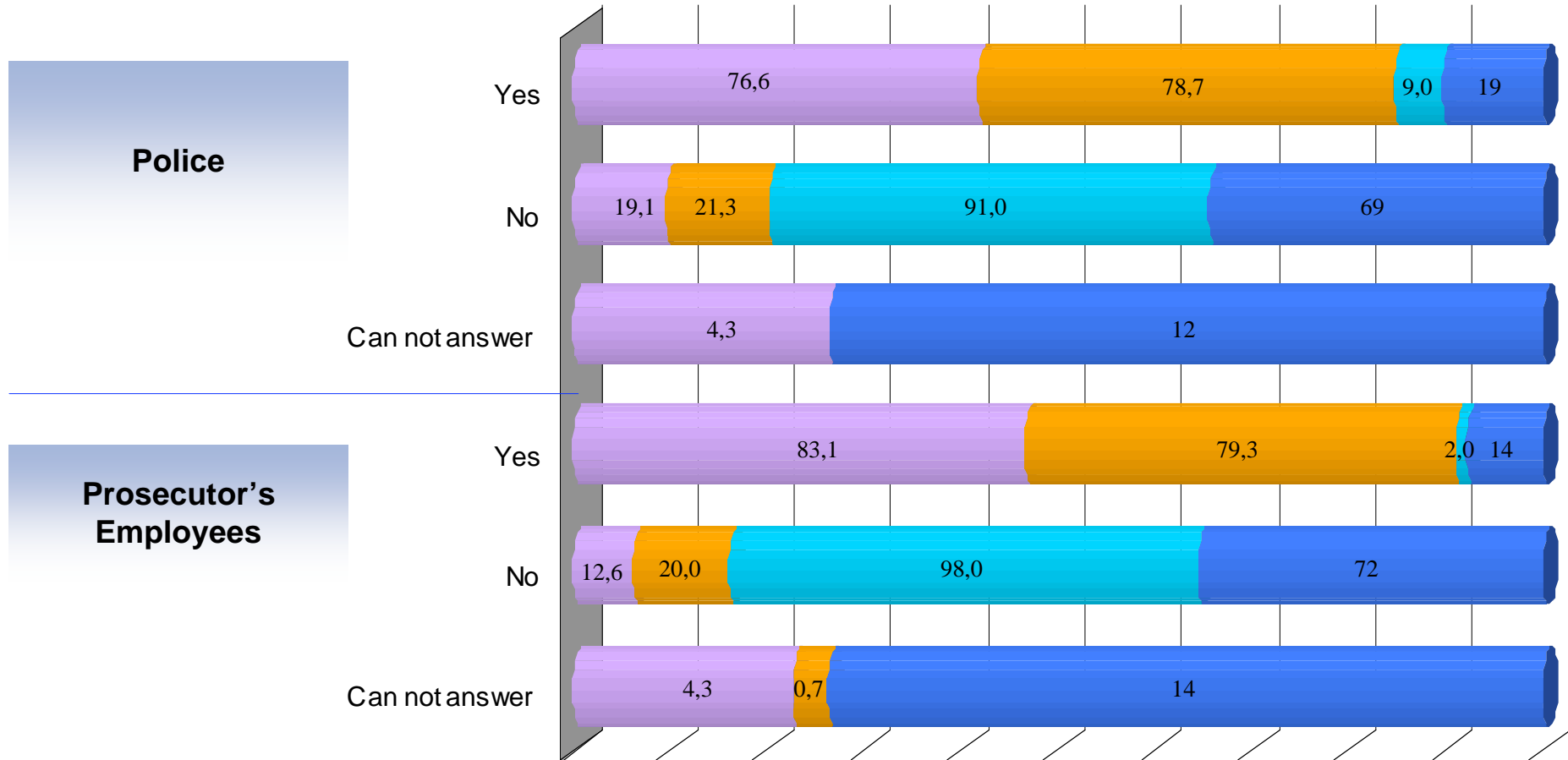


Do the policemen and Prosecutor's employees break laws?



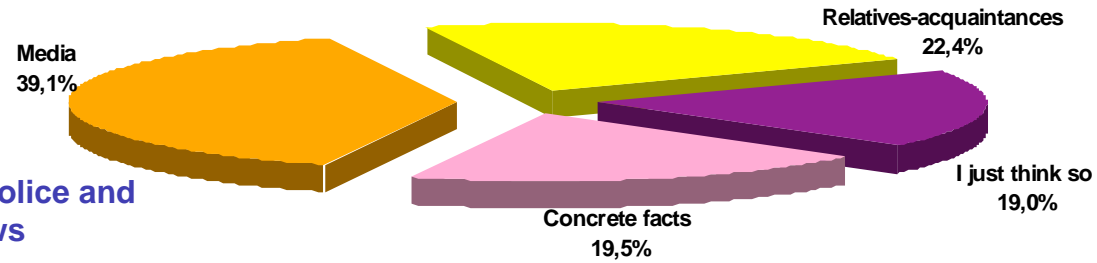
Do the policemen and Prosecutor's employees break laws?

Tbilisi Batumi Akhalkalaki Marneuli

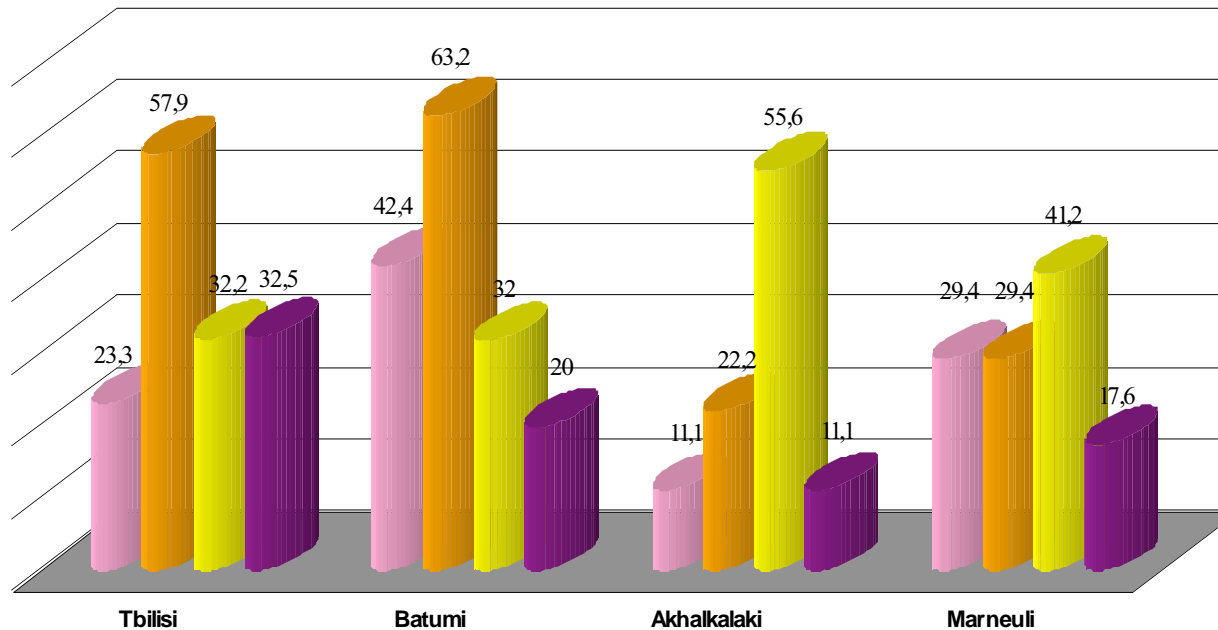


What's your source of information on their law infringements?

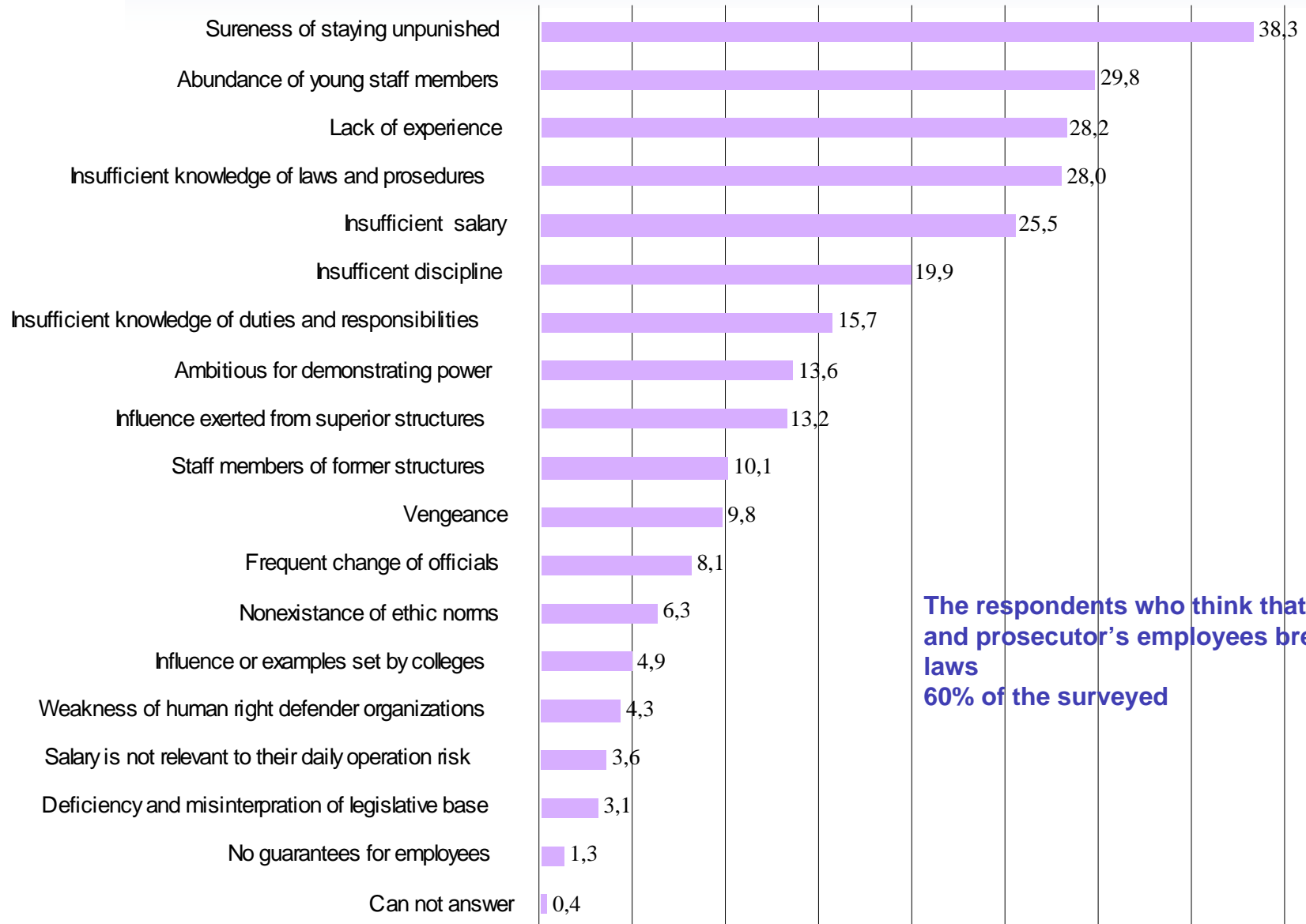
The respondents who think that police and prosecutor's employees break laws
60% of the surveyed



■ Concrete facts
 ■ Media
 ■ Relatives-acquaintances
 ■ I just think

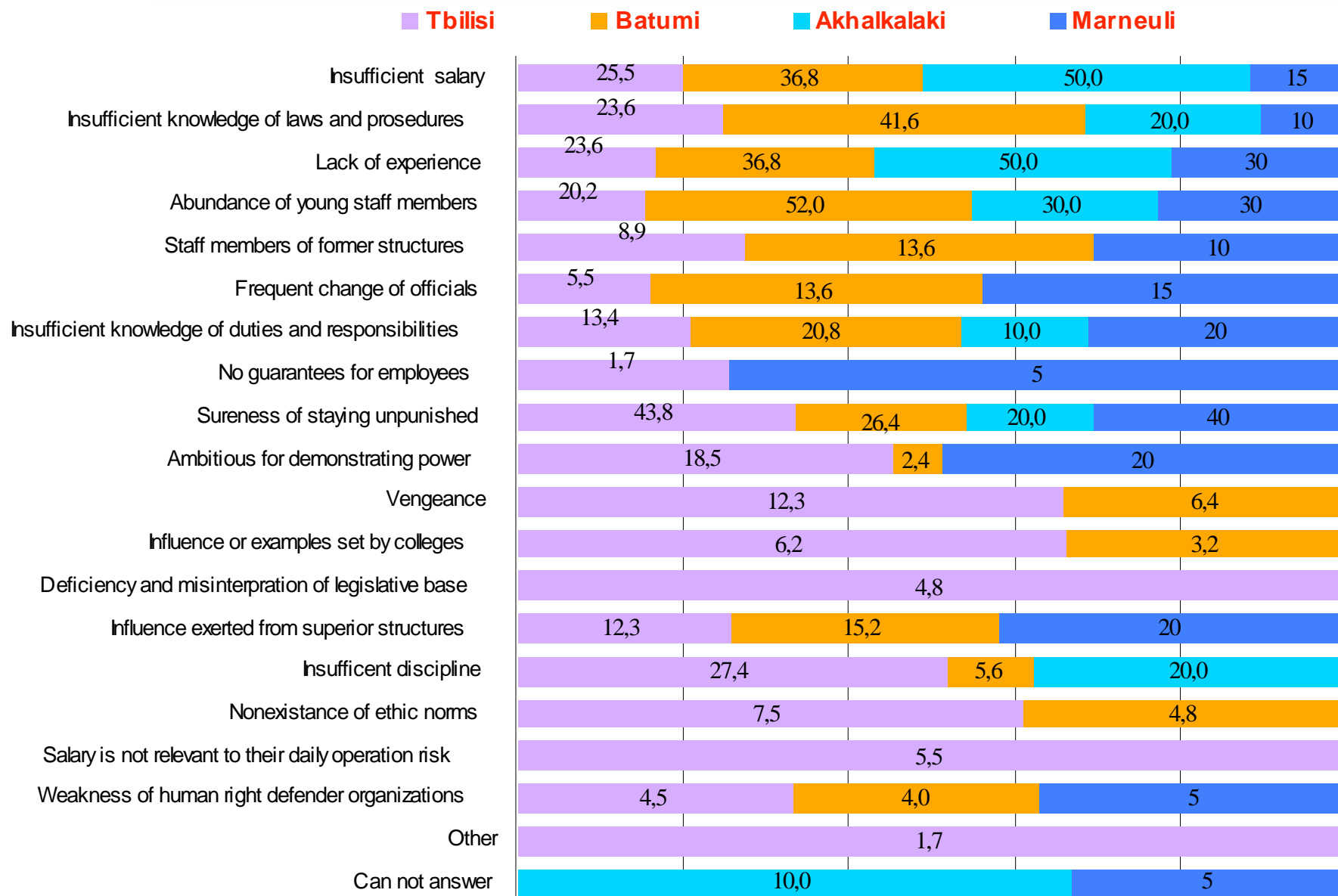


What is the reason for the law infringement mentioned above?

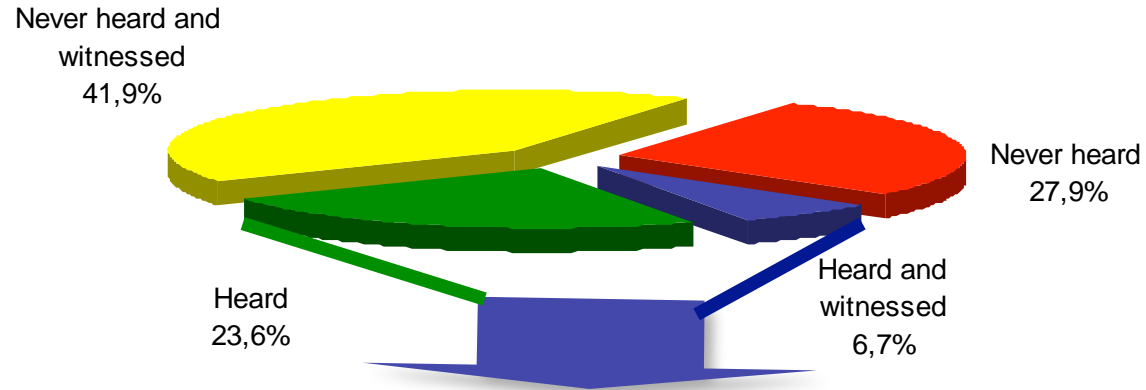


The respondents who think that police and prosecutor's employees break laws 60% of the surveyed

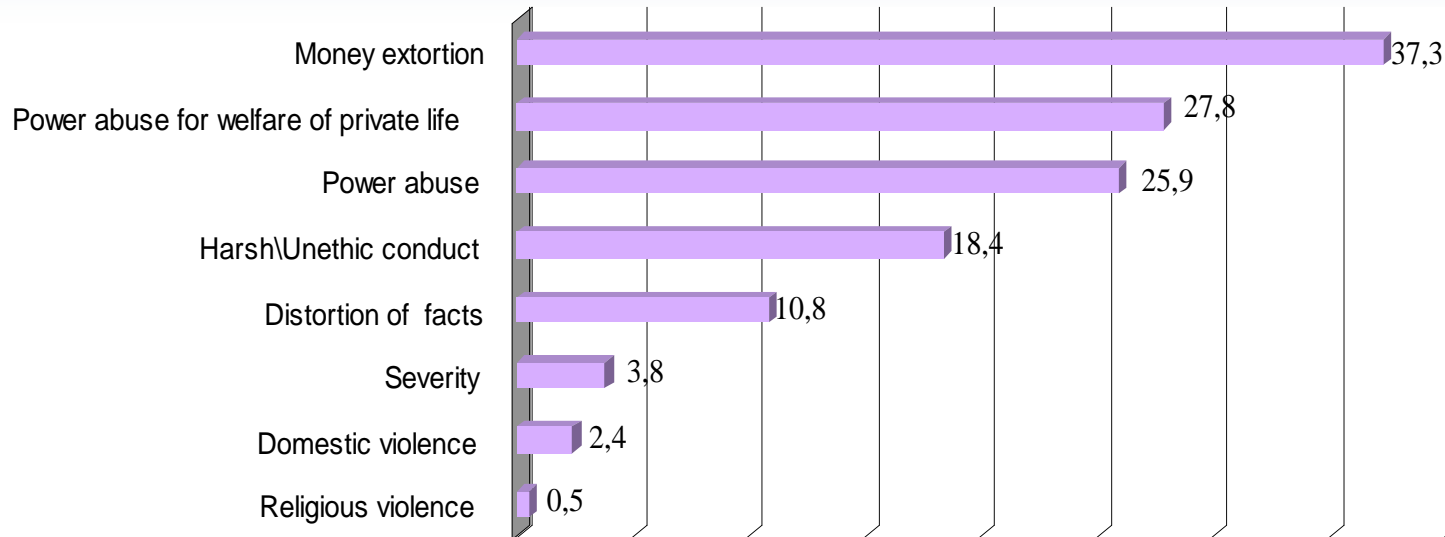
What is the reason for the law infringement mentioned above?



Have you heard or witnessed to the fact when employees of Ministry of the Interiors (patrol, criminal department, department of security) apply job privileges, weapons and documents in private life?

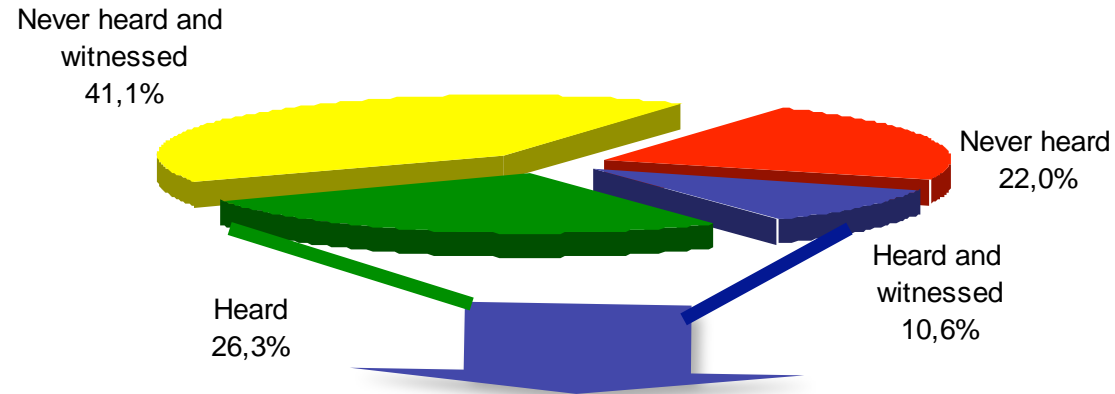


What was the fact about?

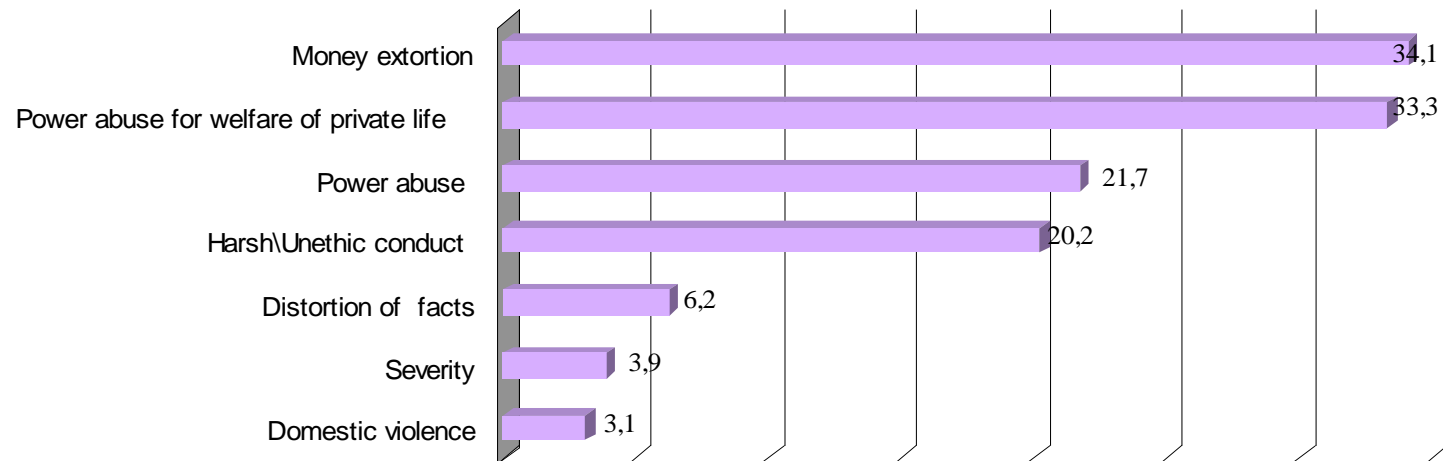


Have you heard or witnessed to the fact when employees of Ministry of the Interiors (patrol, criminal department, department of security) apply job privileges, weapons and documents in private life?

Tbilisi

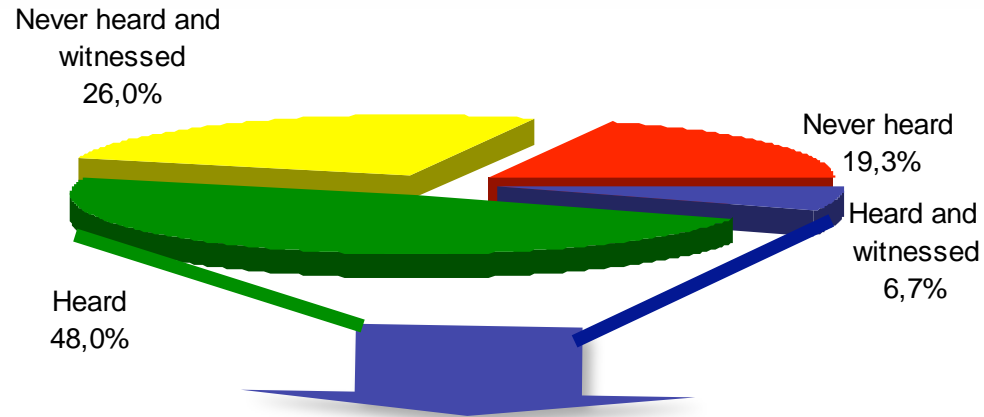


What was the fact about?

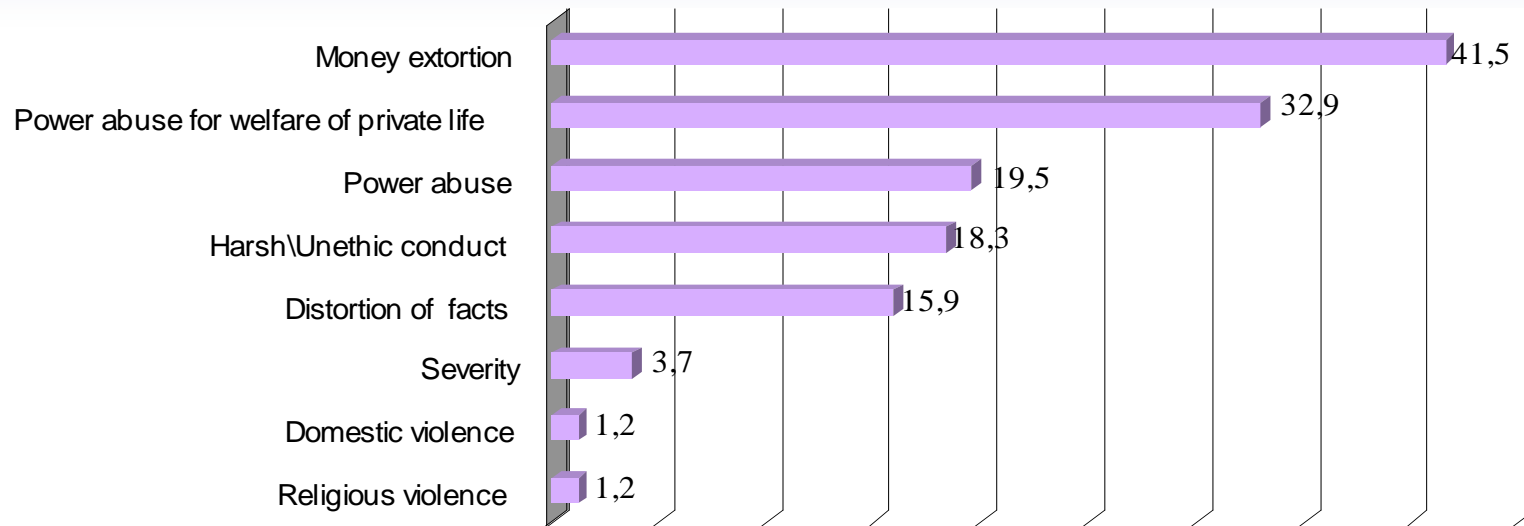


Have you heard or witnessed to the fact when employees of Ministry of the Interiors (patrol, criminal department, department of security) apply job privileges, weapons and documents in private life?

Batumi

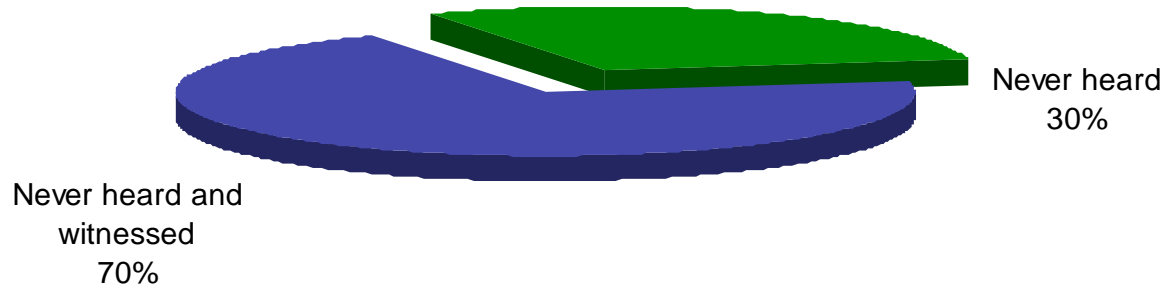


What was the fact about?

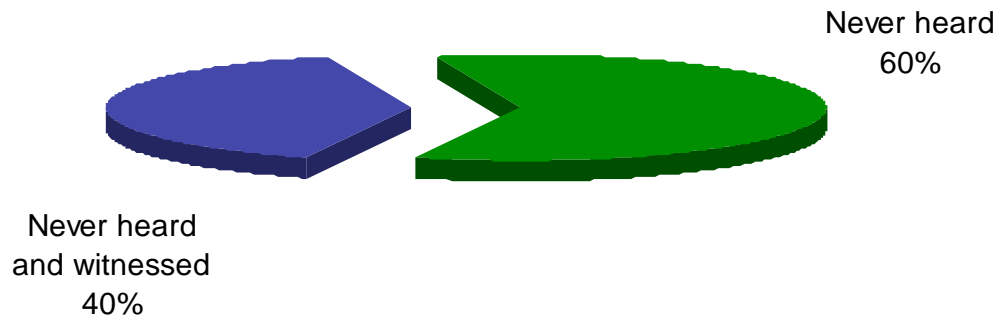


Have you heard or witnessed to the fact when employees of Ministry of the Interiors (patrol, criminal department, department of security) apply job privileges, weapons and documents in private life?

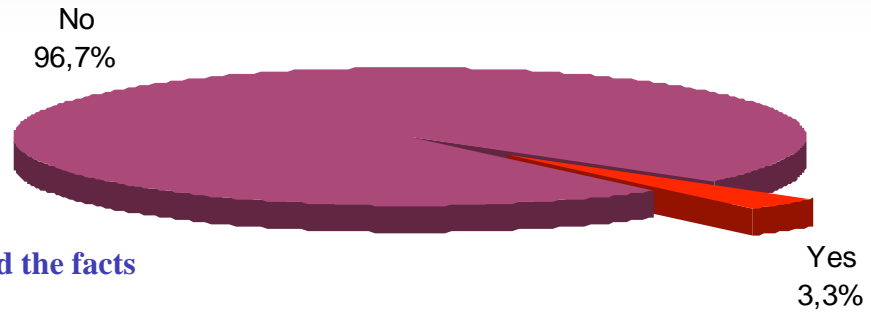
Akhalkalaki



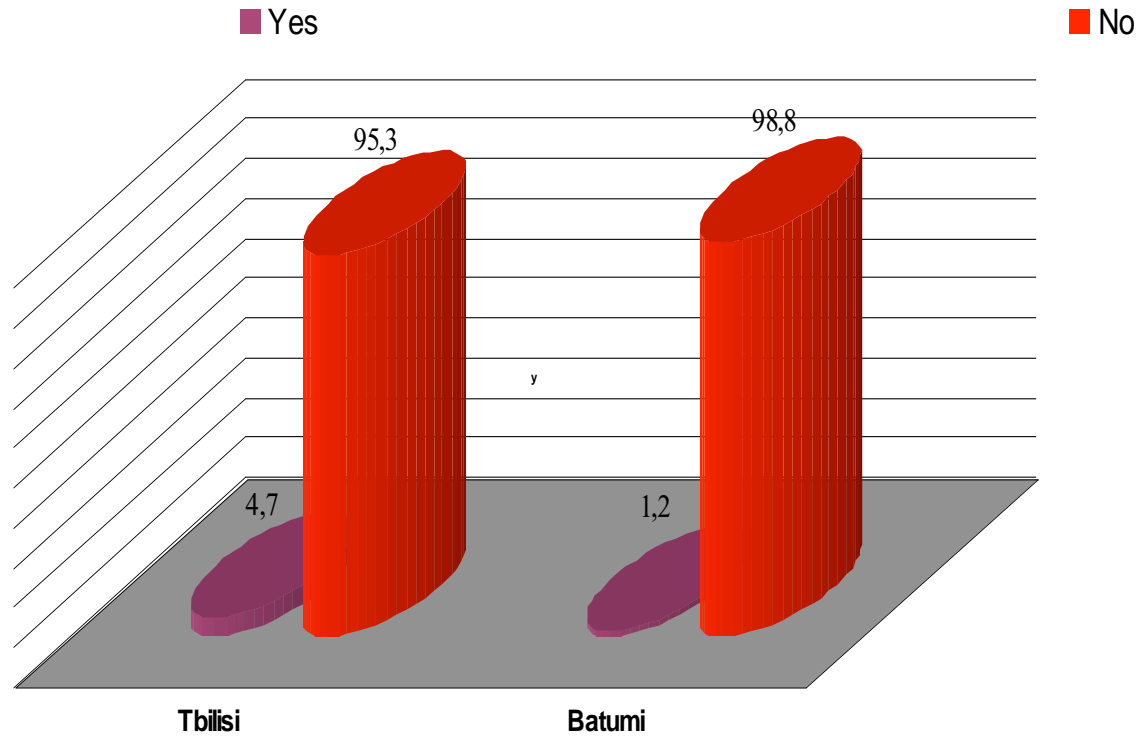
Marneuli



Have you stated publicly about such facts?

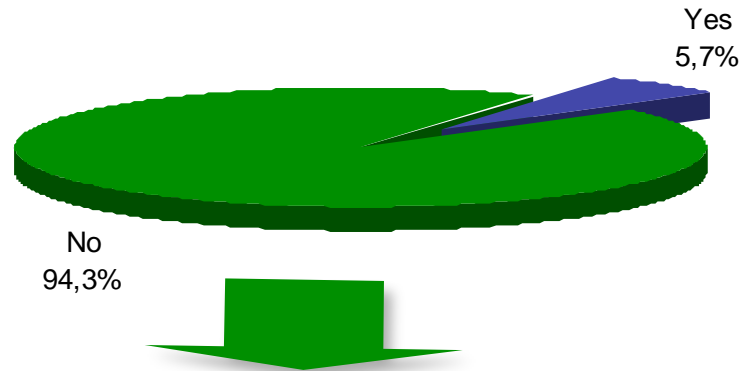


The respondents who heard or witnessed the facts of power abuse
54.7% of the surveyed

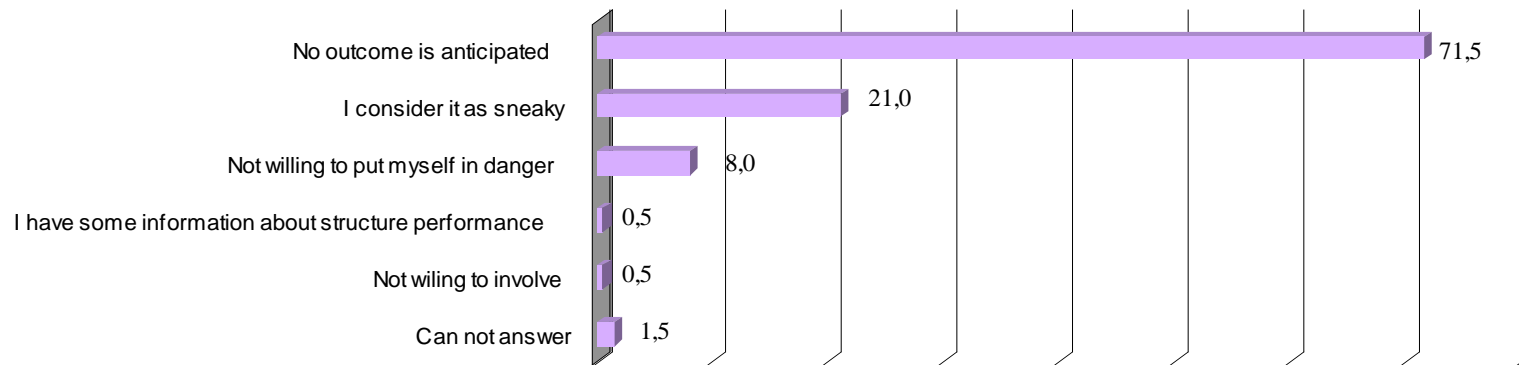


Have you applied to Ministry of the Interiors or Prosecutor's office?

The respondents heard or witnessed the facts of power abuse
54.7% of the surveyed

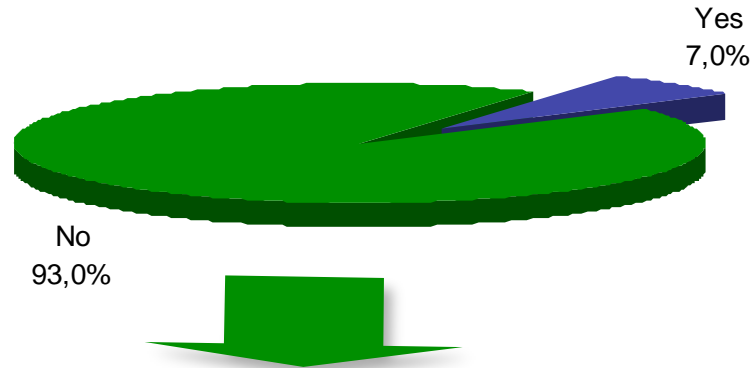


If not, why?

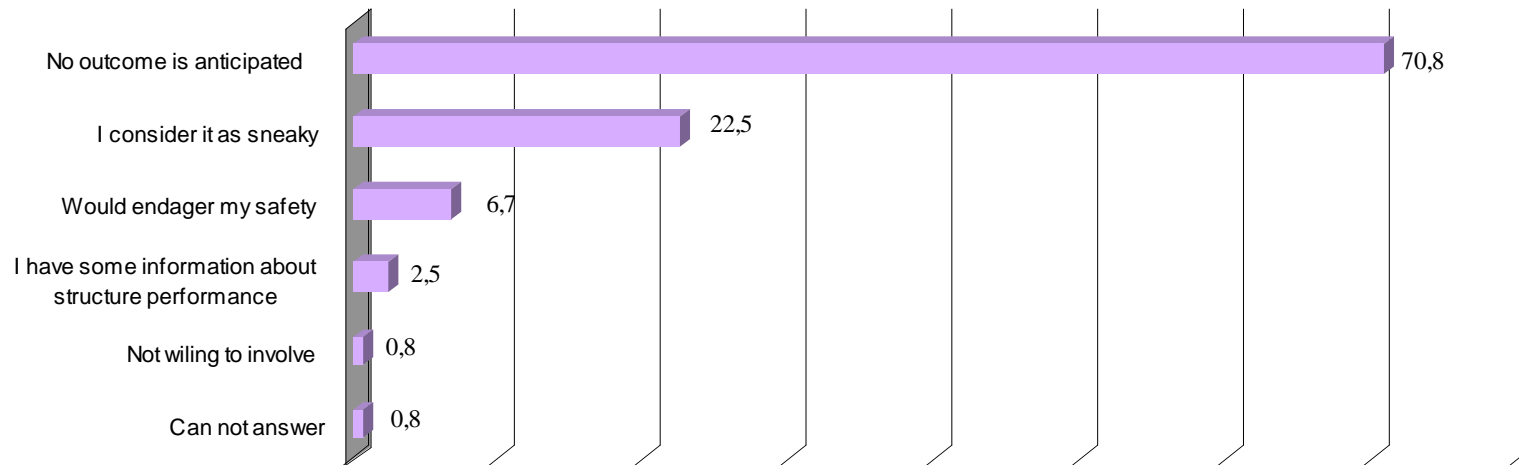


Have you applied to Ministry of the Interiors or Prosecutor's office?

Tbilisi

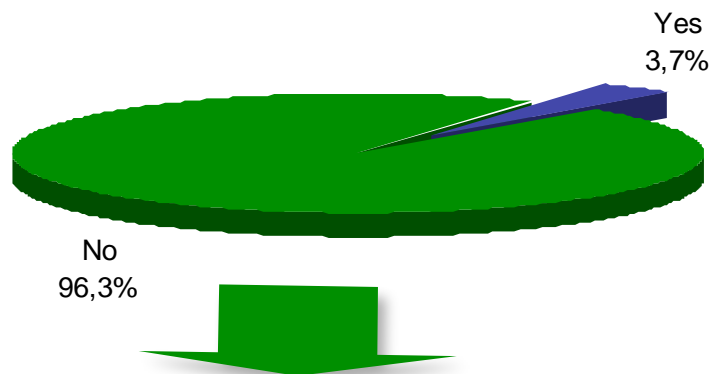


If not, why?

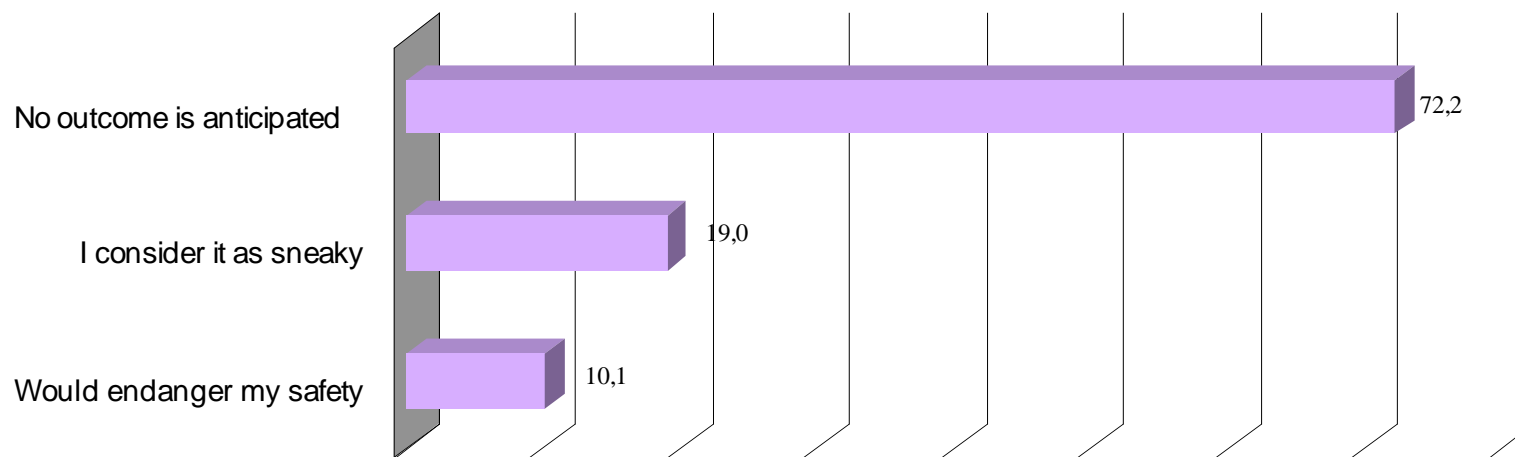


Have you applied to Ministry of the Interiors or Prosecutor's office?

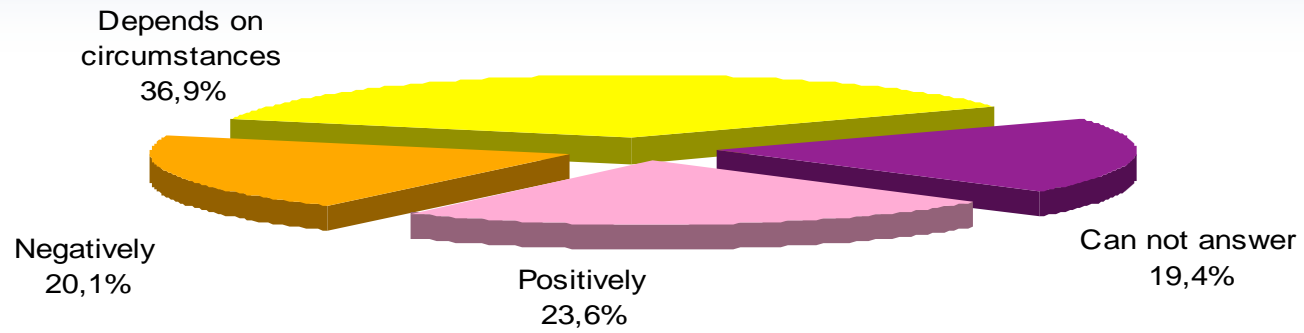
Batumi



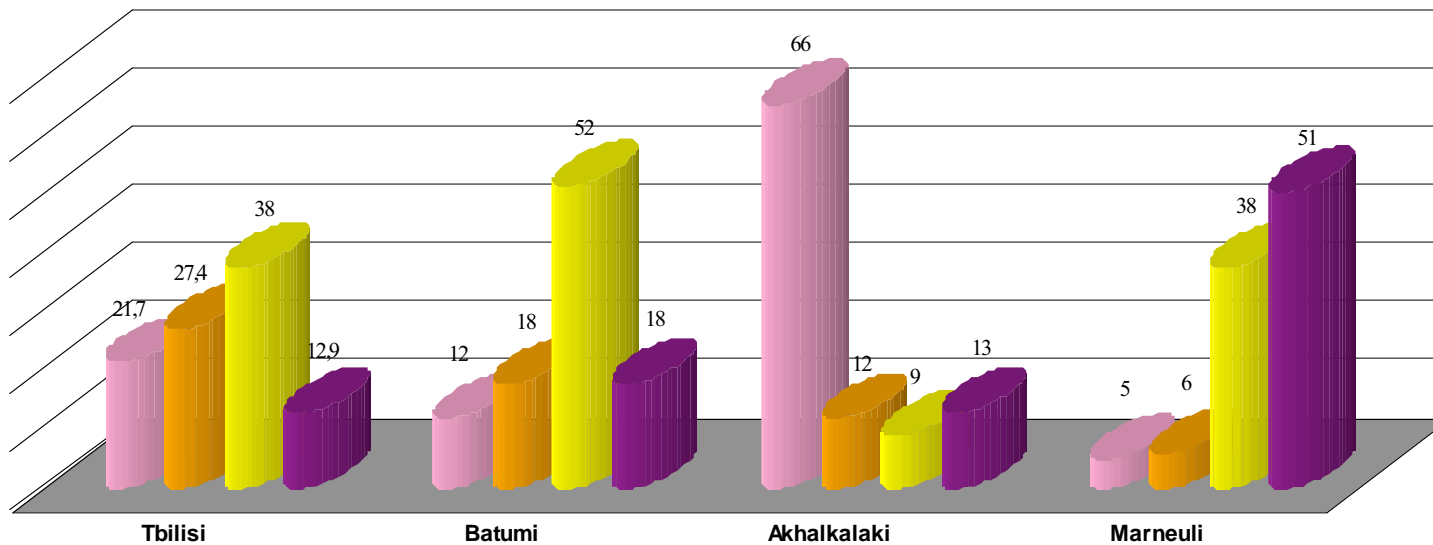
If not, why?



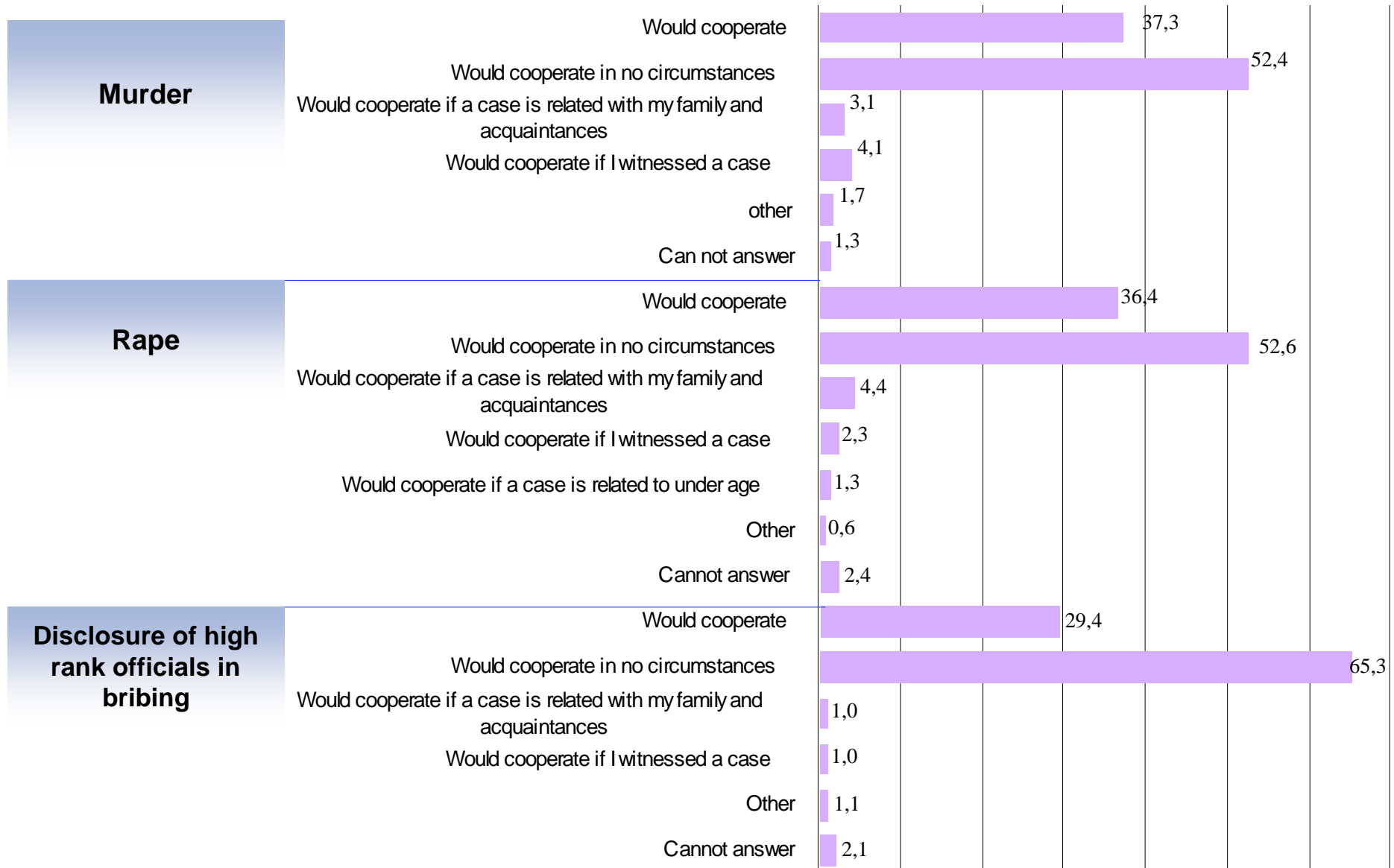
How would you evaluate citizens' cooperation with investigation and their readiness to make secret video recordings?



■ Positively
 ■ Negatively
 ■ Depends on circumstances
 ■ Can not answer



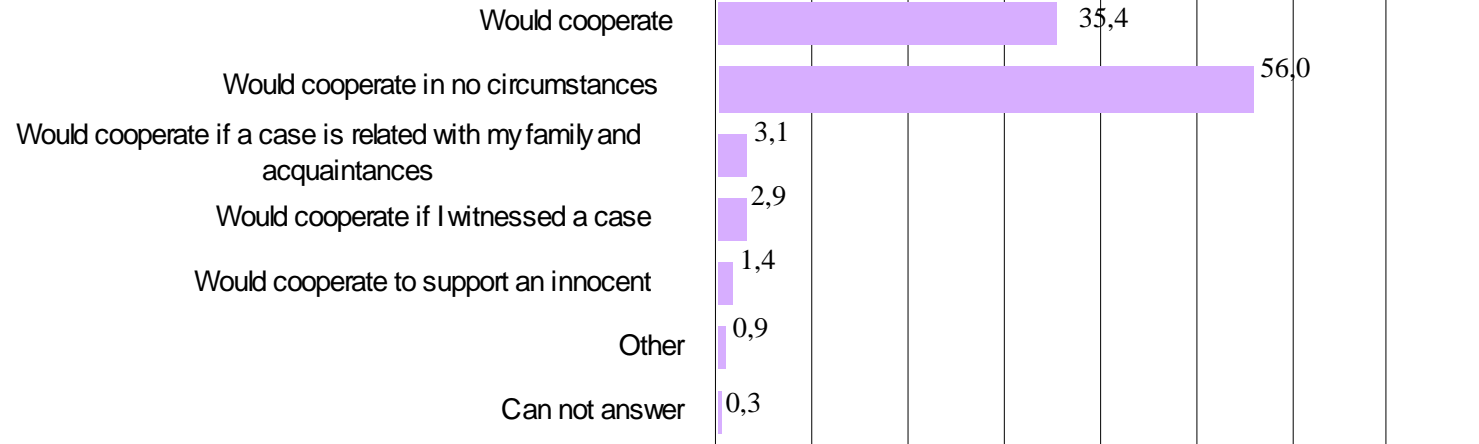
Would you cooperate with the investigation in ways as follows in cases given below:



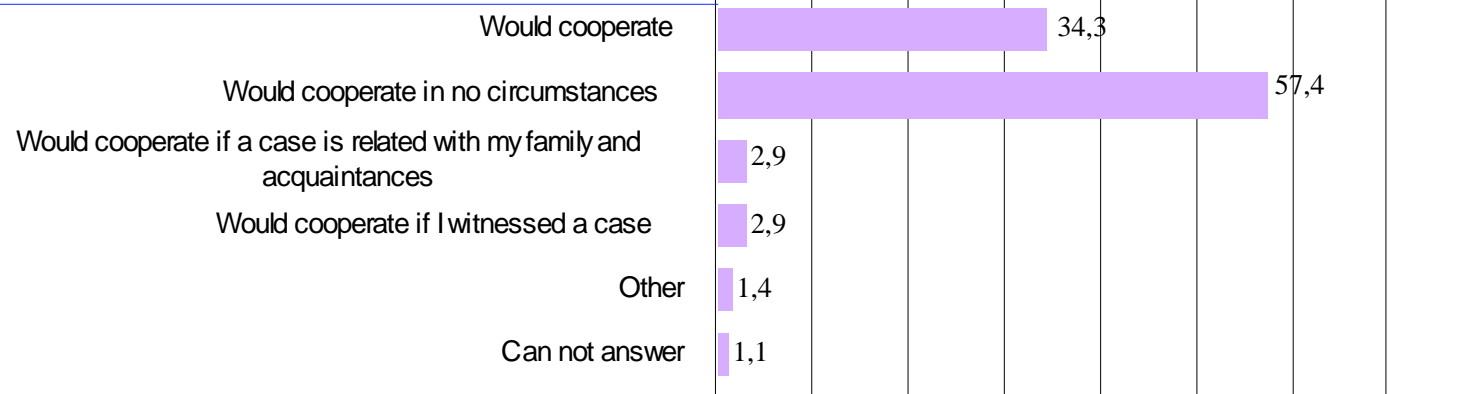
Would you cooperate with the investigation in ways as follows in cases given below:

Tbilisi

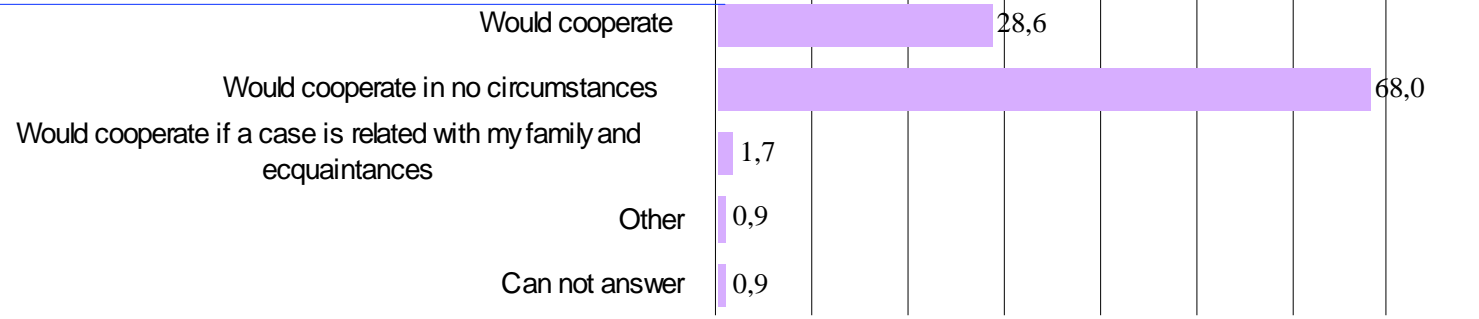
Murder



Rape

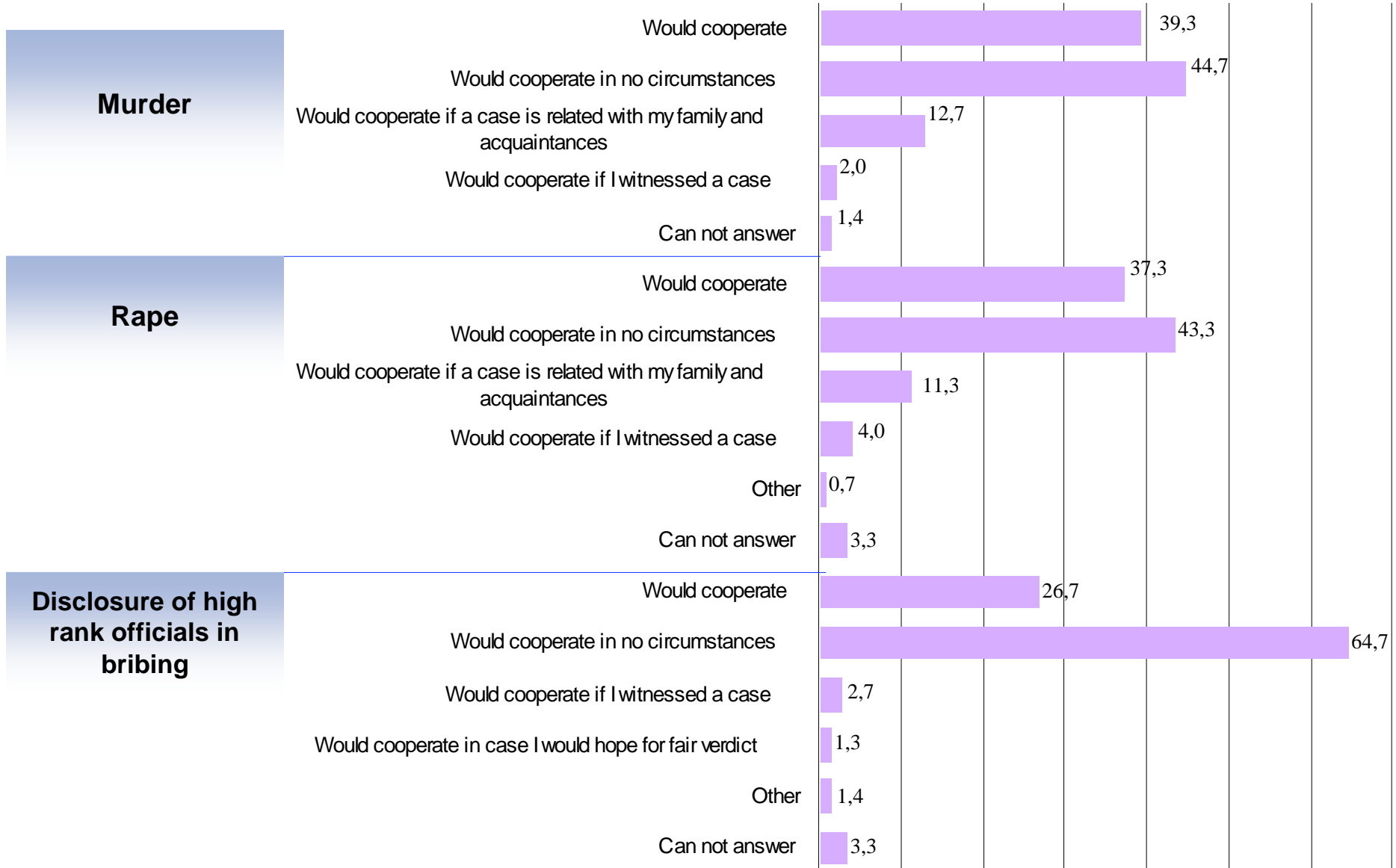


Disclosure of high rank officials in bribing



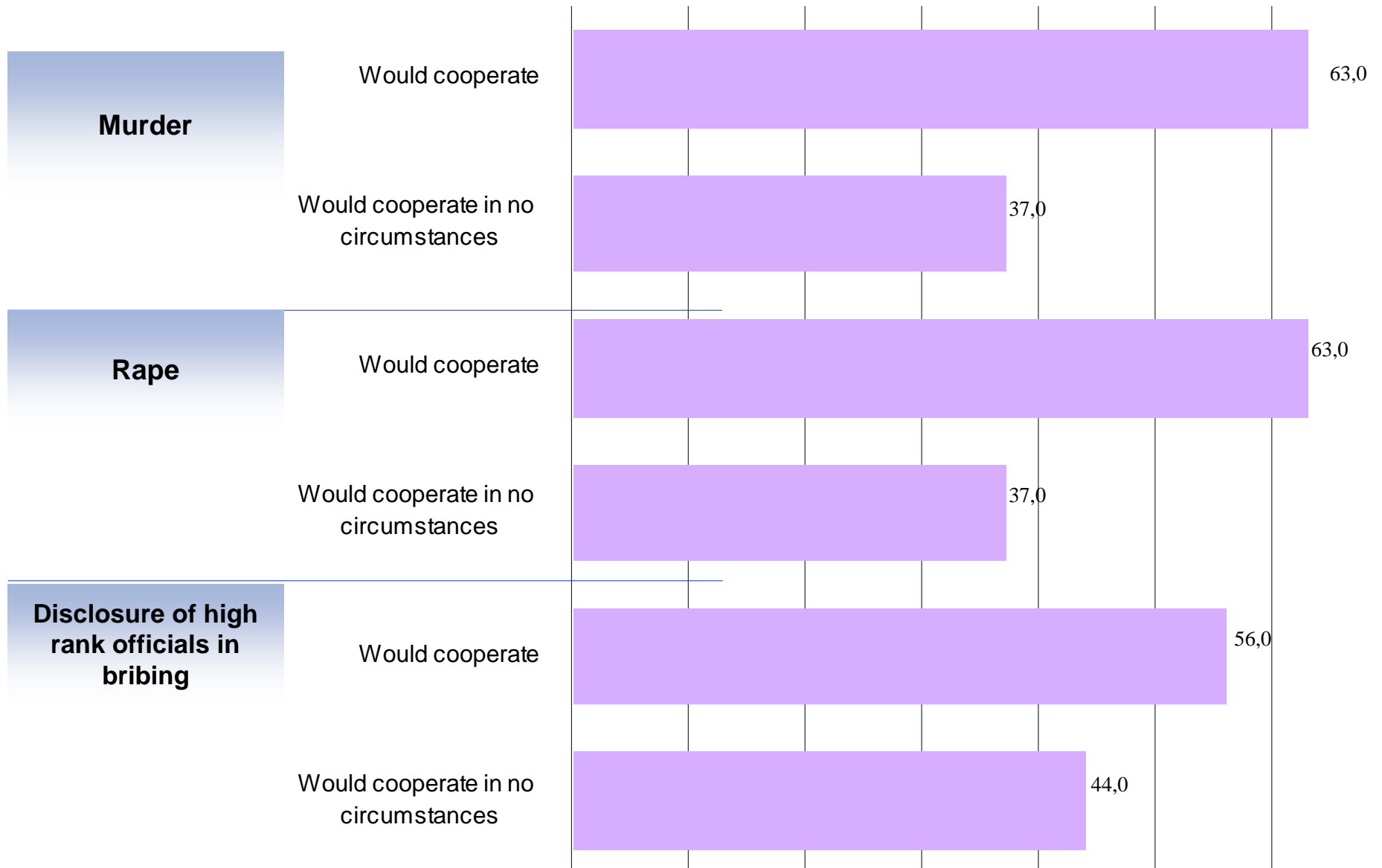
Would you cooperate with the investigation in ways as follows in cases given below:

Batumi



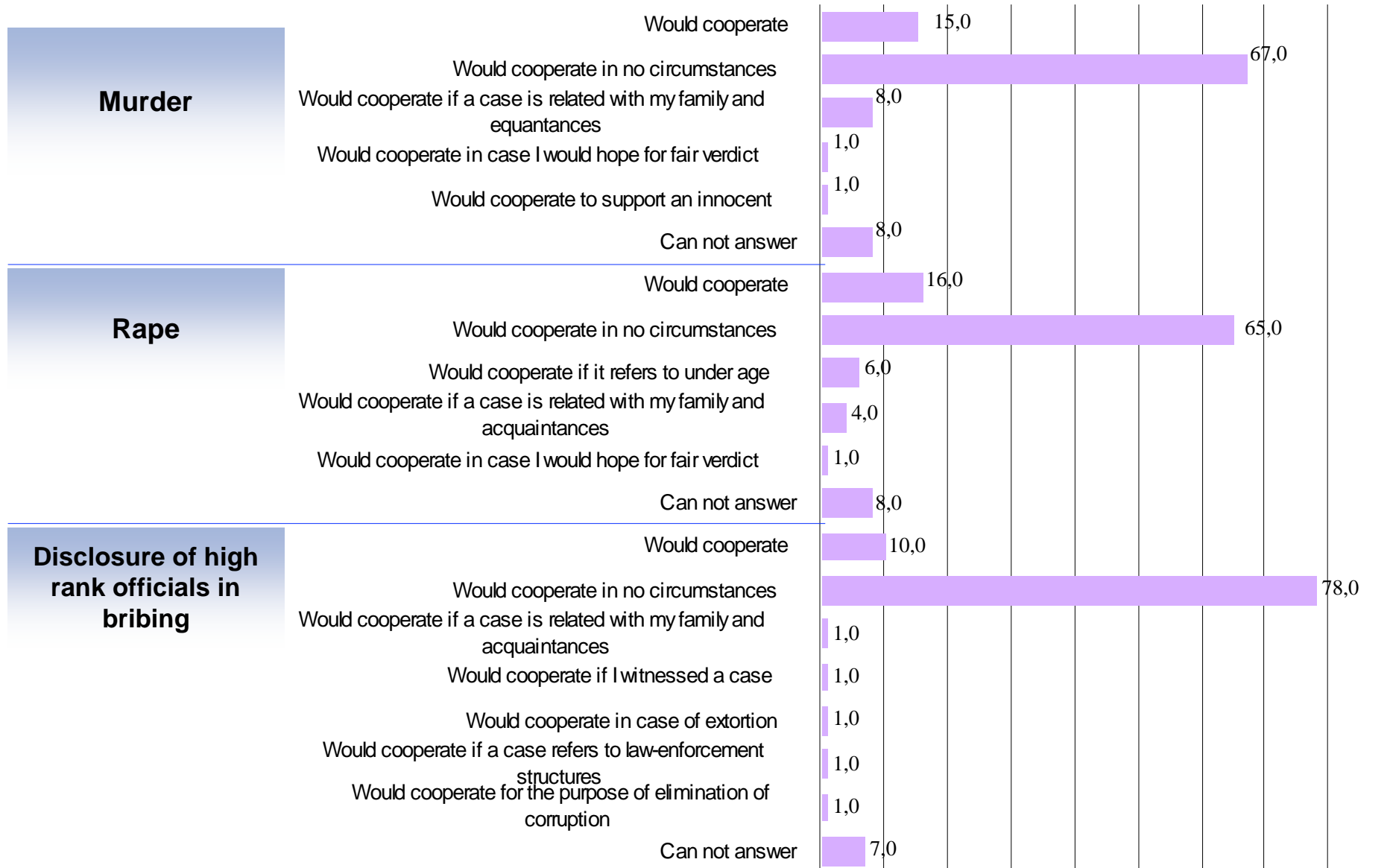
Would you cooperate with the investigation in ways as follows in cases given below:

Akhalkalaki



Would you cooperate with the investigation in ways as follows in cases given below:

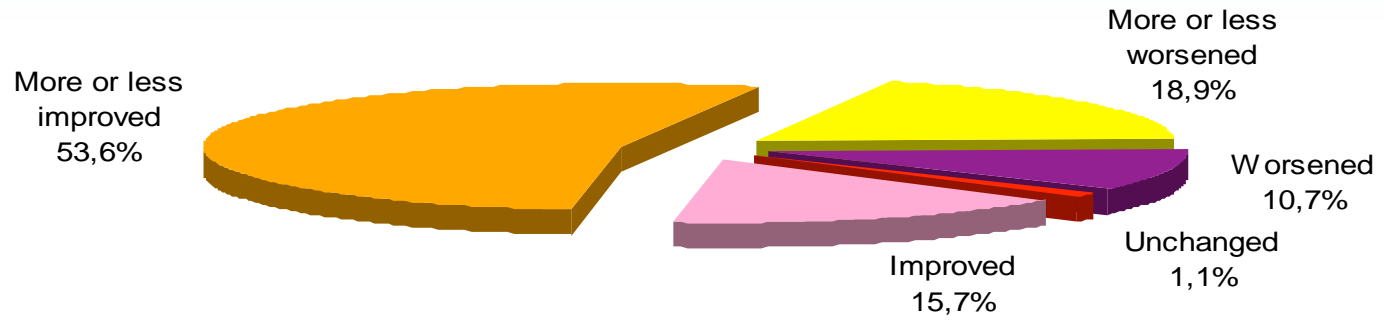
Marneuli



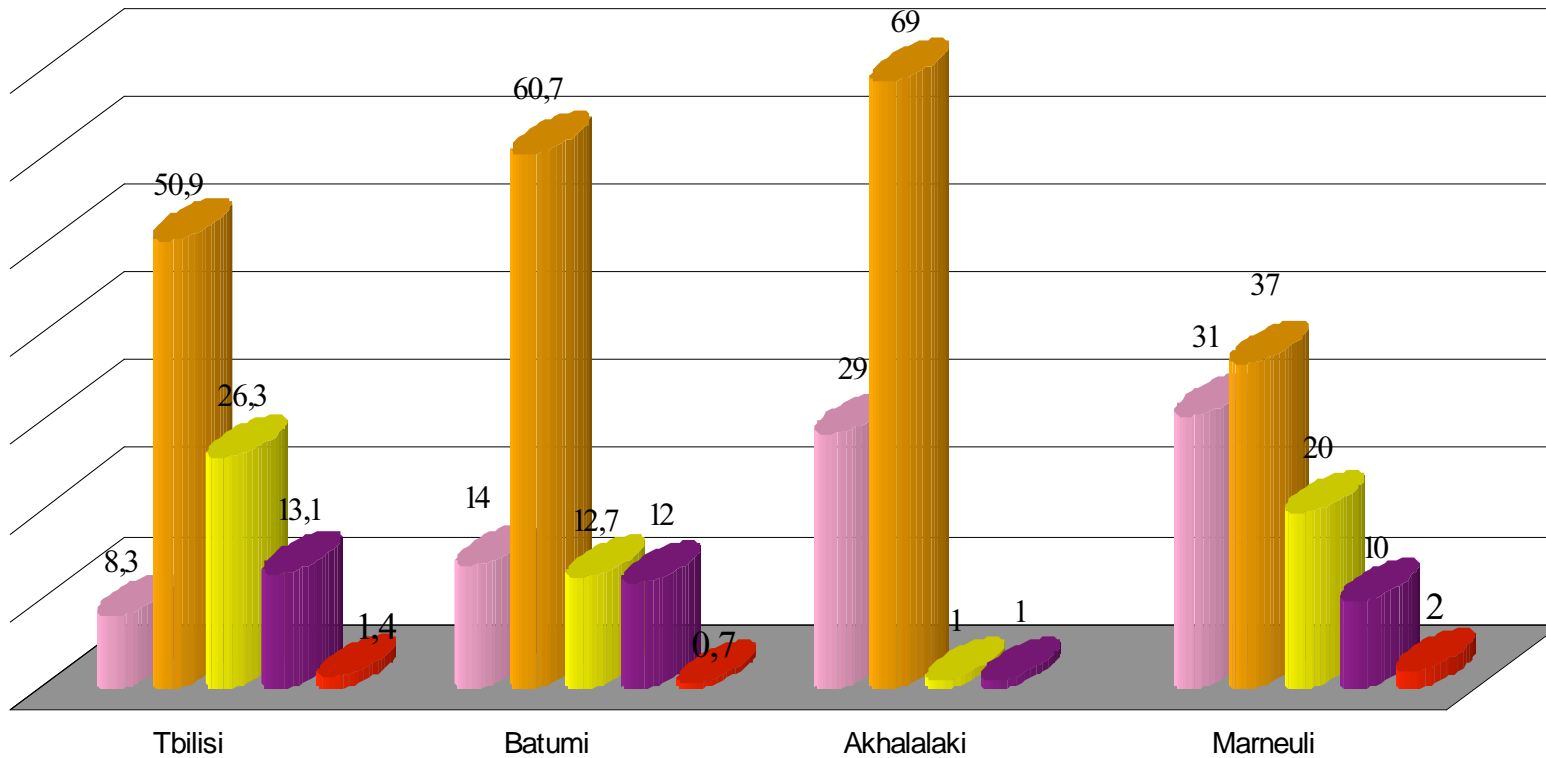
Part II

Criminogenic Situation

In your opinion, over past years criminogenic situation ...

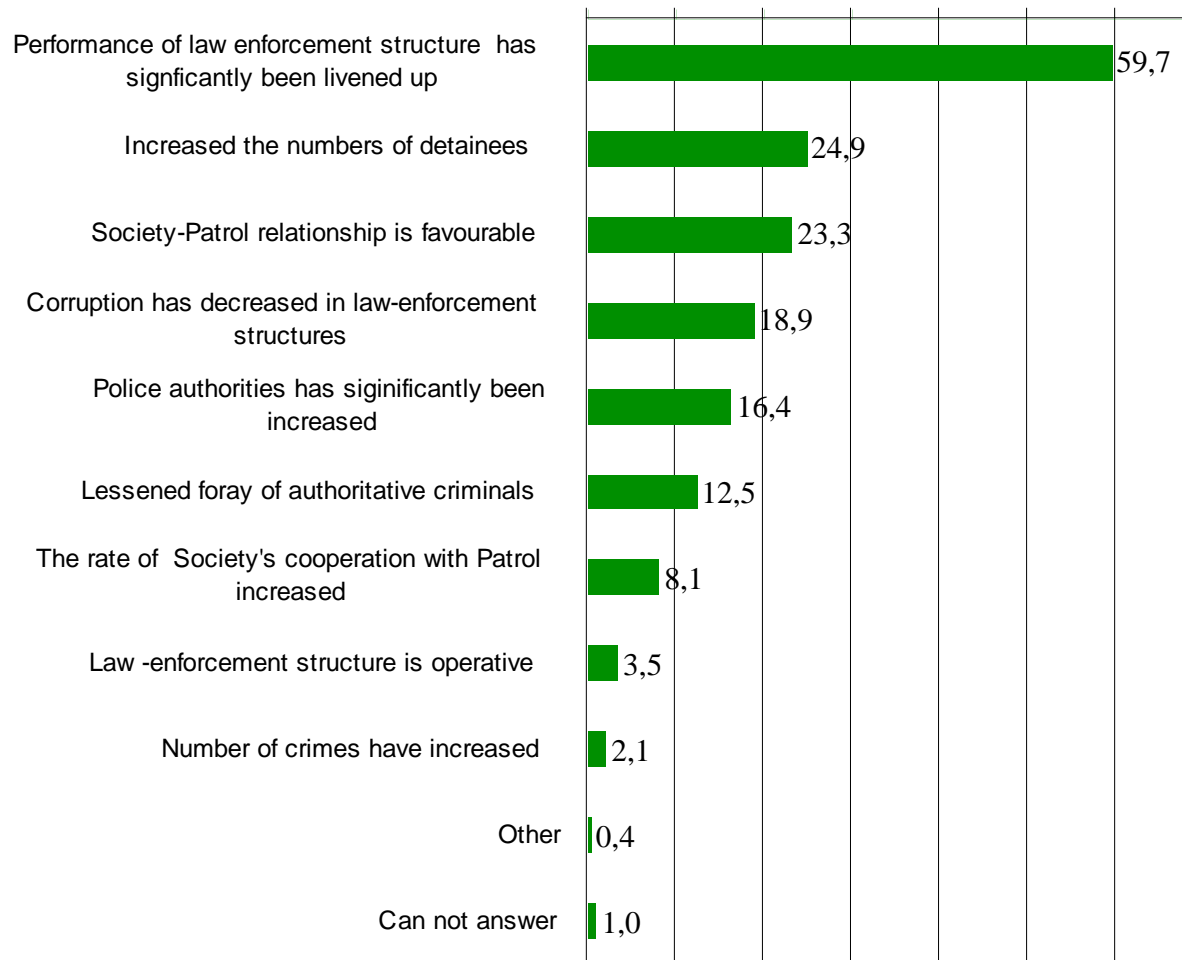


■ Improved
 ■ More or less improved
 ■ More or less worsened
 ■ Worsened
 ■ Unchanged



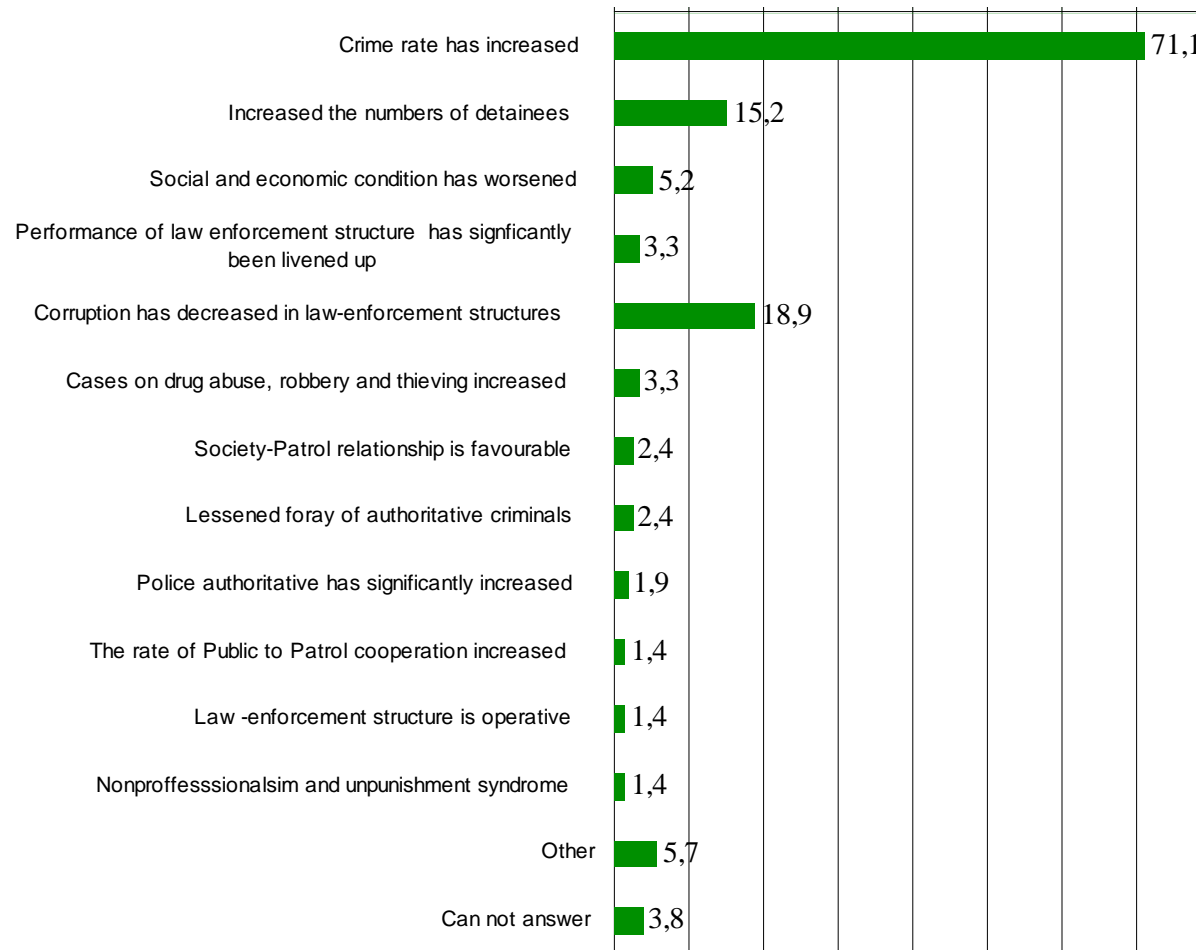
What are the factors that led you to such attitudes to criminogenic situation?

Respondents who think that criminogenic situation more or less or absolutely improved
69.3% of the surveyed.

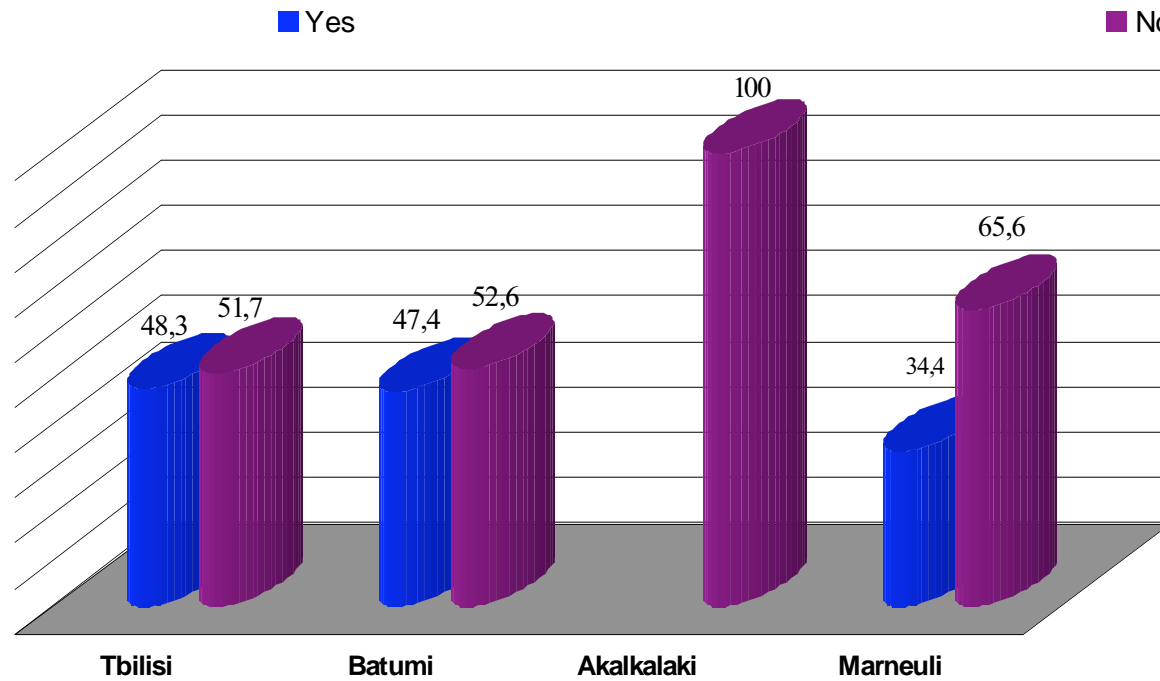
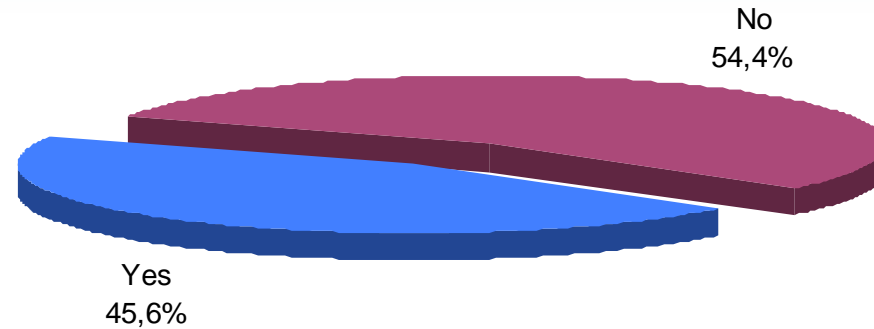


What are the factors that led you to such attitudes to criminal situation?

Respondents who think that criminal situation more or less or absolutely worsened
29.6%

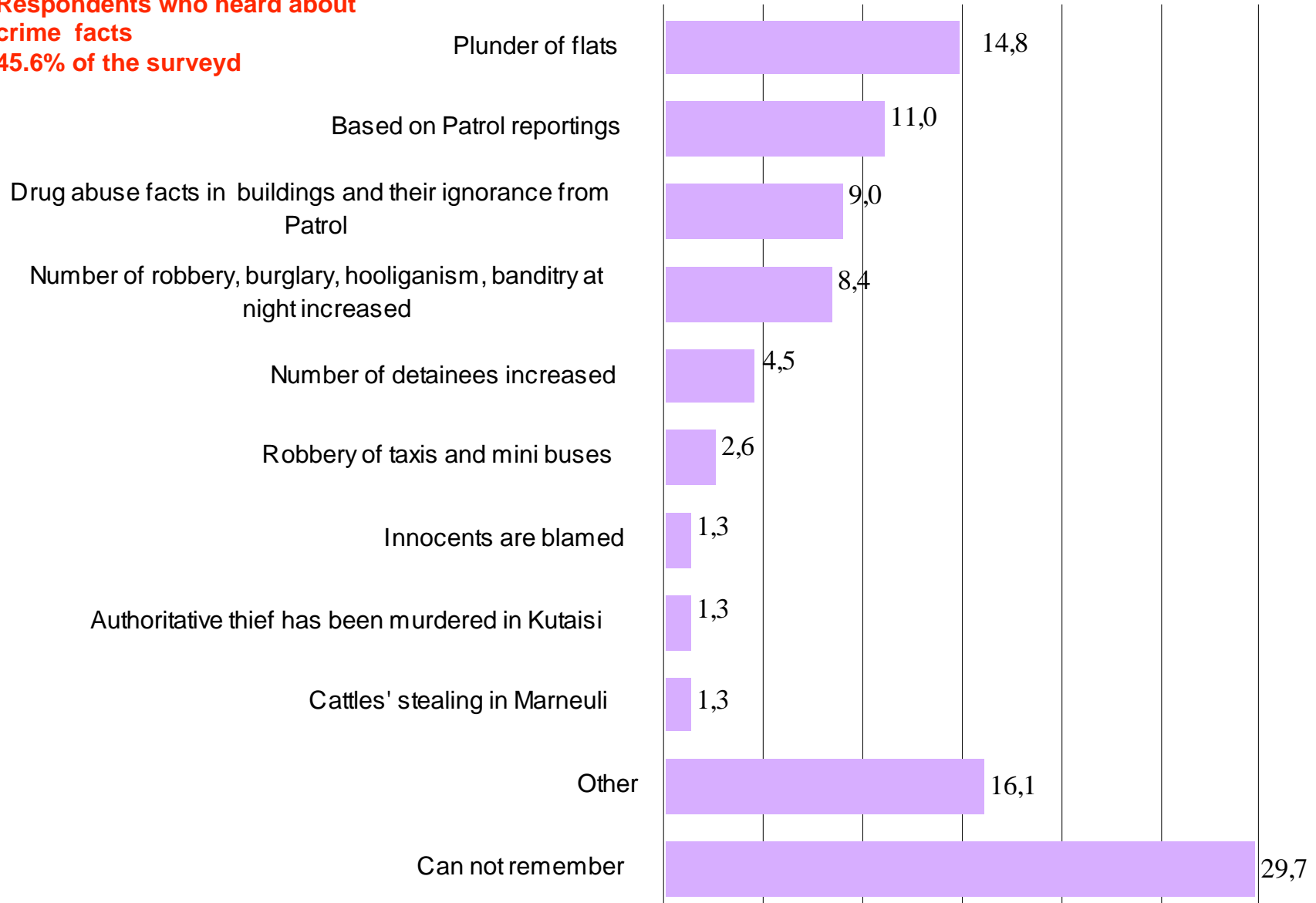


Have you heard of crime facts that contributed you to think that criminogenic situation has increased\decreased?



Could you please describe the fact?

**Respondents who heard about
crime facts
45.6% of the surveyd**



Could you please describe the fact?

Part one

Number of respondents

	Tbilisli	Batumi	Marneuli
Number of robbery, burglary, hooliganism, banditry at night increased	13		
Based on Patrol reportings	12	4	
Plunder of flats	10	8	5
Drug abuse facts in buildings and their ignorance from Patrol	9	4	1
Number of detainees increased	7		
Robbery of taxis and mini buses	3	1	
Innocents are blamed	1	1	1
Kidnapping has increased	1		
Destroy of Svanebi groupings involving in robbery and kidnapping	1		
Crimes at streets decreased	1		
Authoritative thief has been murdered in Kutaisi	1	1	
Bekauri- Ramishvili case	1		
Automobile stealing	1		
Mobile phone stealing	1		

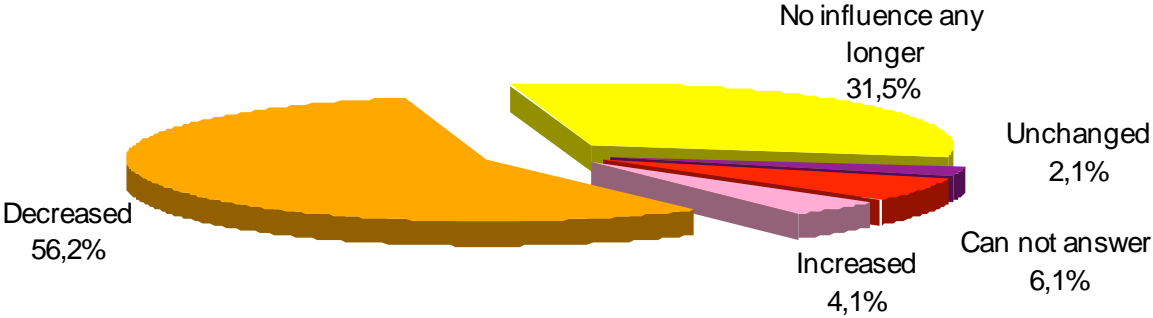
Could you please describe the fact?

Part Two

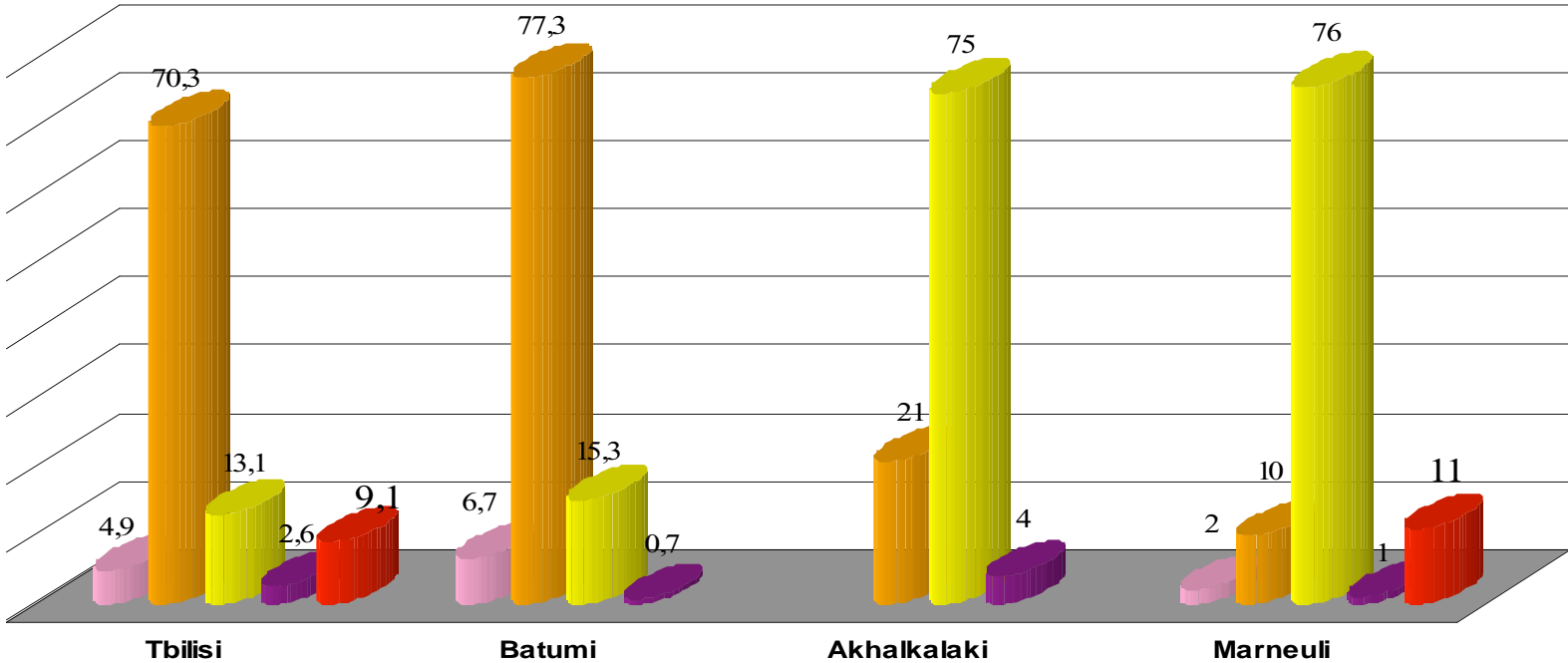
Number of respondents

	Tbilisi	Batumi	Marneuli
Based on Patrol reportings	1		
Assault on Gelashvili, deputy of the parliament	1		
Automobile stealing	1		
No bandits and morpheme addicts in streets	1		
Improving criminal situation due to many arrests	1		
Walking in the street became safe	1		
Corruption has decreased	1		
Frequent detention of newly appointed officials	1		
Government officials are detained while taking bribes	1		
Patrol's inoperative reaction to stealing facts	1		
Shooting Afrasdizei family members	1		
Unlawful constructions		1	
Unlawful detainees of high rank officials		1	
Dealing in forbidding stolen spare parts in forbidden in the bazaar Eliava		1	
Cattle stealing in Marneuli			2
Based on statistics			1

Please, rate influence of criminal authorities

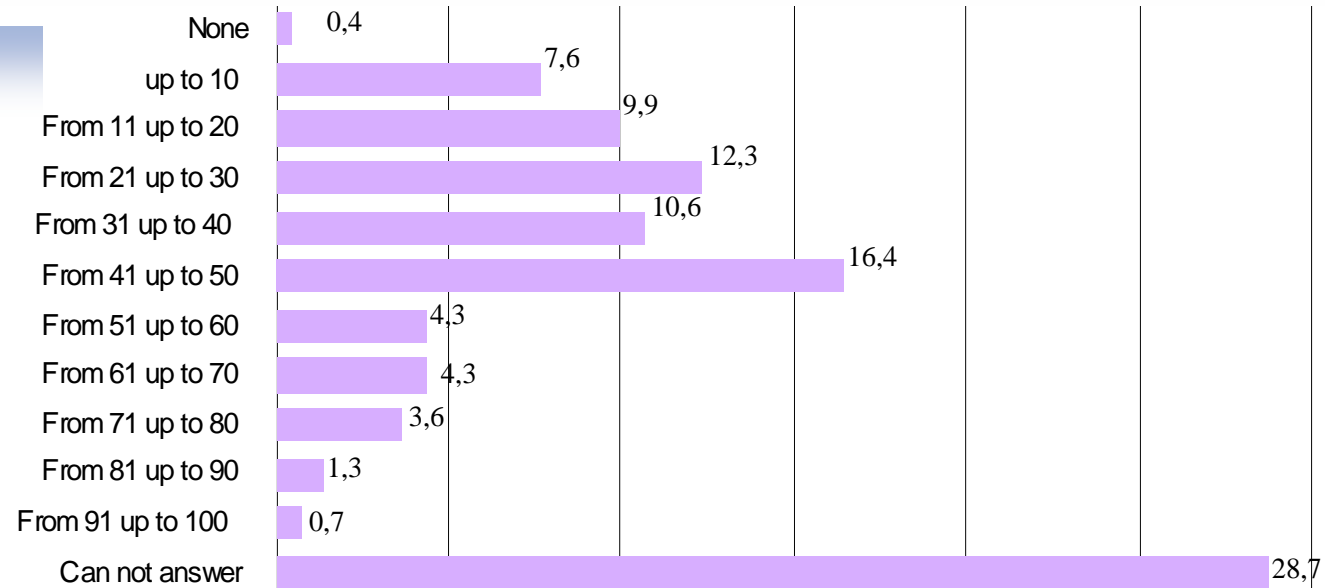


■ Increased
 ■ Decreased
 ■ No influence any longer
 ■ Unchanged
 ■ Can not answer

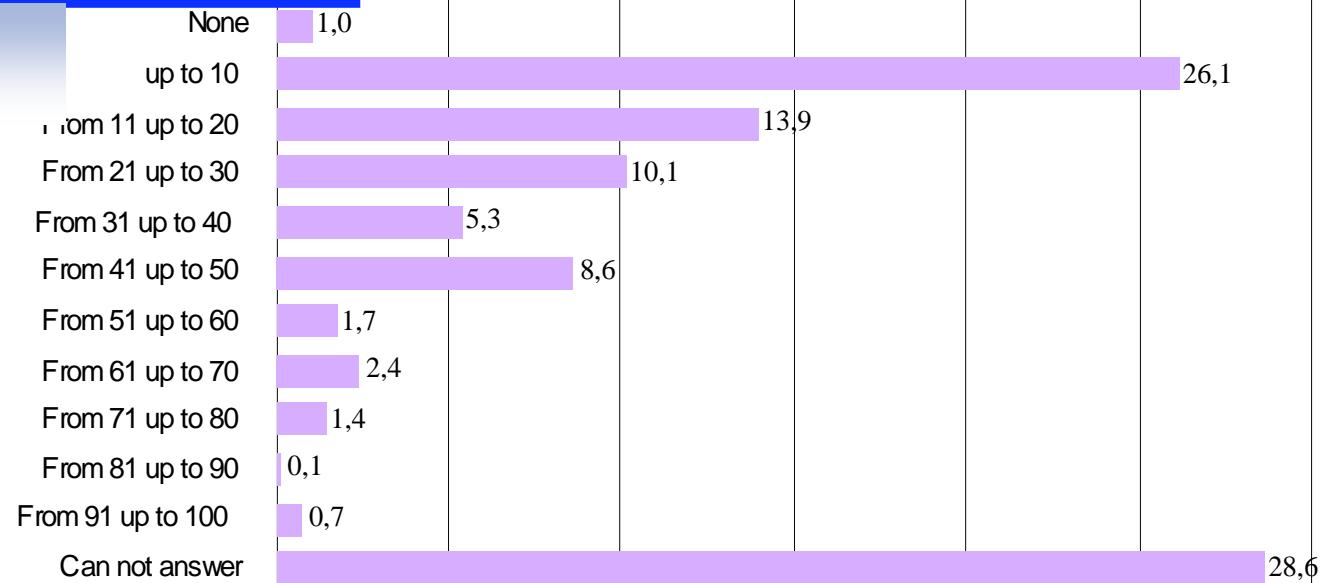


In your opinion, how many of 100 innocent person was punished over past years and how many innocent is punished nowadays

Past years

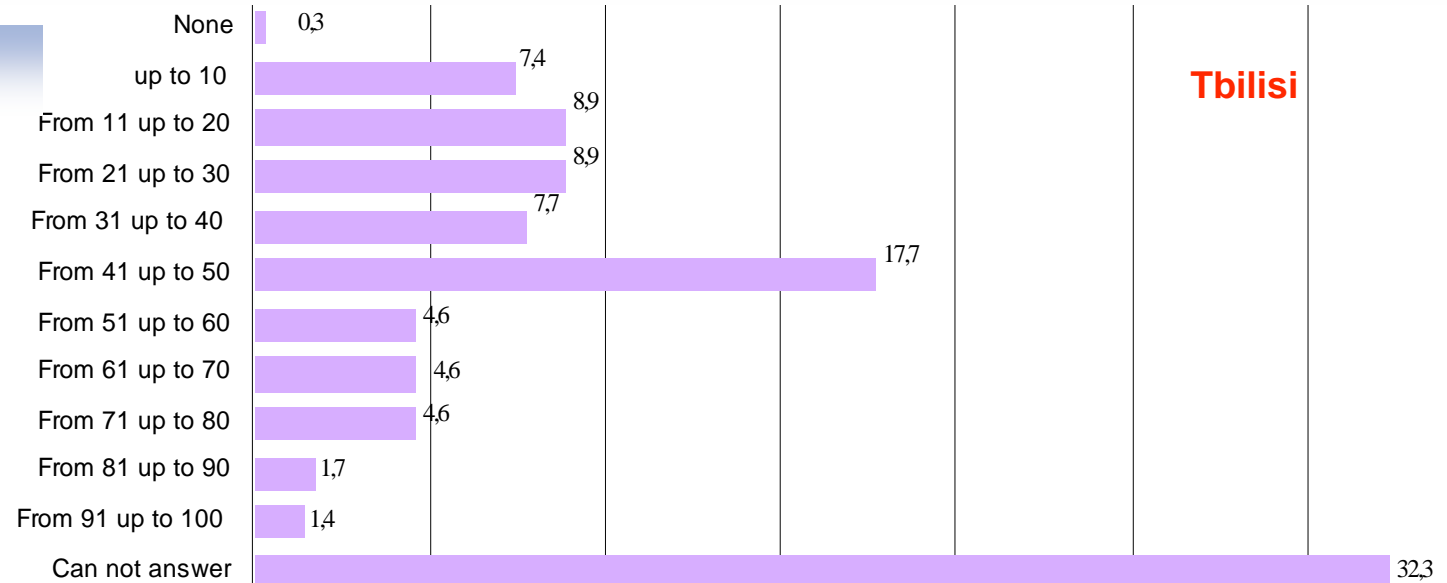


Nowadays



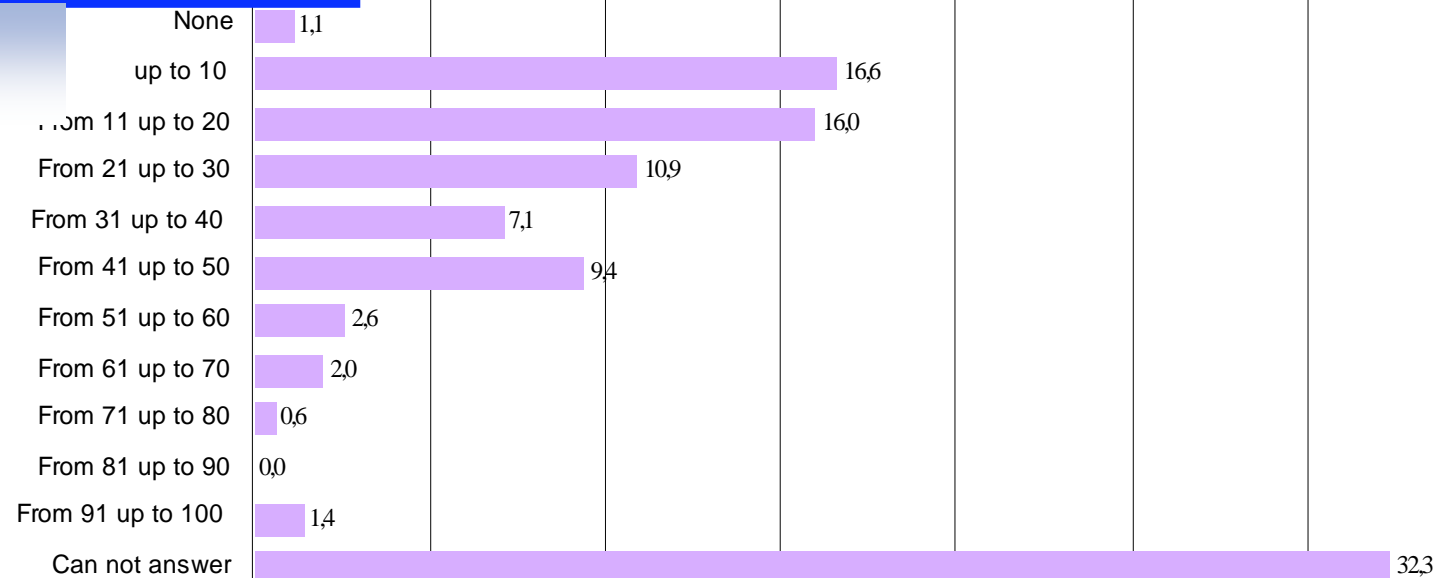
In your opinion, how many of 100 innocent person was punished over past years and how many innocent is punished nowadays

Past years



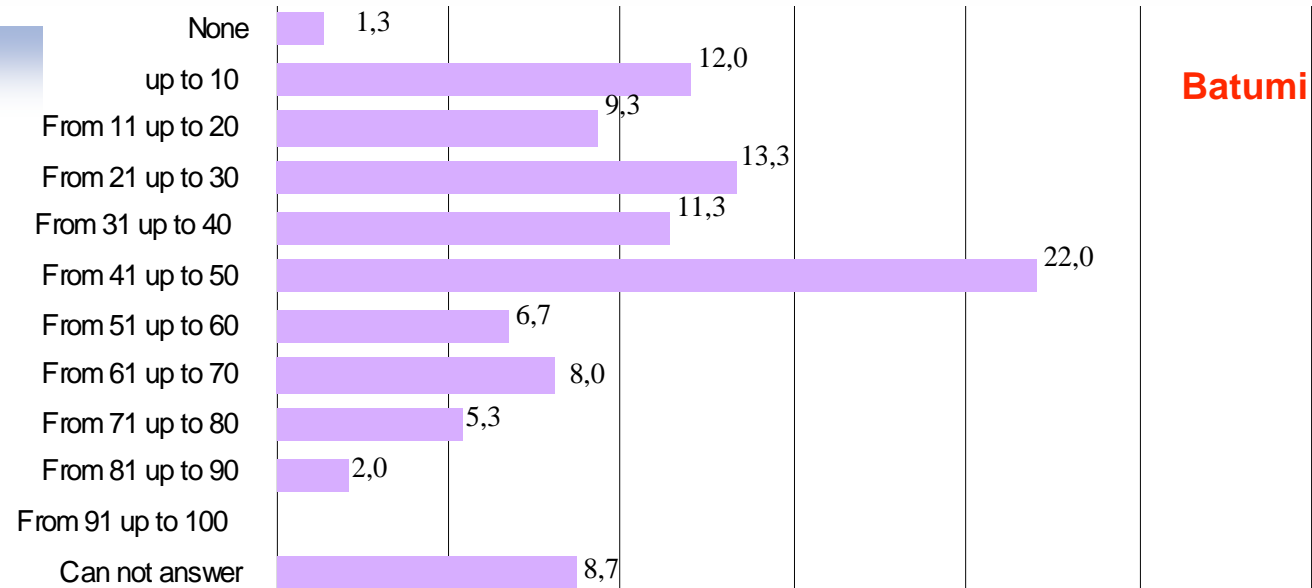
Tbilisi

Nowadays



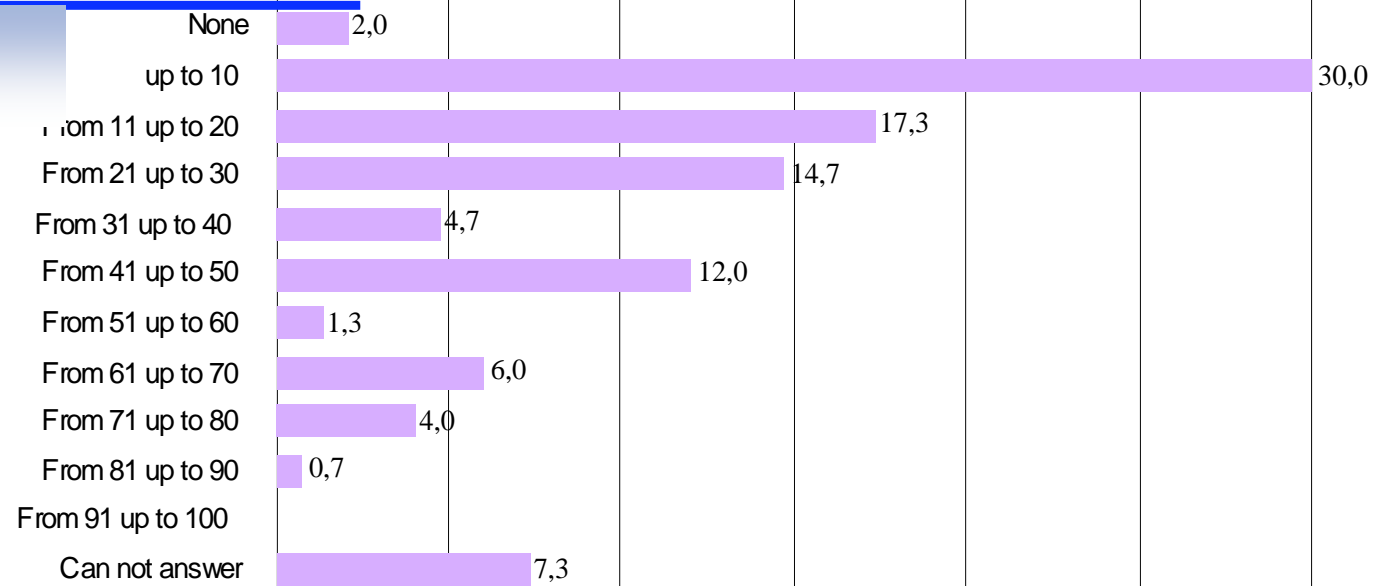
In your opinion, how many of 100 innocent person was punished over past years and how many innocent is punished nowadays

Past years



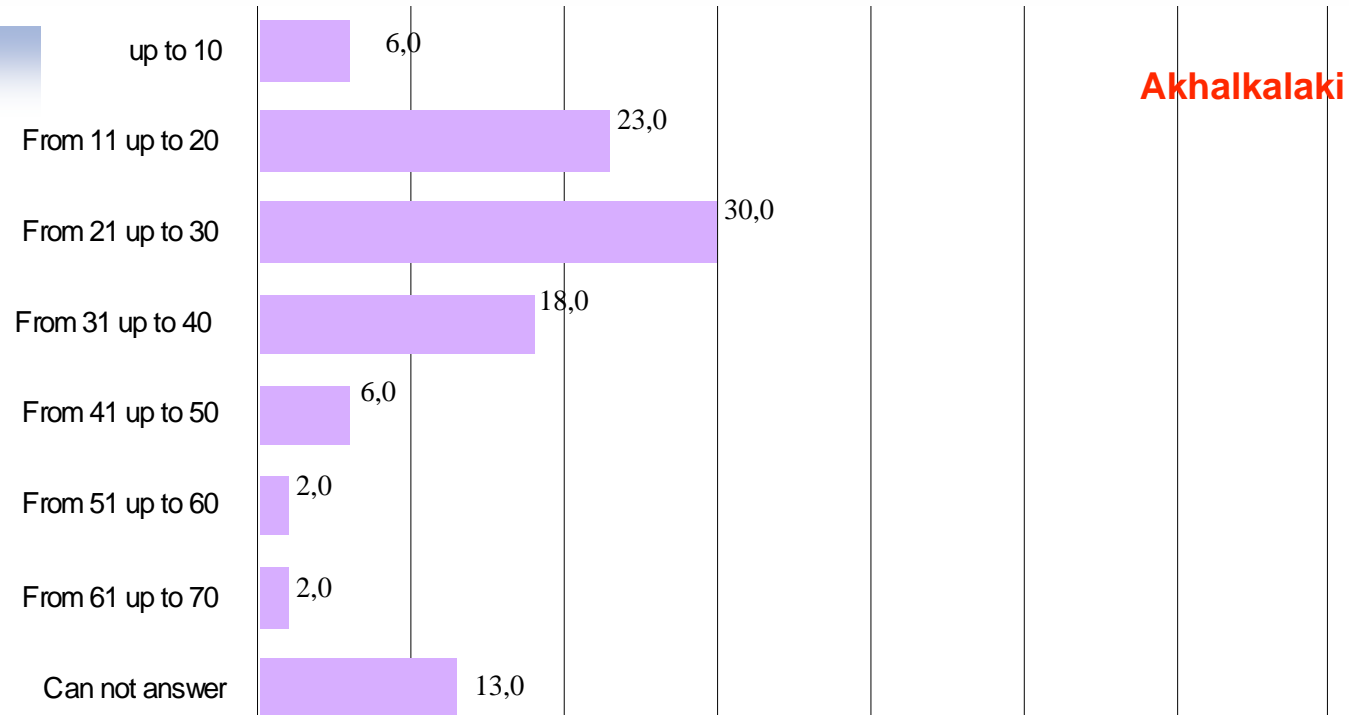
Batumi

Nowadays



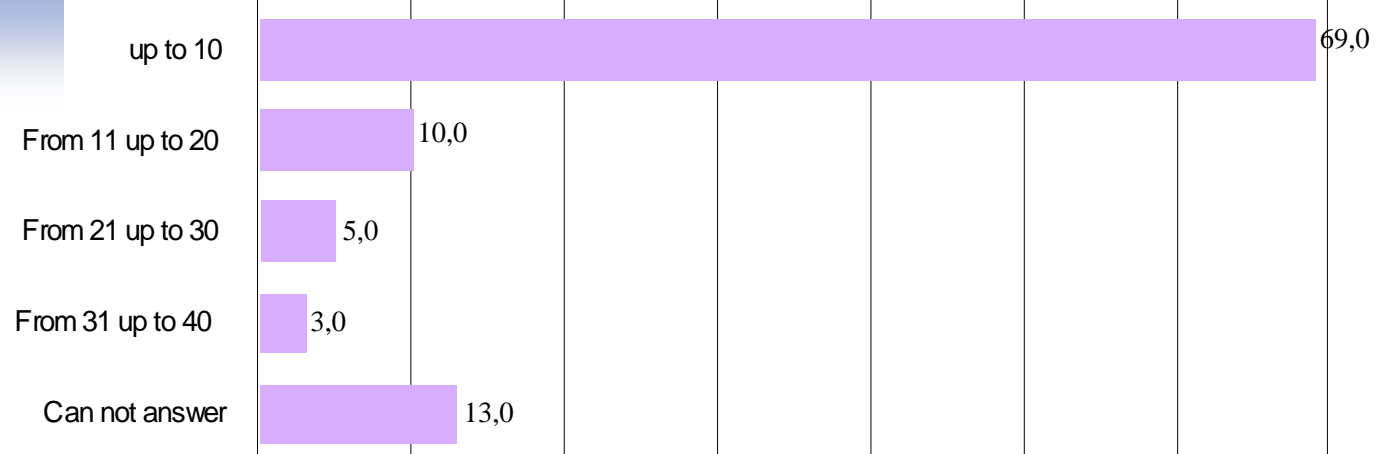
In your opinion, how many of 100 innocent persons was punished over past years and how many innocent is punished nowadays

Past years



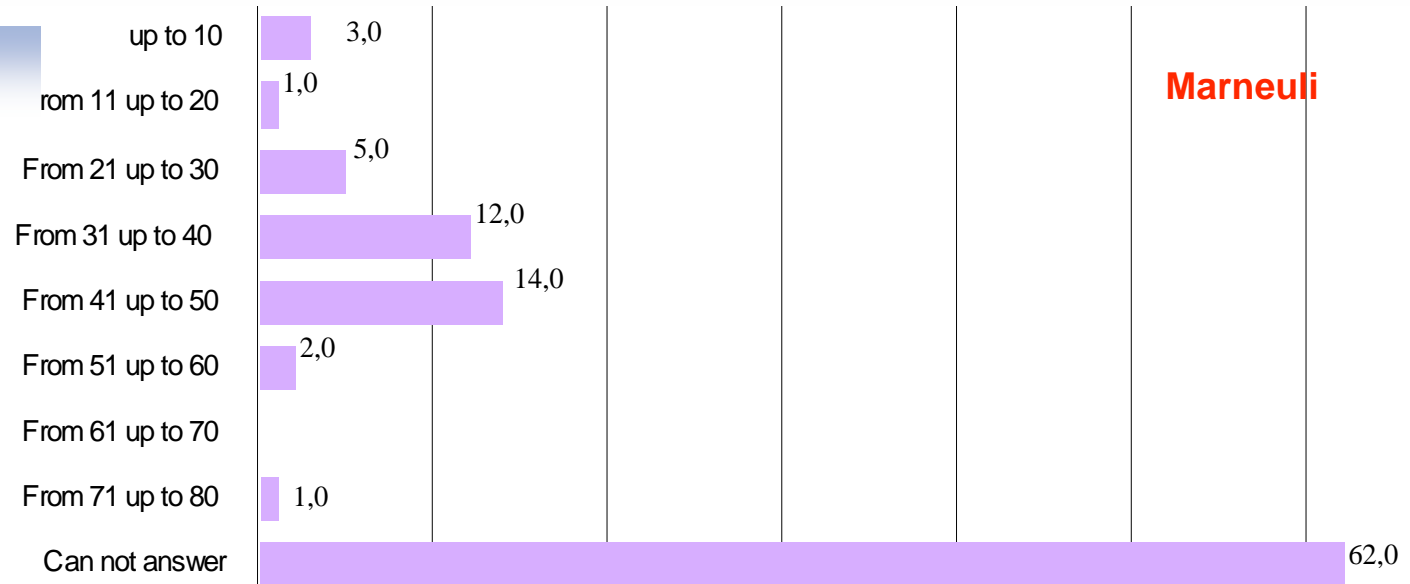
Akhalkalaki

Nowadays



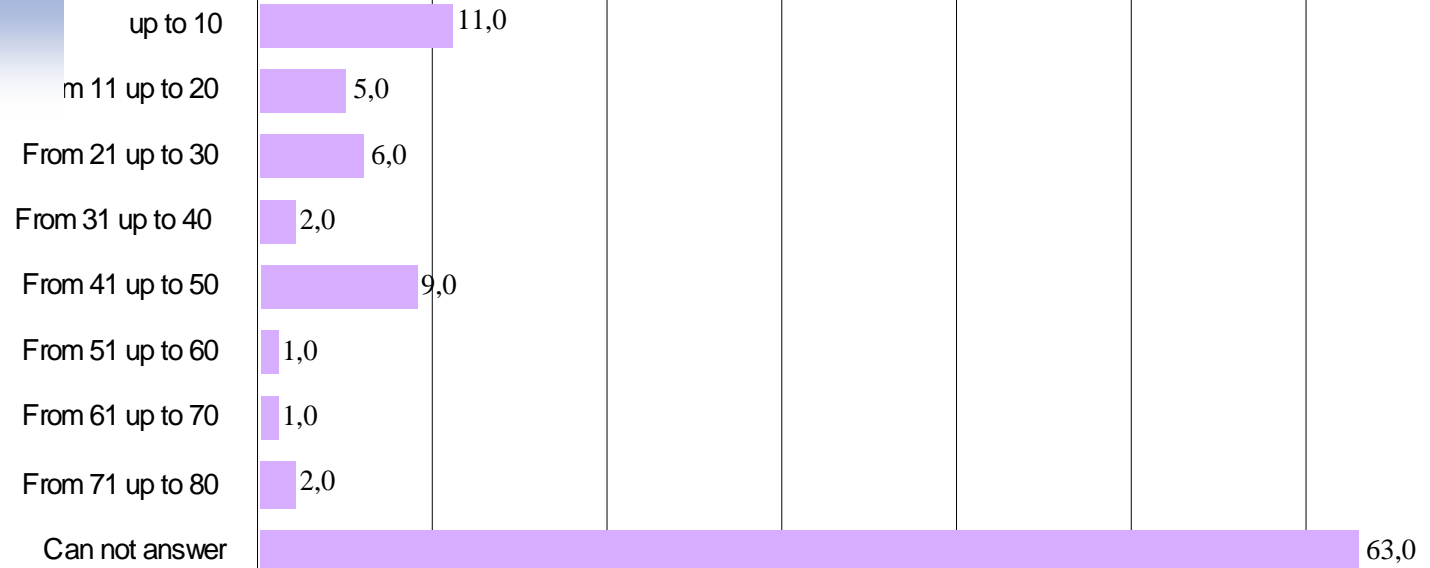
In your opinion, how many of 100 innocent persons was punished over past years and how many innocent is punished nowadays

Past years



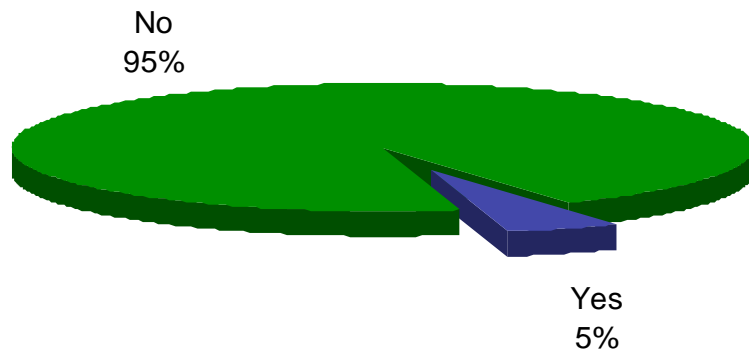
Marneuli

Nowadays

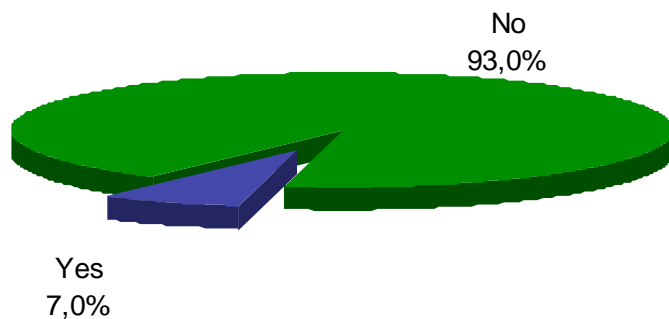


Over last year, have you or your relative –acquaintances been casualty of any crime?

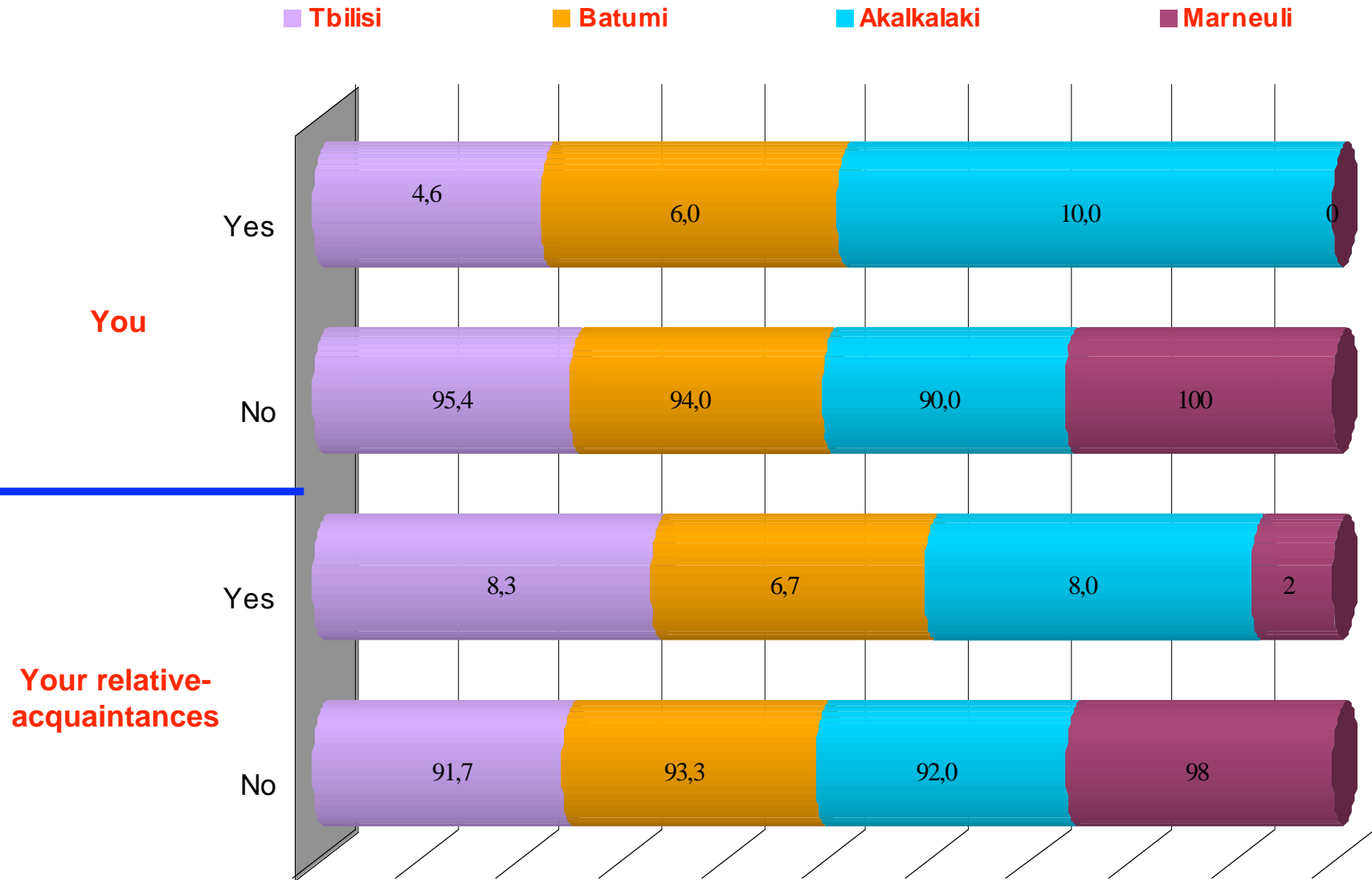
You



**Your relative-
acquaintances**

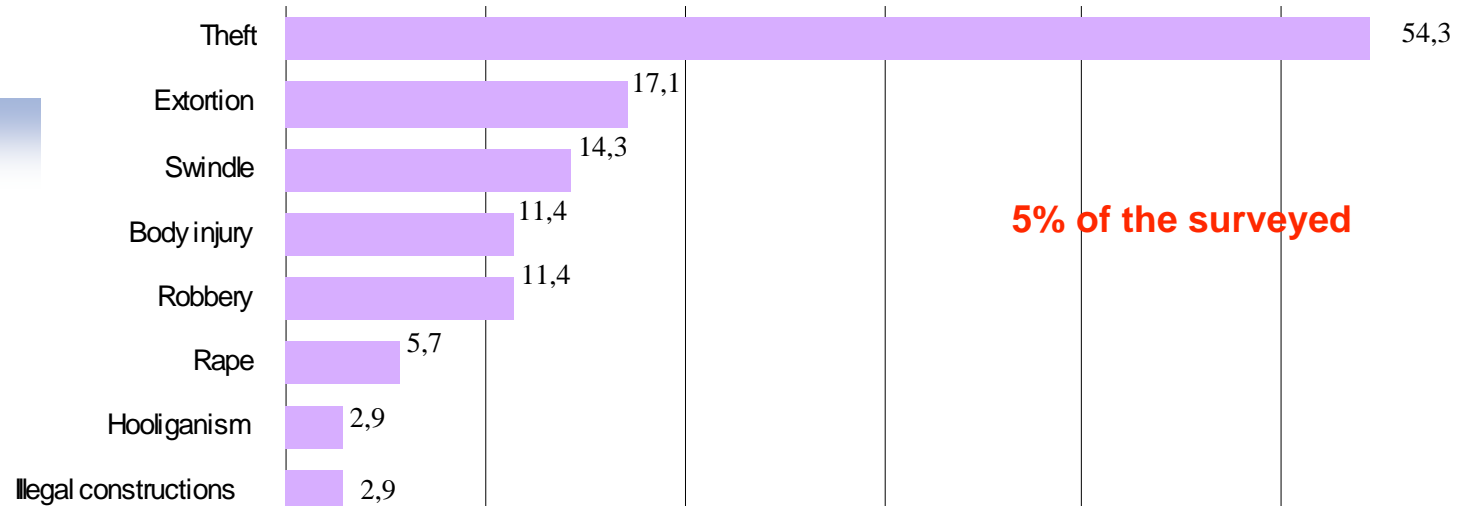


Over last year, have you or your relative –acquaintances been casualty of any crime?



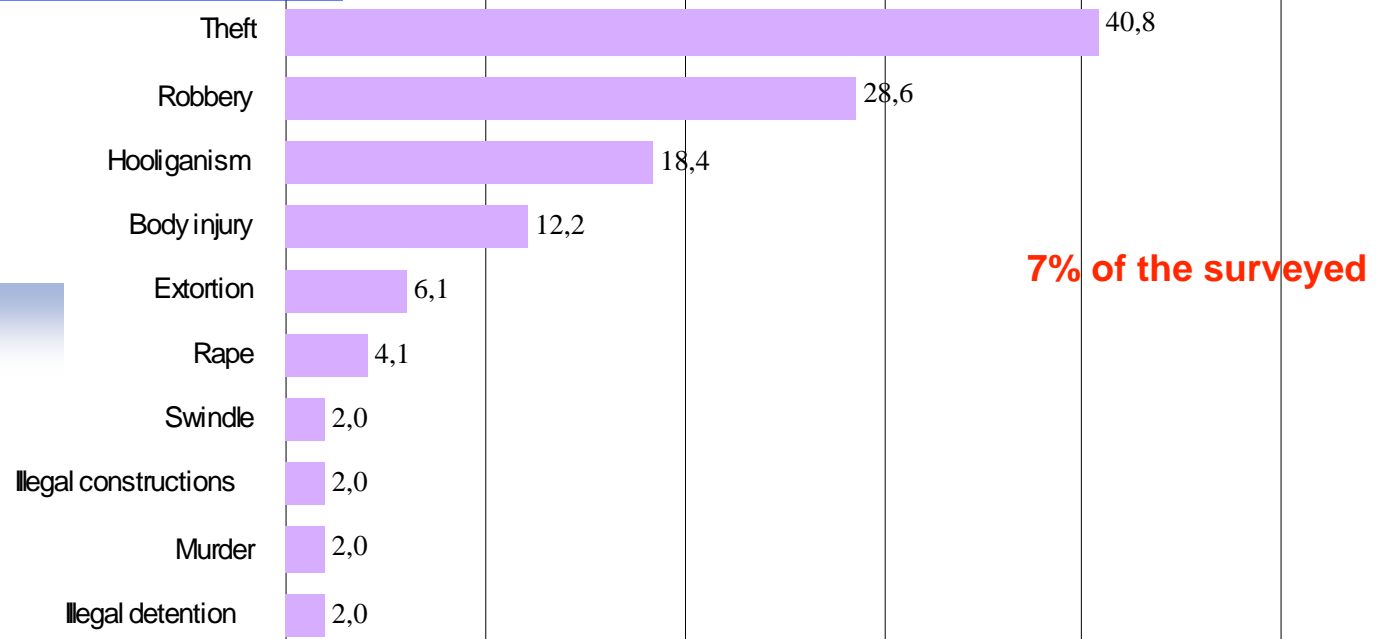
What type of crime have you or your relative-acquaintances been injured by?

You



5% of the surveyed

Your relative-acquaintances

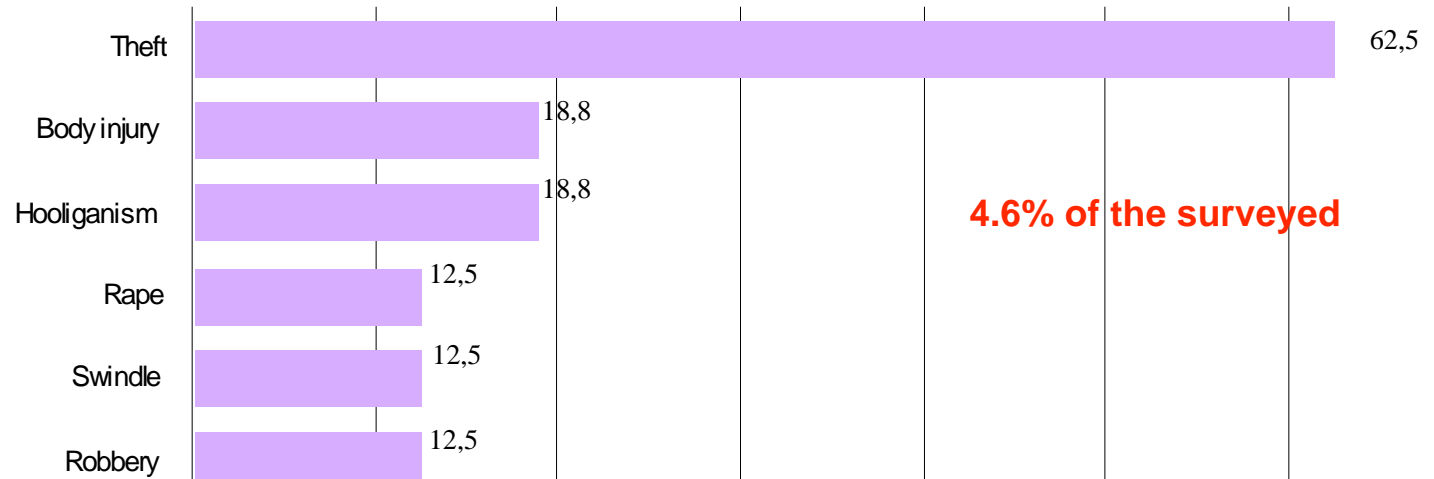


7% of the surveyed

What type of crime have you or your relative-acquaintances been injured by?

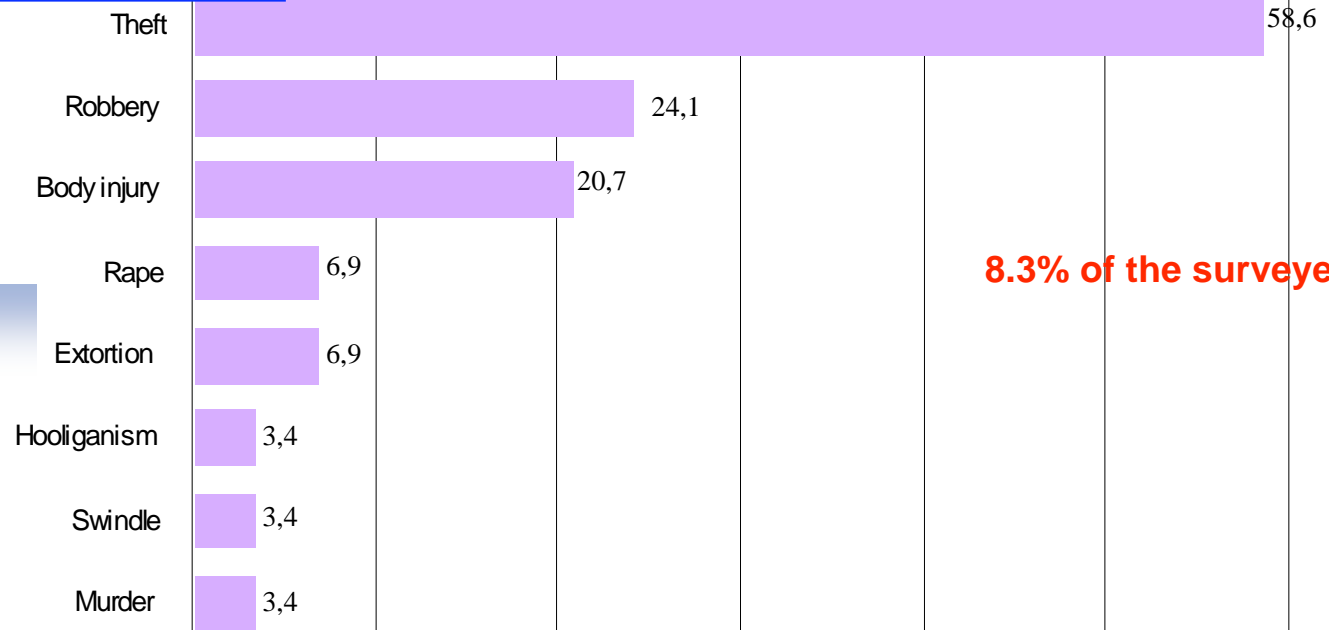
Tbilisi

You



4.6% of the surveyed

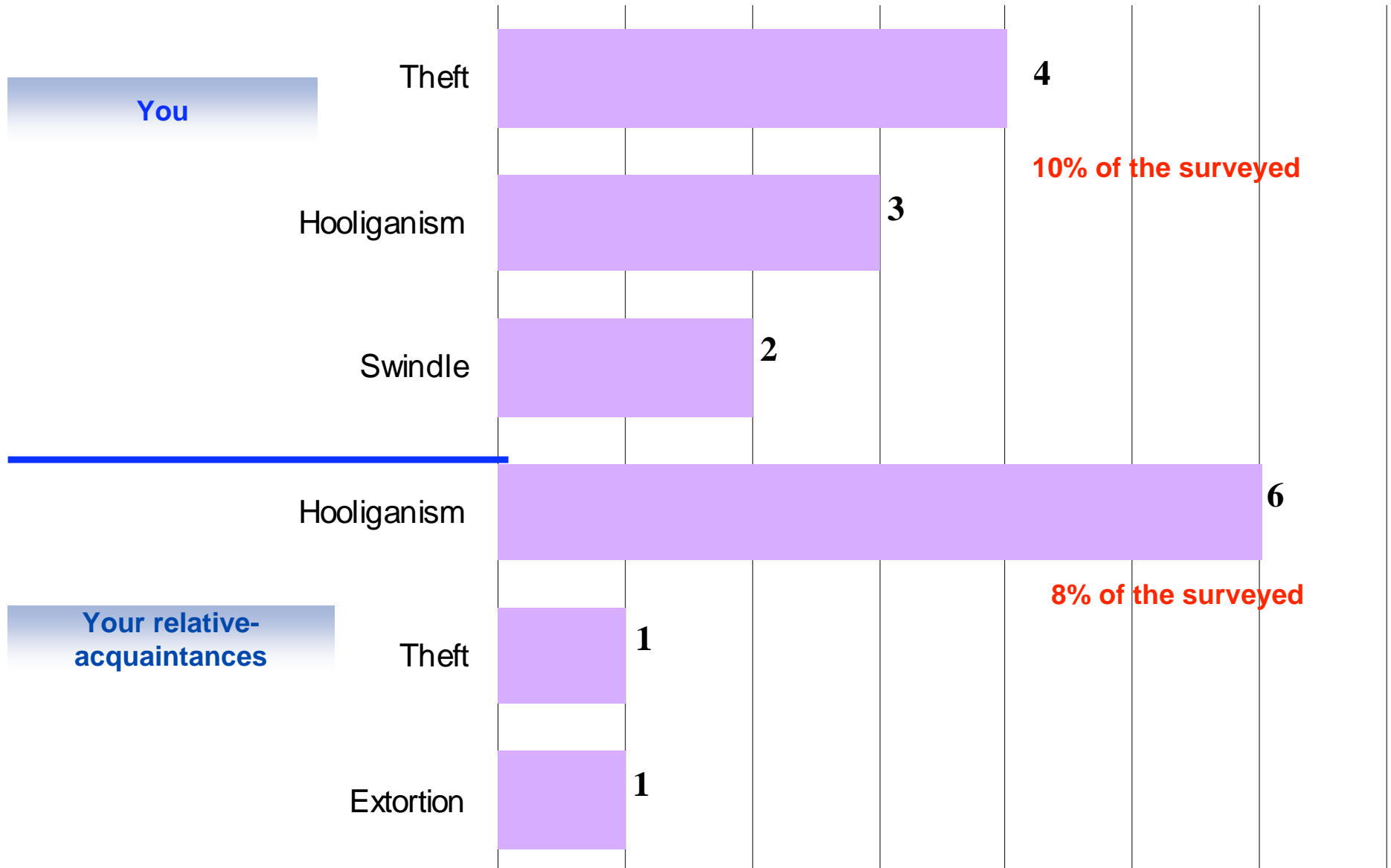
Your relative-acquaintances



8.3% of the surveyed

What type of crime have you or your relative-acquaintances been injured by?

Akalkalaki number of respondents

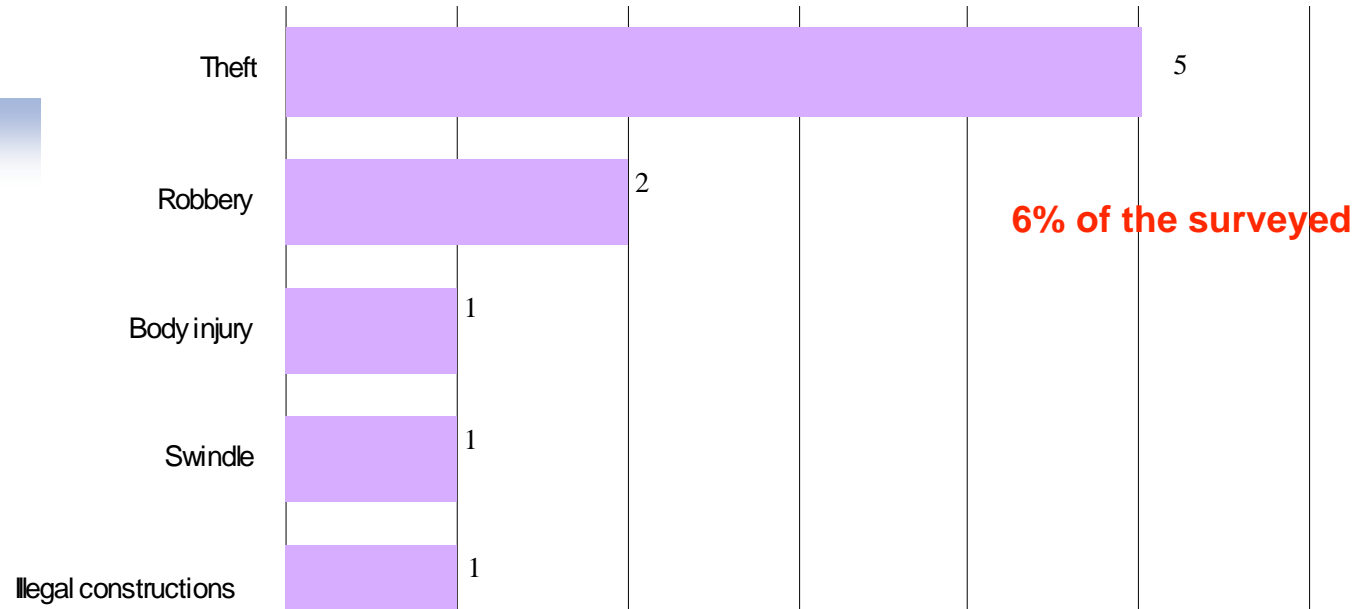


What type of crime have you or your relative-acquaintances been injured by?

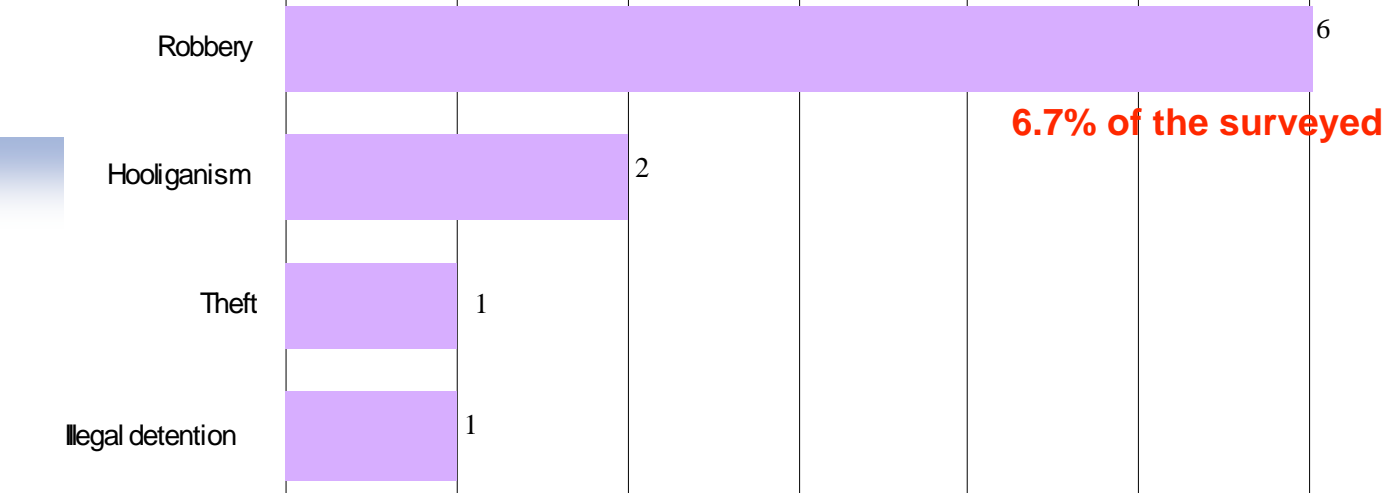
Batumi

Number of respondents

You



Your relative-acquaintances

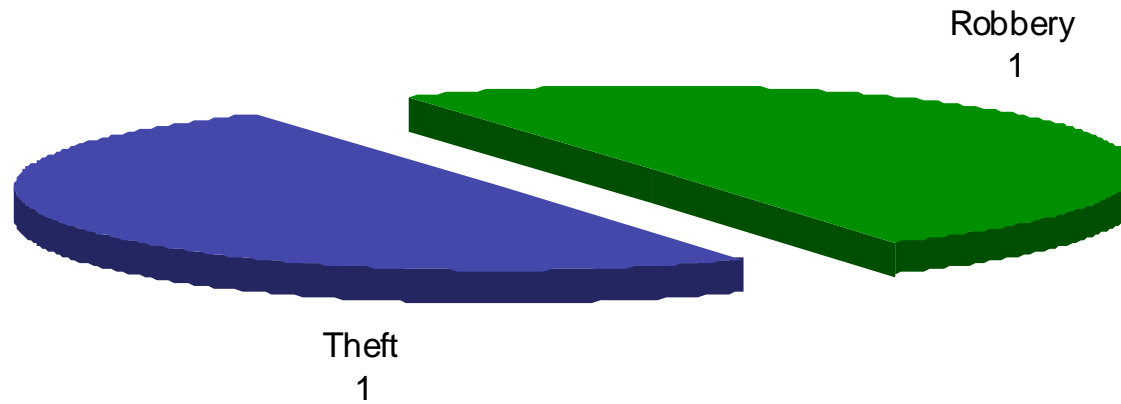


What type of crime have you or your relative-acquaintances been injured by?

Marneuli Number of respondents

2% of the surveyed

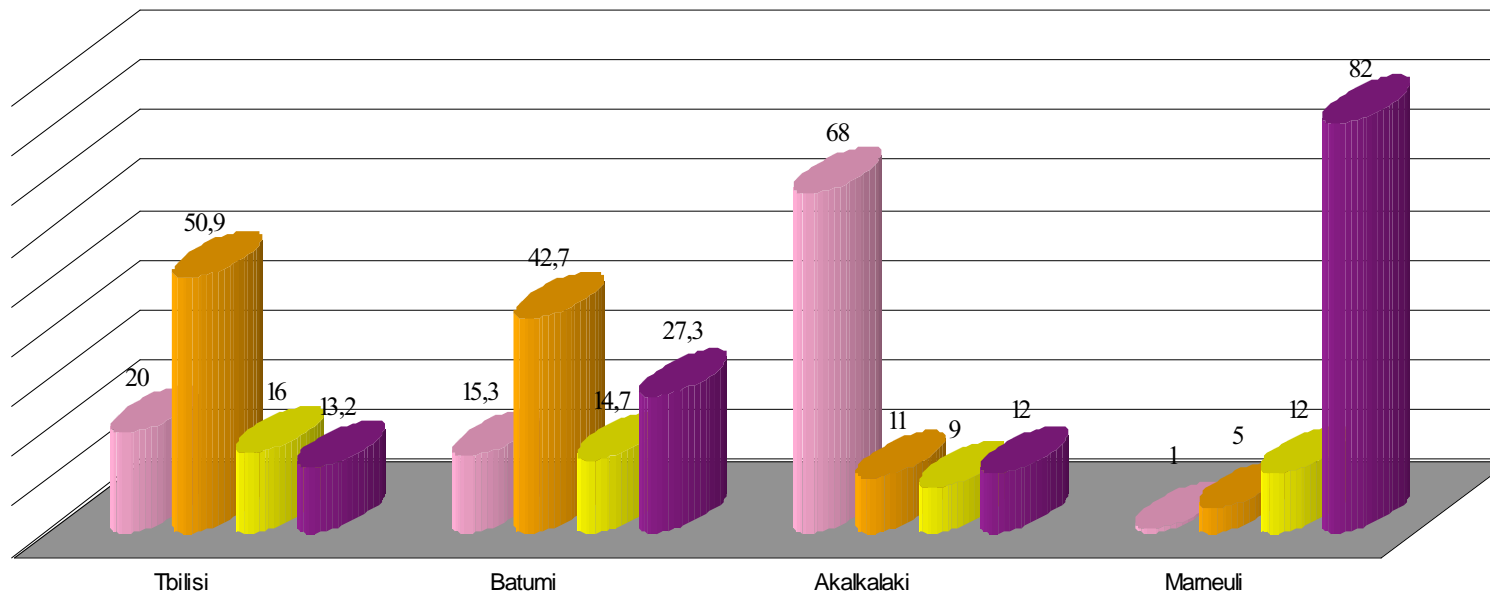
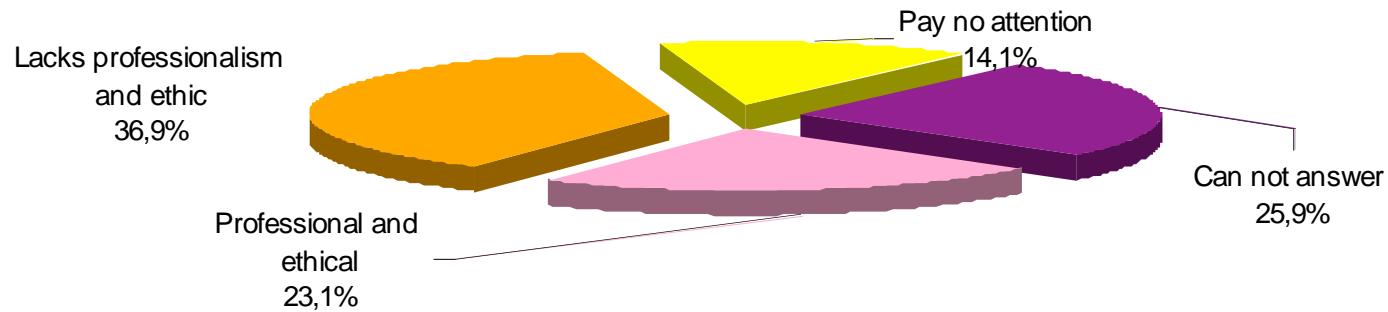
Your relative-acquaintances



Part III

Media Coverage of Police Operation

How would you evaluate media coverage of Police operation?



Do you remember any of the reporting (on Police, Prosecutor's Court) that imposed extremely positive or negative impression on you?

Part One

Number of respondents

	Positive	Negative
All reporting of "Video Patrol"	14	8
`60 minutes~	5	
Impunity of Bekauri and detention of Ramishvili	2	18
Film on Zurab Zhvania on channel 202	1	4
Suicides in Mtkvari	1	
Case on Chakhvadze's wife	1	
Detention of Marek Dudaev	1	
Perished boy and mourning mother	1	1
Facts of peoples' survival	1	
Pupil's raping by a teacher in Kutaisi	1	
Trial on Molashvili case	1	1
Detention of Custom's officers	1	
Detention of Mirckulava	1	

Do you remember any of the reporting (on Police, Prosecutor's Court) that imposed extremely positive or negative impression on you?

Part Two

Number of respondents

	Positive	Negative
Detention of Vova Arutiniani	1	1
Charges brought to Valeri Asatiani	1	
Biased coverage of Zhvania's death		1
Breaking of financial police into Academy of Science		1
A child's raping in an asylum		1
Beating of Gelashvili		1
Detention of Shalikiani		2
Detention of wrestlers		3
Perish of a mother and a child in automobile accident		1
Biased information on detention of custom's officers		1
Disrespect of women (raids in bazaar)		1
Harsh conduct and breaking into flats		6
Reporting on Salome Zurabishvili		1
Ignorance of death of policeman during detention of Arutiniani		1
Assault and battery of employees of law-enforcement structures		1

Do you remember any of the reporting (on Police, Prosecutor's Court) that imposed extremely positive or negative impression on you?

Part One

Number of respondents

	Tbilisi		Batumi		Marneuli
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative
All reporting of "Video Patrol"	11	6	3	2	
`60 minutes~	5				
Impunity of Bekauri and detention of Ramishvili	2	16		2	
Film on Zurab Zhvania on channel 202	1			4	
Suicides in Mtkvari	1				
Case on Chakhvadze's wife	1				
Detention of Marek Dudaev	1				
Different cases of peoples' survival	1				
Pupil's raping by a teacher in Kutaisi	1				
Detention of Custom's officers	1				
Detention of Vova Arutiniani	1			1	
Charges brought to Valeri Asatiani	1				
Perished boy and mourning mother		1		1	
Biased coverage of death of Zhvania		1			

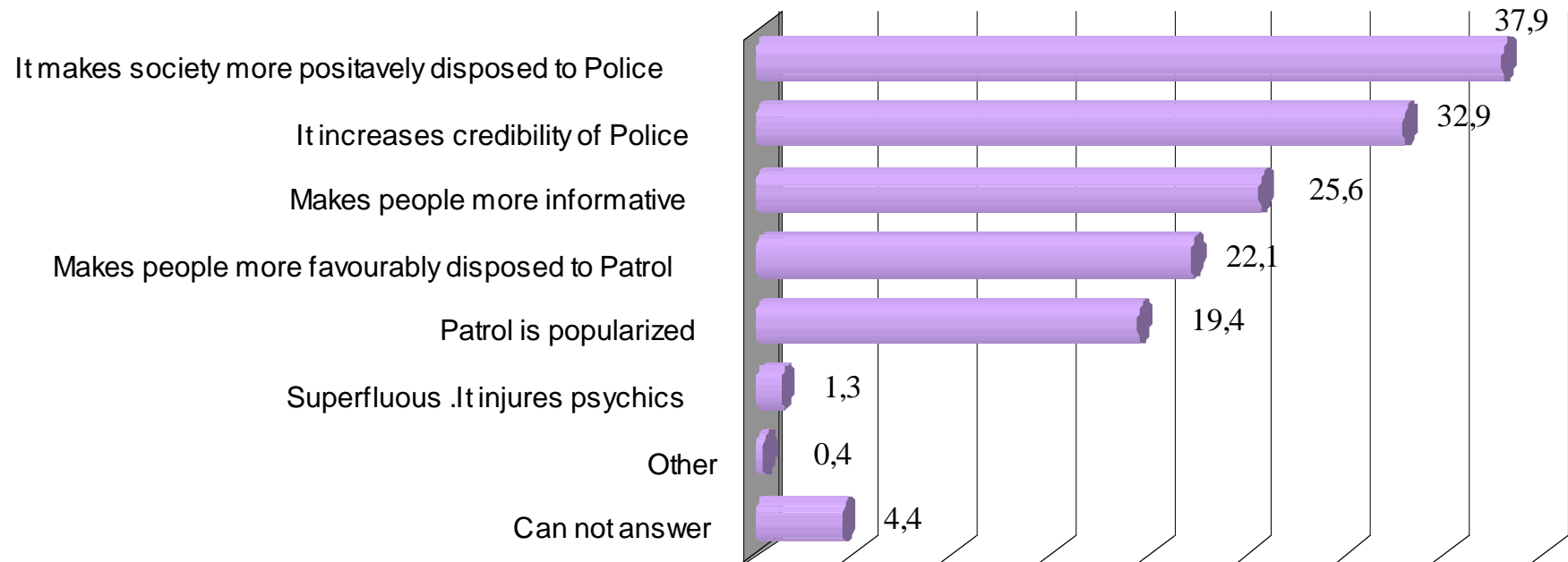
Do you remember any of the reporting (on Police, Prosecutor's Court) that imposed extremely positive or negative impression on you?

Part Two

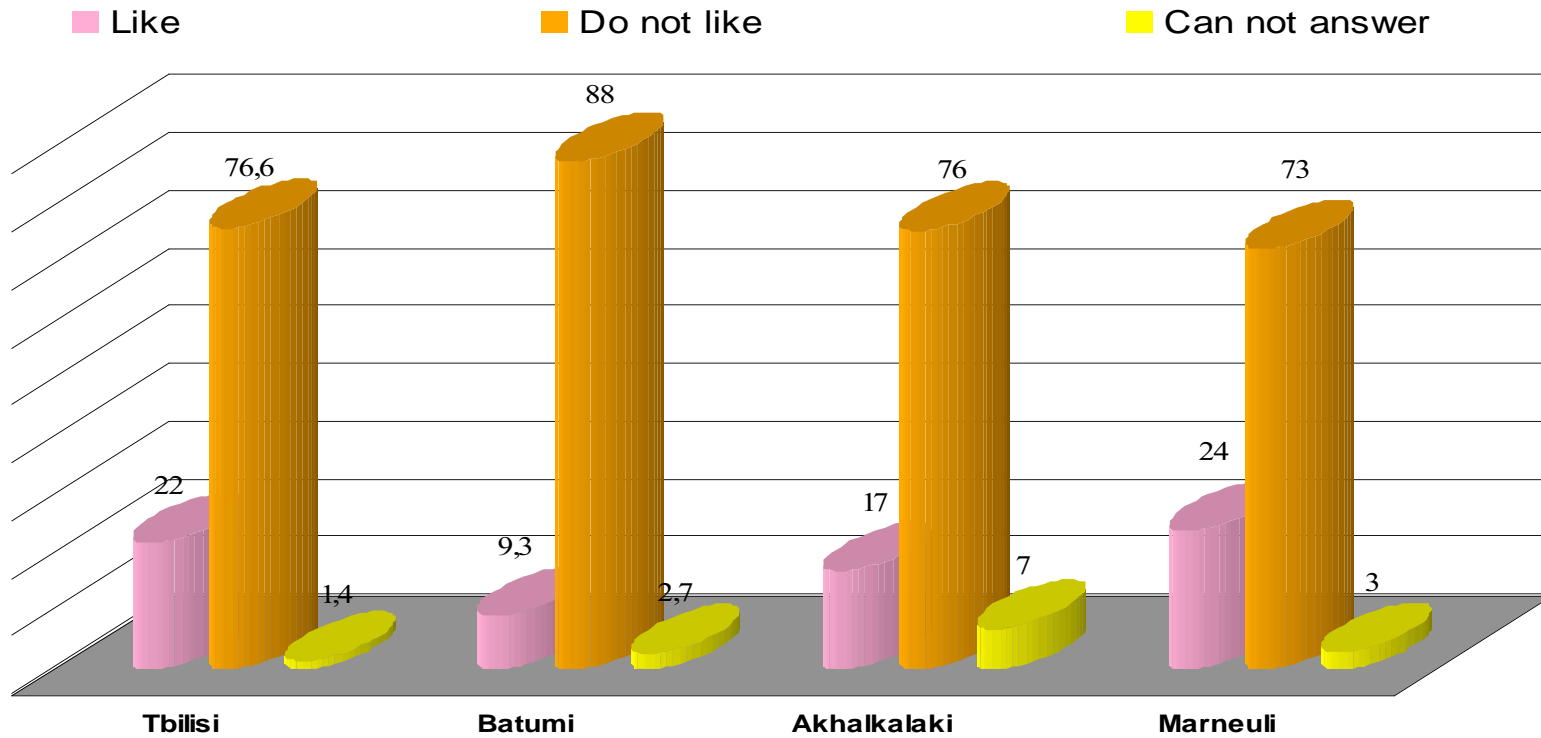
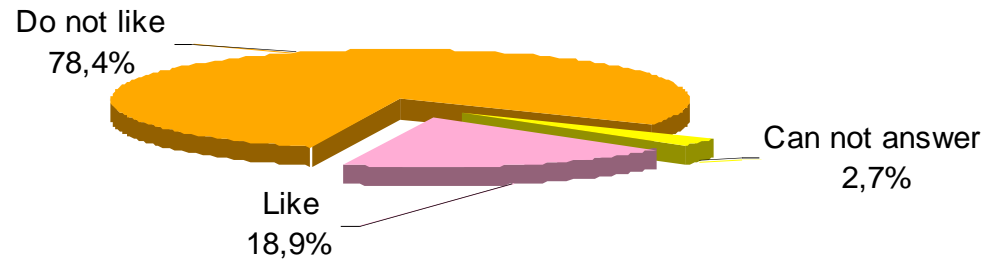
Number of respondents

	Tbilisi		baTumi		marneuli
	dadebiTi	uaryofiTi	dadebiTi	uaryofiTi	uaryofiTi
Breaking of financial police into Academy of Science		1			
A child's raping in an asylum		1			
Beating of Gelashvili		1			
Detention of Shalikiani		1		1	
Trial on Molashvili case		1	1		
Detention of wrestlers		1		1	
Detention of Mirckulava			2		
Biased information on detention of custom's officers				1	
Disrespect of women (raids in bazaar))				1	
Harsh conduct and breaking into flats		1		3	2
Reporting on Salome Zurabishvili				1	
Ignorance of death of policeman during detention of Arutiniani		1			
Assault and battery of employees of law-enforcement structures				1	

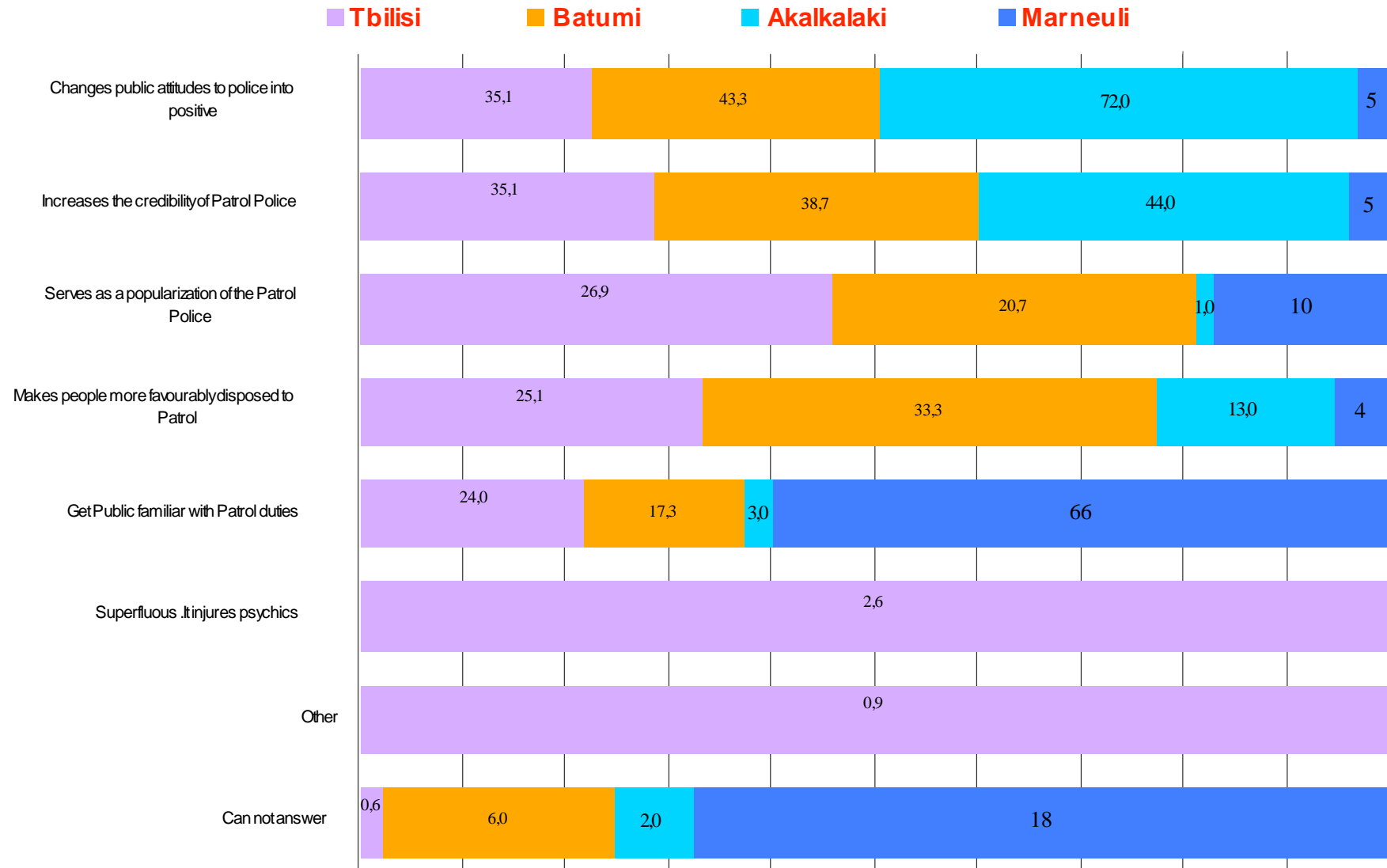
What is the role of daily media coverage of Patrol operation?



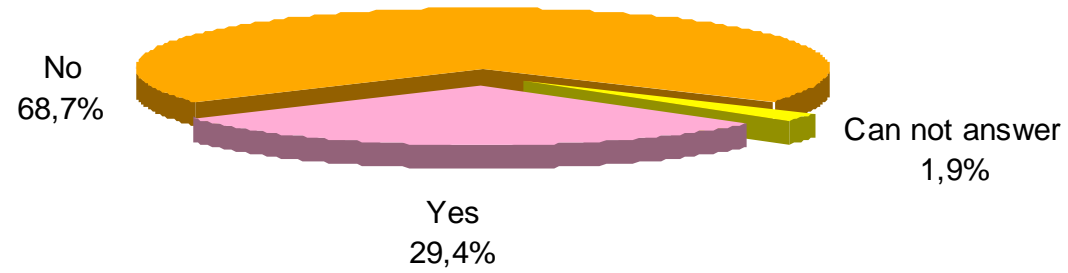
How would you evaluate the fact when a citizen is shown on TV before trial?



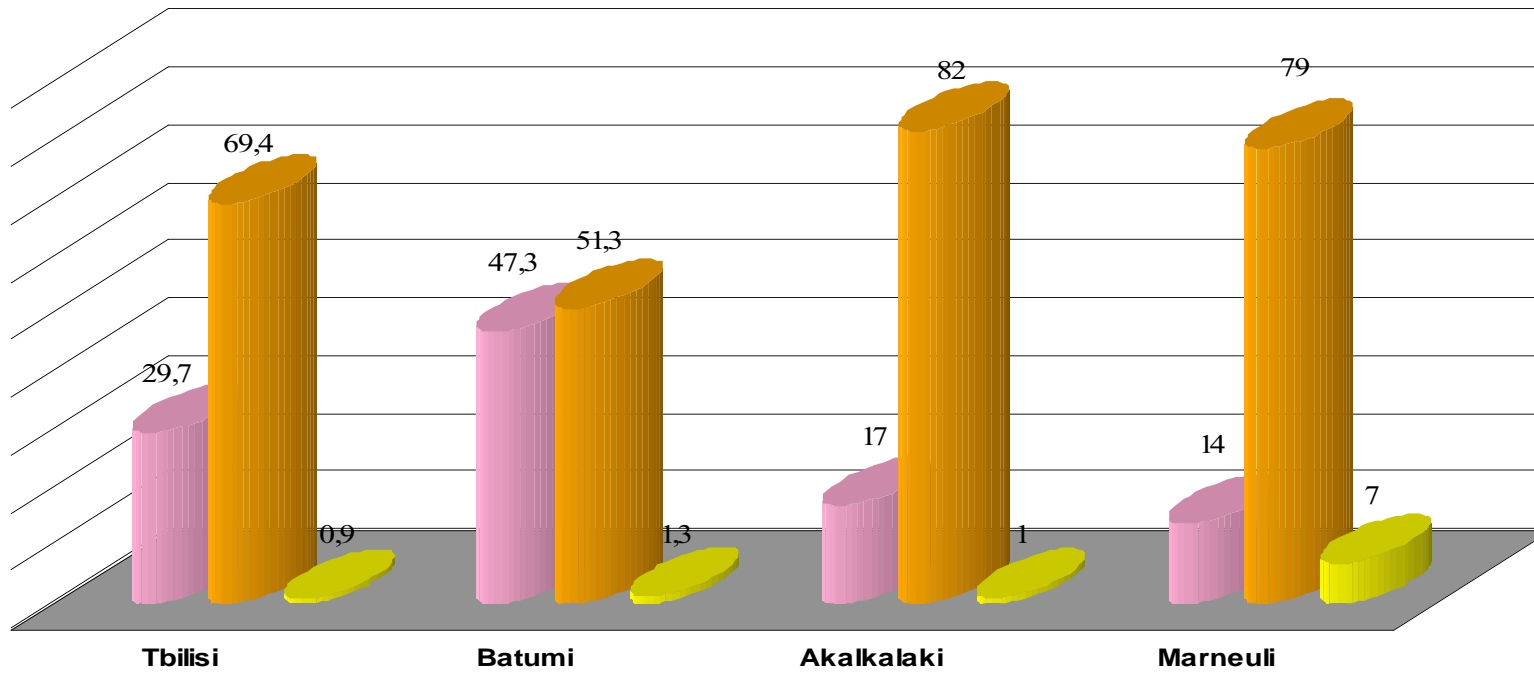
What is the role of daily media coverage of Patrol operation?



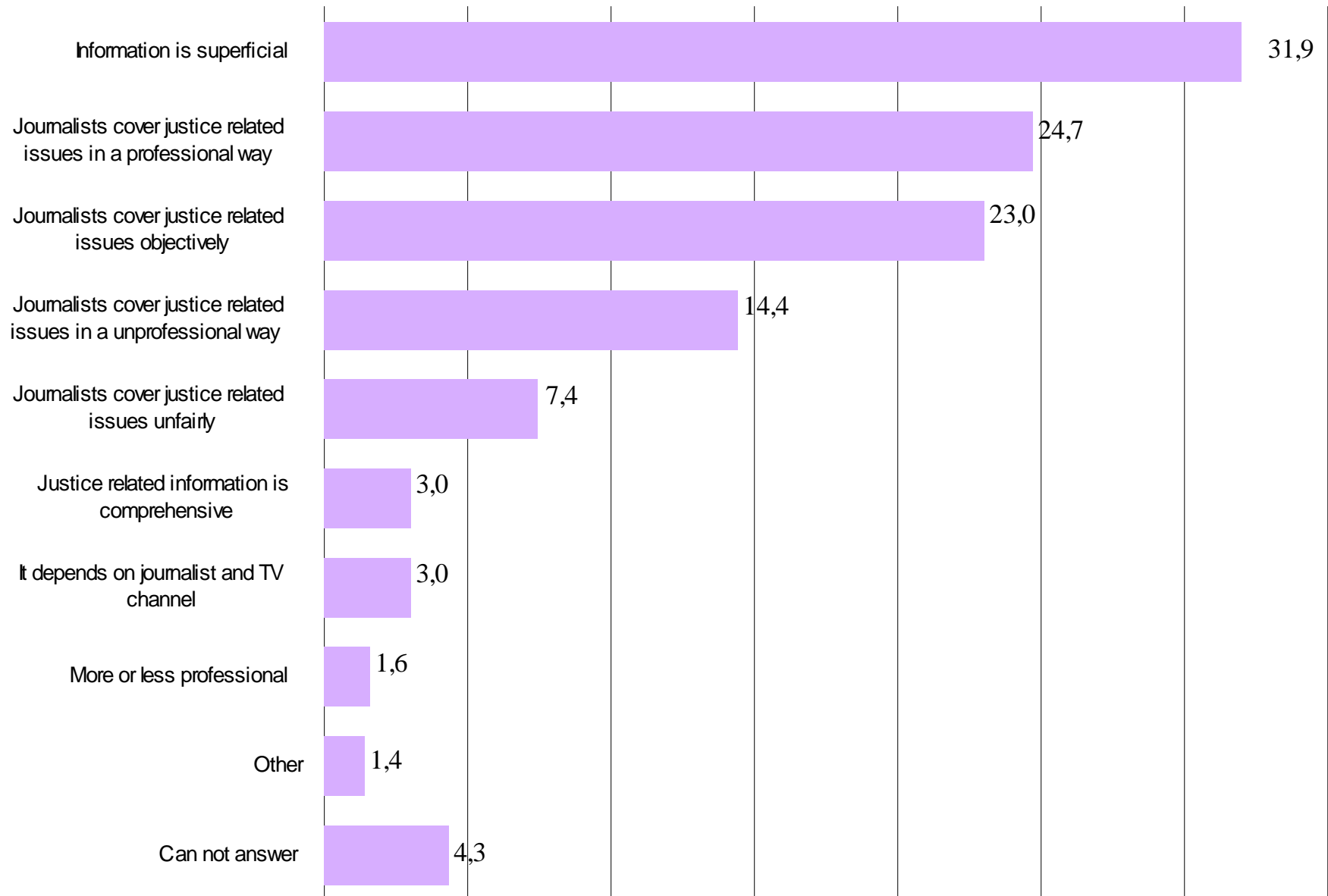
Do you lack justice related information



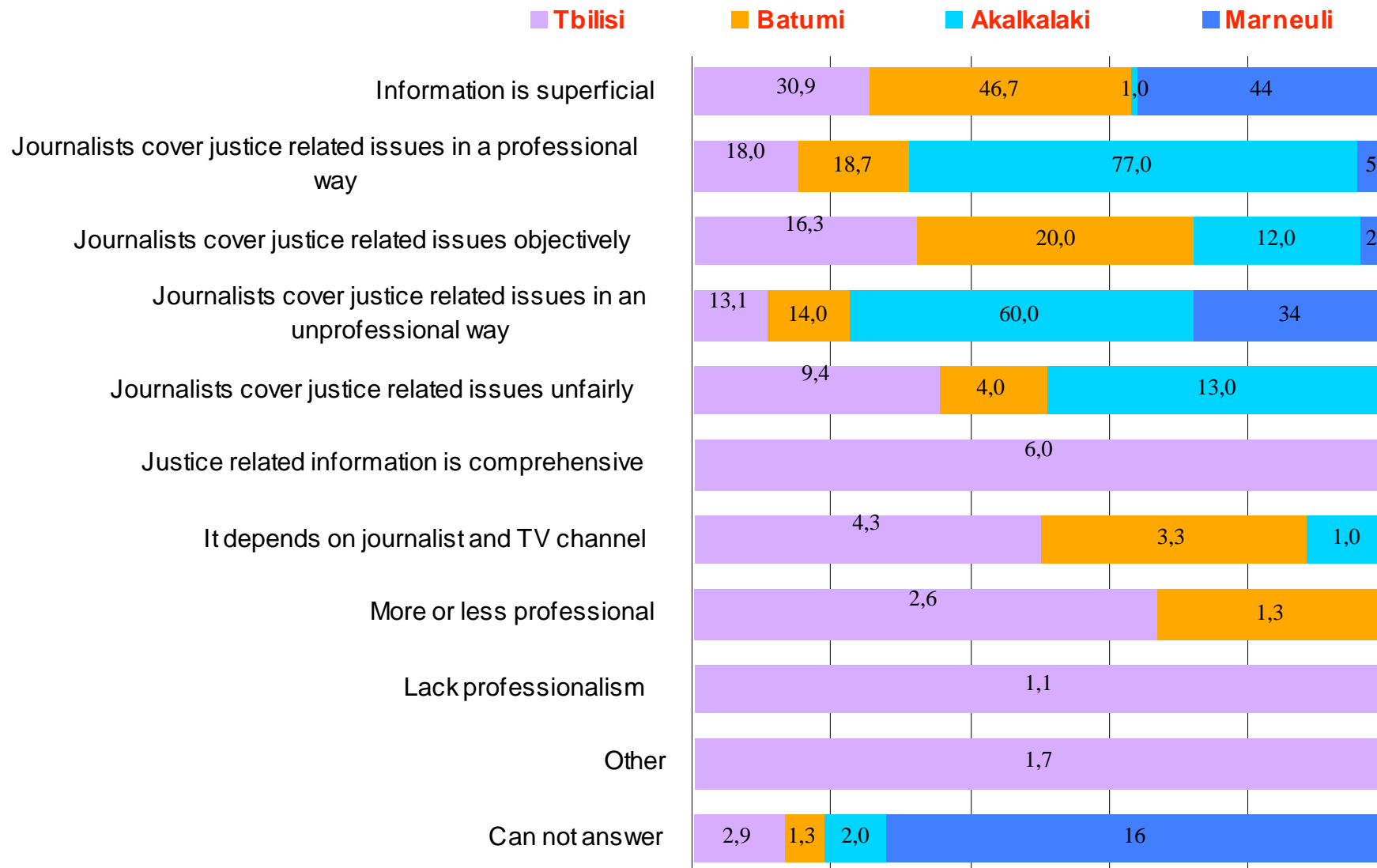
■ Yes
 ■ No
 ■ Can not answer



How would you evaluate the professionalism of the journalisms covering the justice related issues?

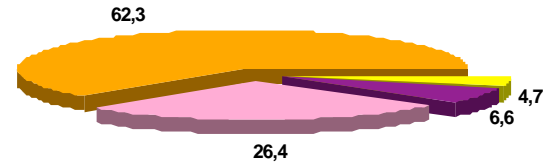


How would you evaluate the professionalism of the journalisms covering the justice related issues?

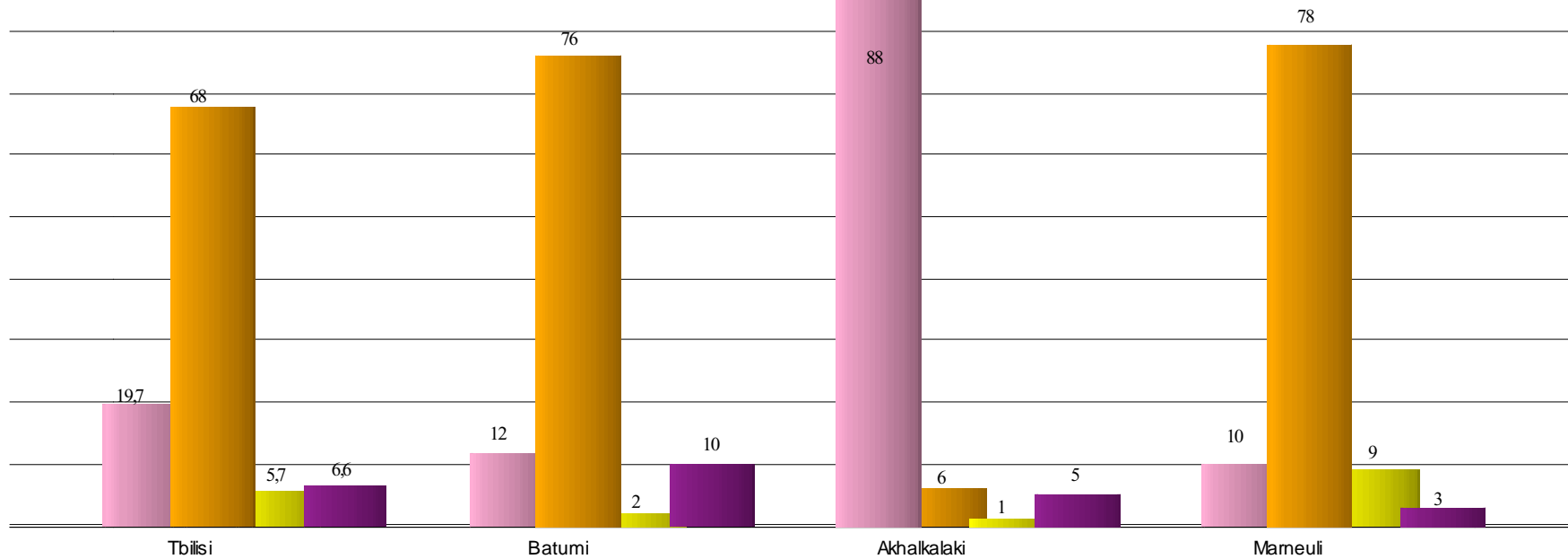


How would you evaluate the citizens' identification against their will

- Yes
- No
- If detained culprits are not identified the program would not be interesting
- No concrete opinion

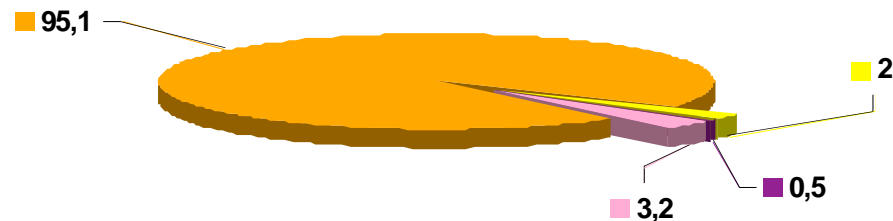


- Yes
- No
- If detained culprits are not identified the program would not be interesting
- No concrete opinion



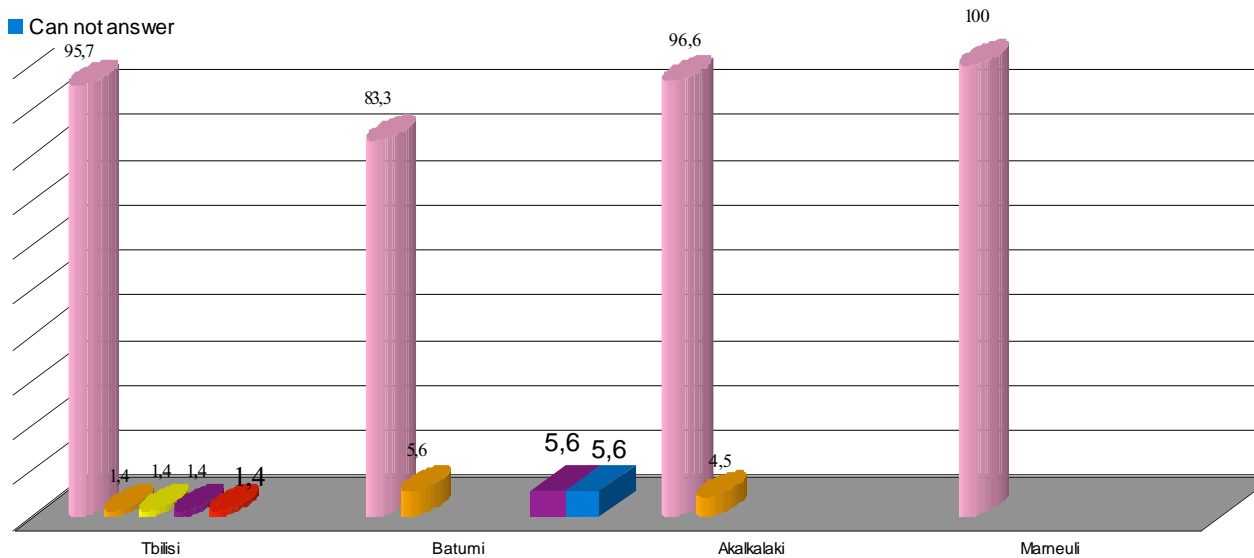
Why do you think so?

■ Presumption of innocence is infringed
 ■ Culprits should be identified
 ■ Other
 ■ Can not answer



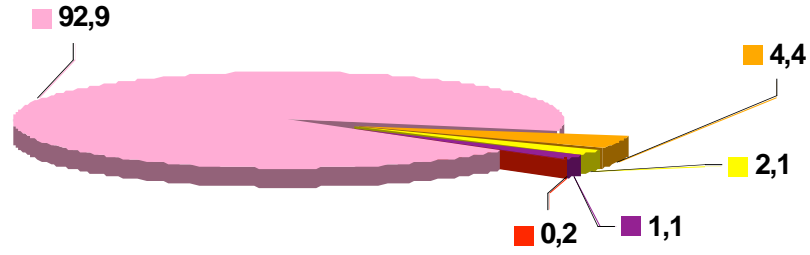
Respondents who think that detained culprits should be identified even against their will 26.4% of the surveyed

■ Culprits should be identified
 ■ Presumption of innocence is infringed
■ It makes Patrol operation more interesting
 ■ These facts inform us about Patrol operation
■ Other potential culprits would not dare to commit crime
 ■ Human rights are violated
■ Can not answer



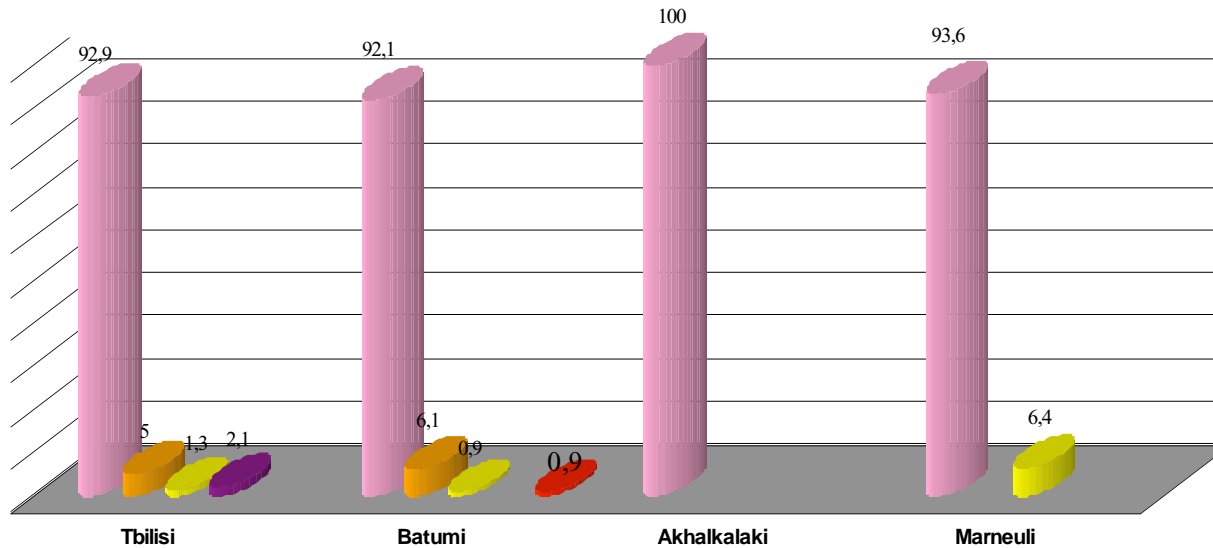
Why do you think so?

- Presumption of innocence is infringed
- Human rights are violated
- Culprits should be identified
- Other
- Can not answer

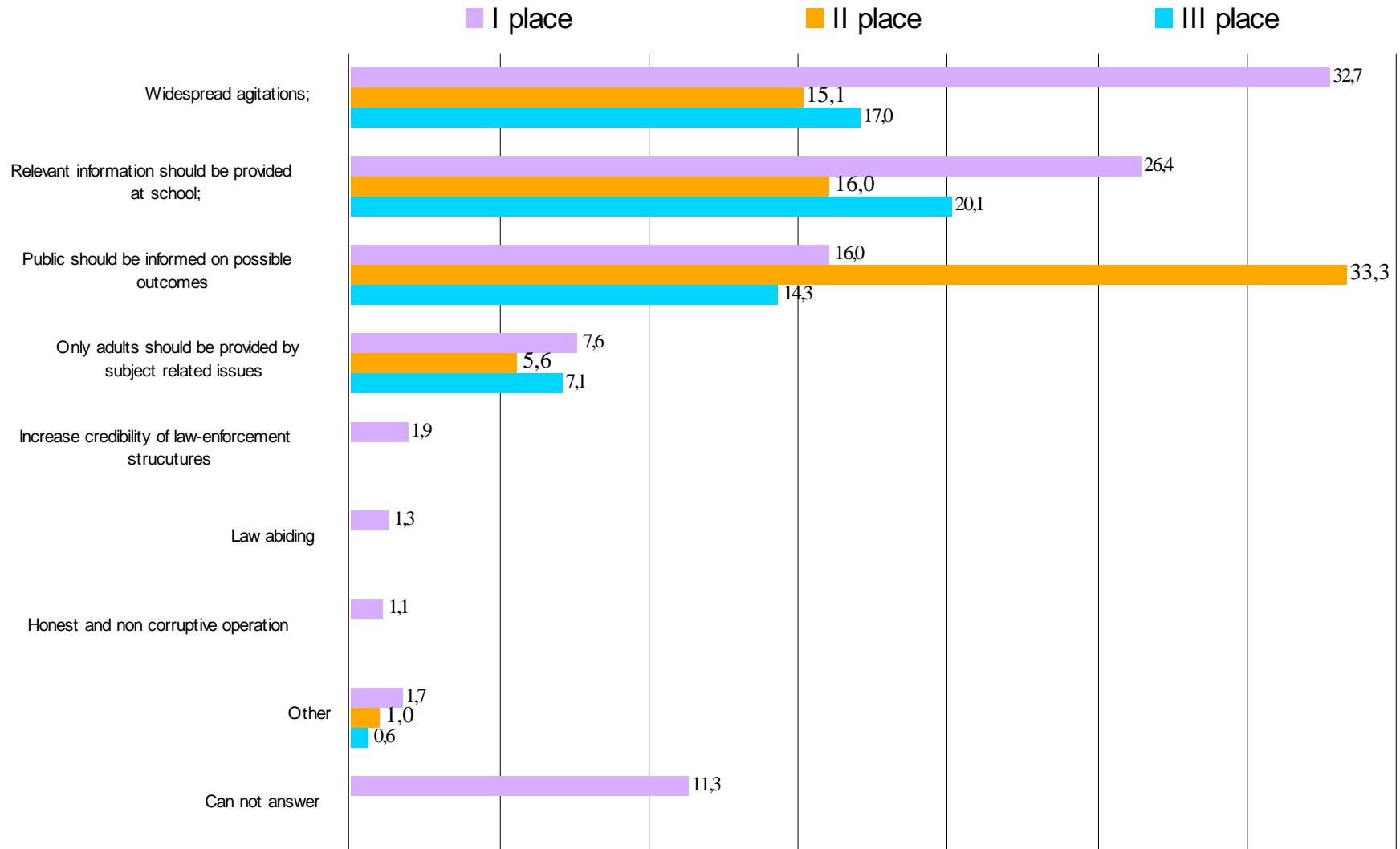


Respondents who do not think that detained culprits should be identified even against their will
62.3% of the surveyed

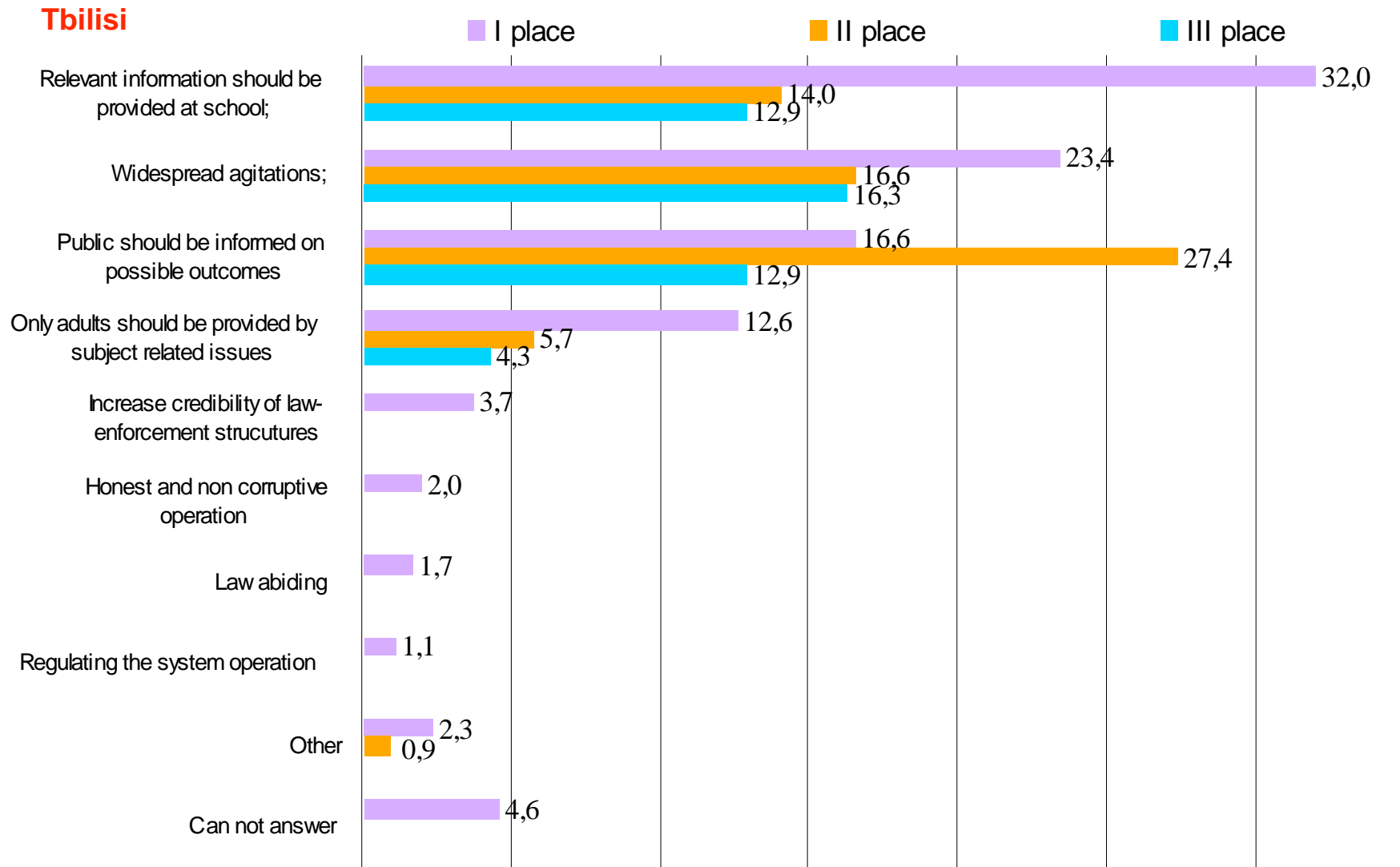
- Presumption of innocence is infringed
- Human rights are violated
- Culprits should be identified
- Other
- Can not answer



Which of the followings would contribute to right Patrol –Police relations?

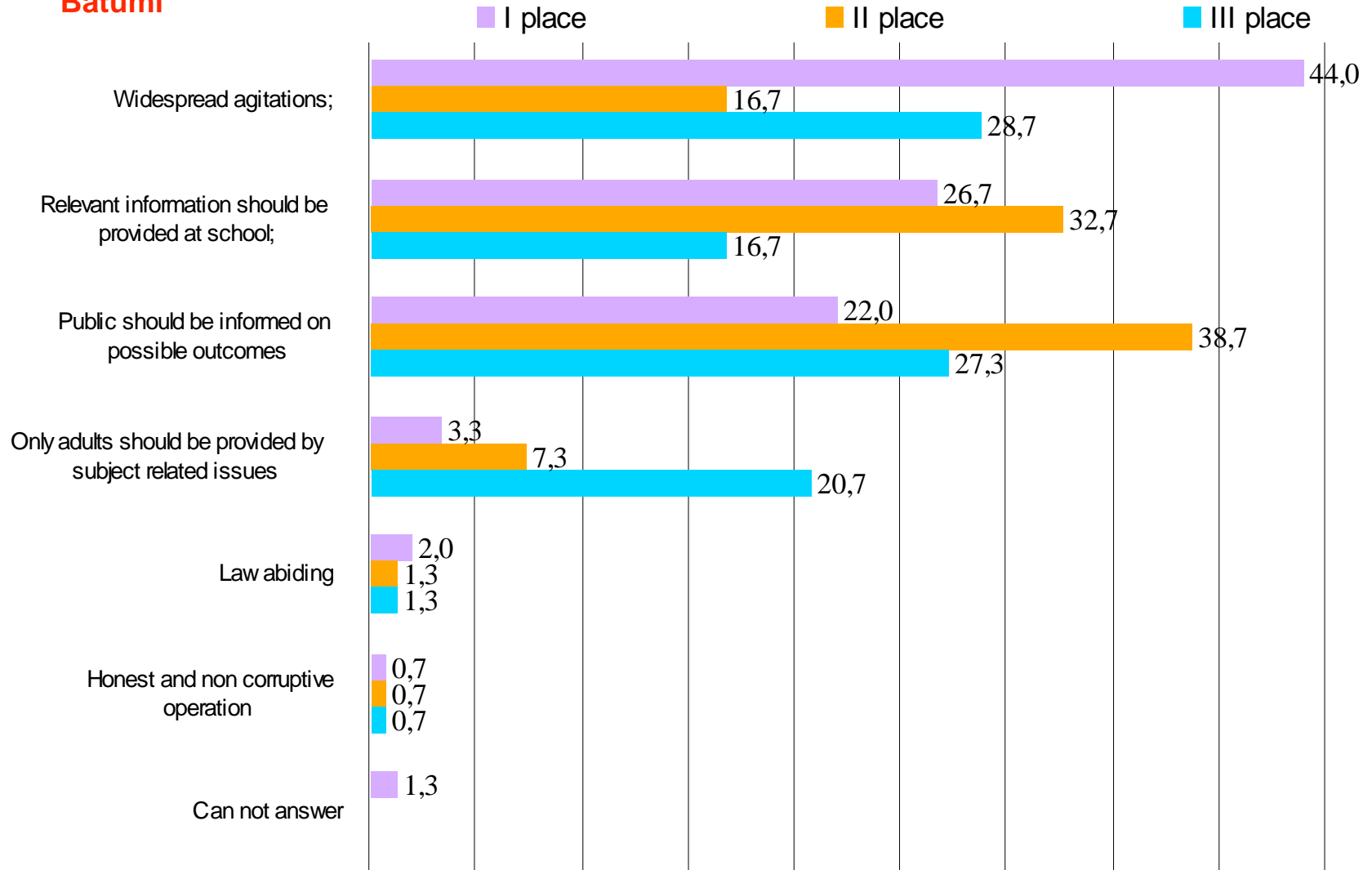


Which of the followings would contribute to right Patrol –Police relations?



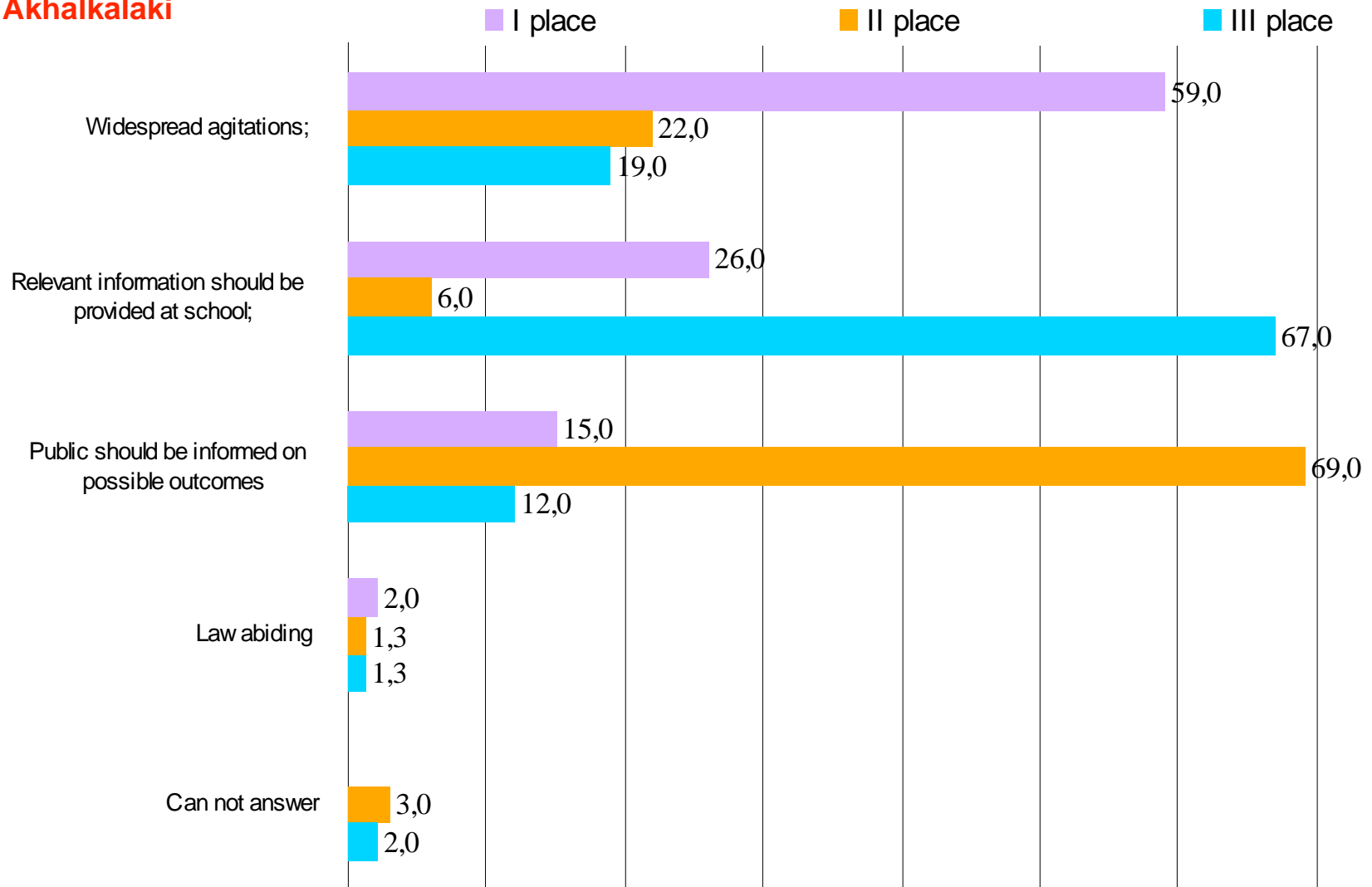
Which of the followings would contribute to right Patrol –Police relations?

Batumi

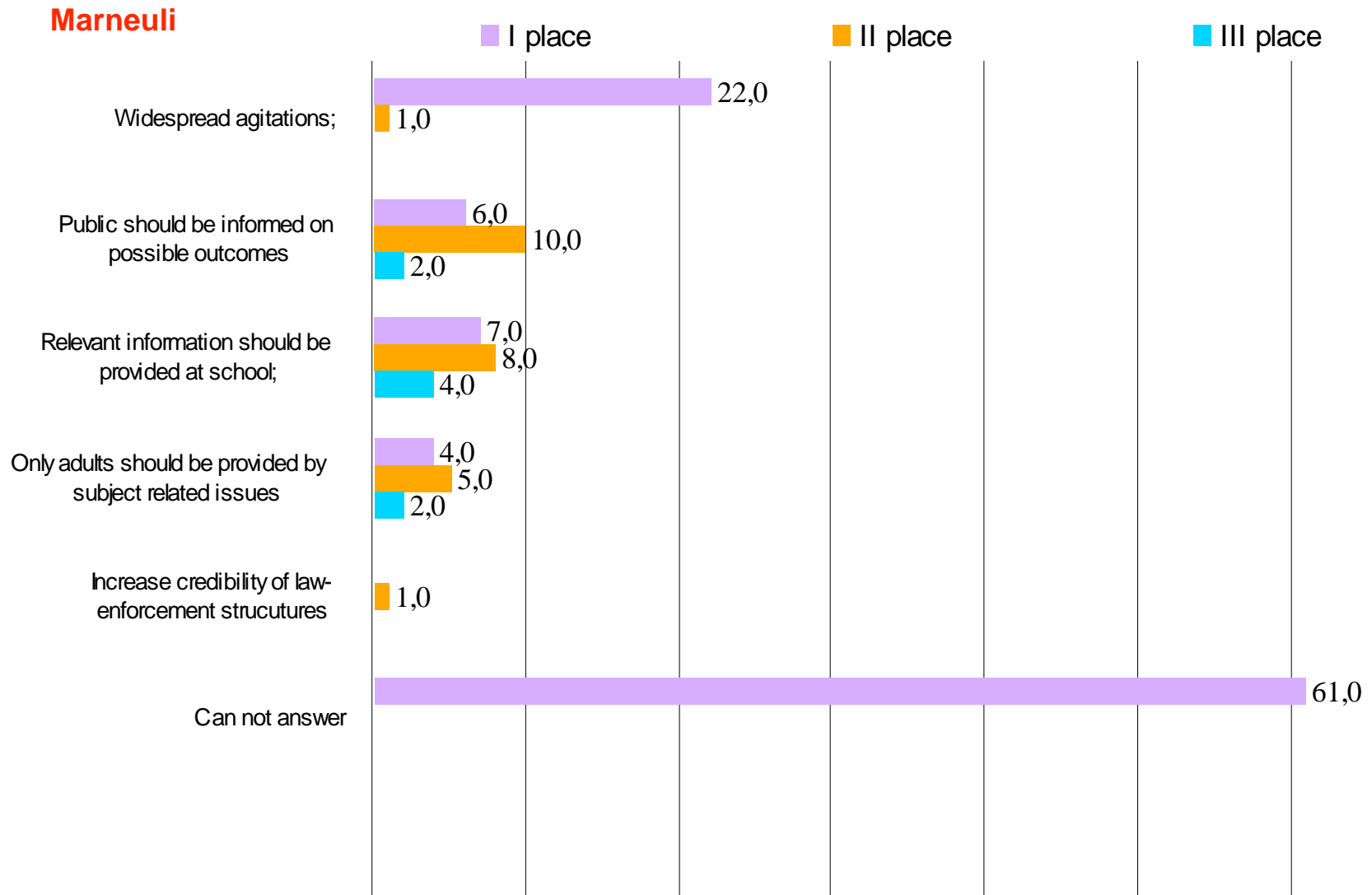


Which of the followings would contribute to right Patrol –Police relations?

Akhalkalaki

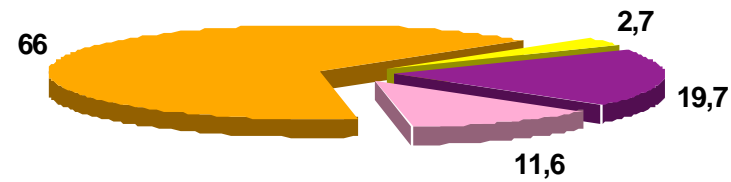


Which of the followings would contribute to right Patrol –Police relations?

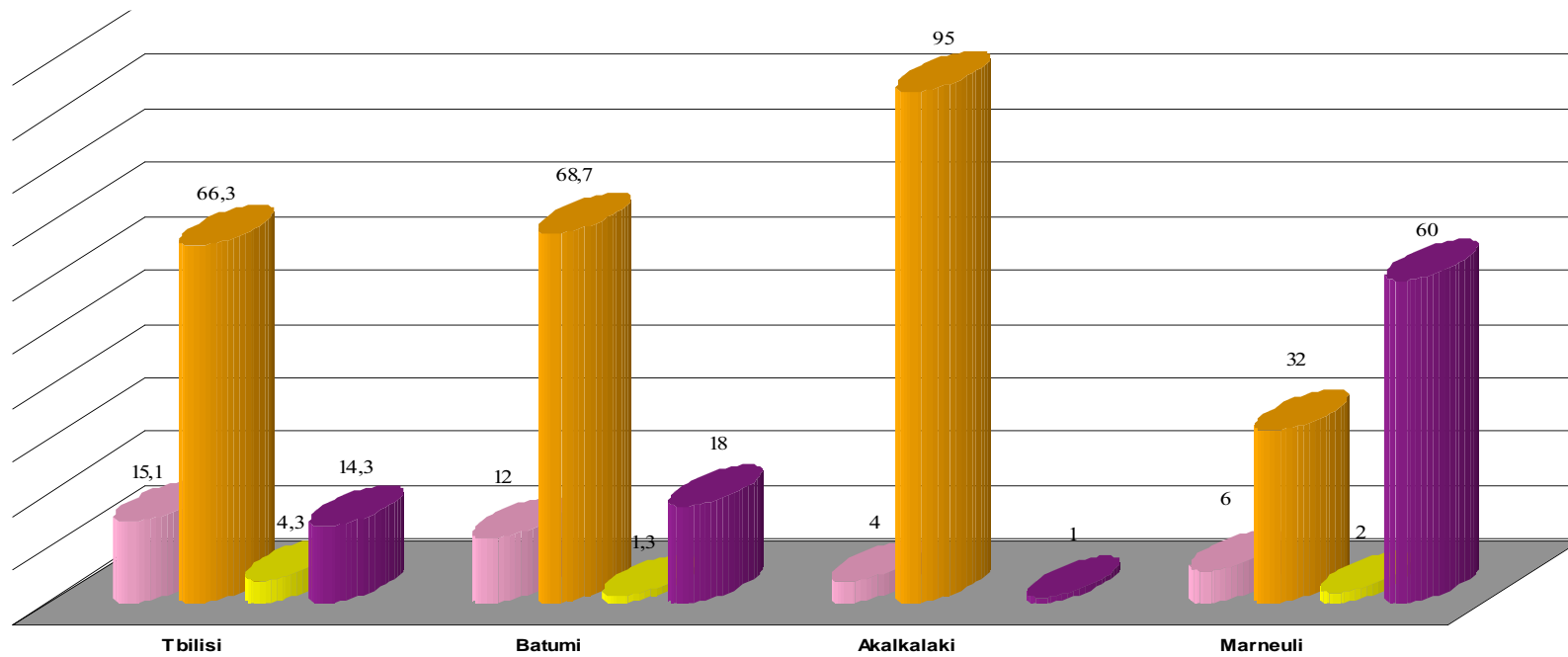


In your opinion, how objectively Patrol Police operation is covered by media?

Entirely objectively More or less objectively Absolutely unfairly D/K

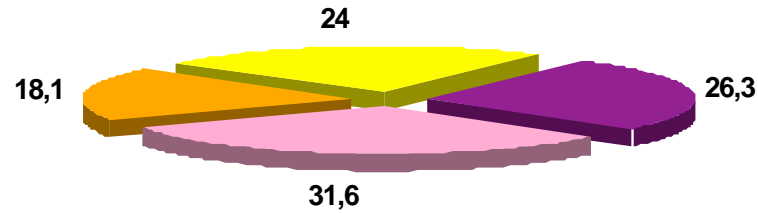


Entirely objectively More or less objectively Absolutely unfairly D/K

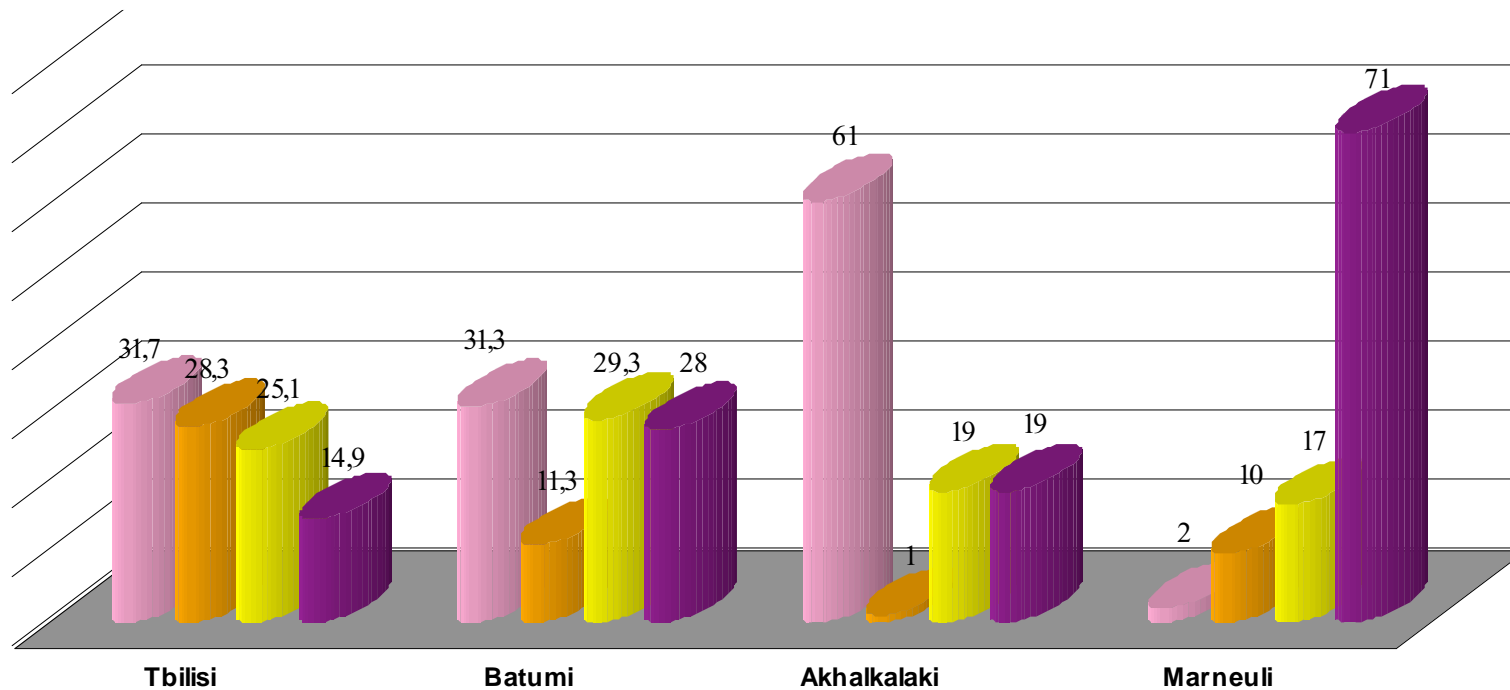


In your opinion, does Video Patrol consider interests of the citizens?

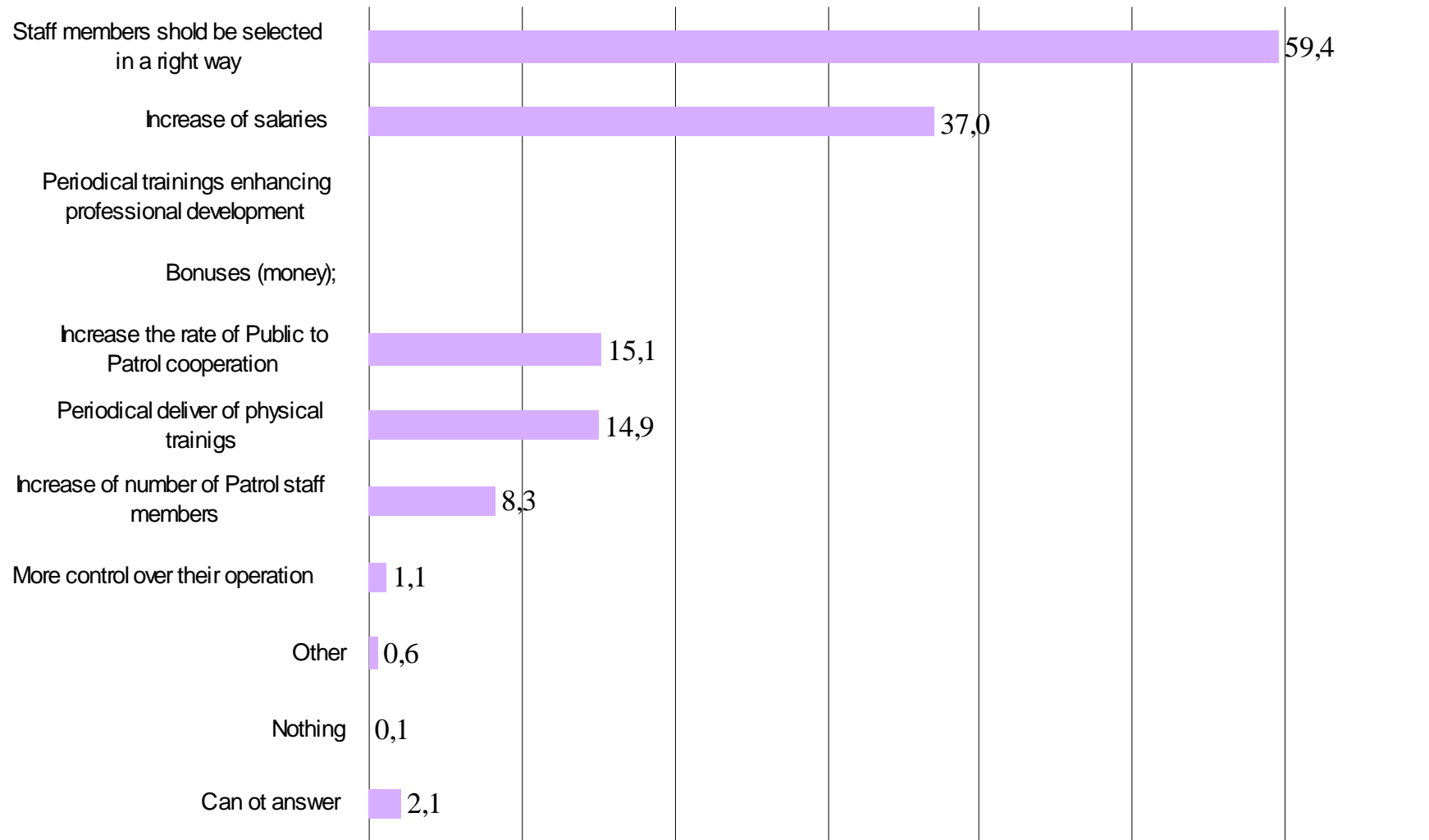
■ Considers
 ■ Does not consider
 ■ Have no concrete opinion
 ■ Can not answer



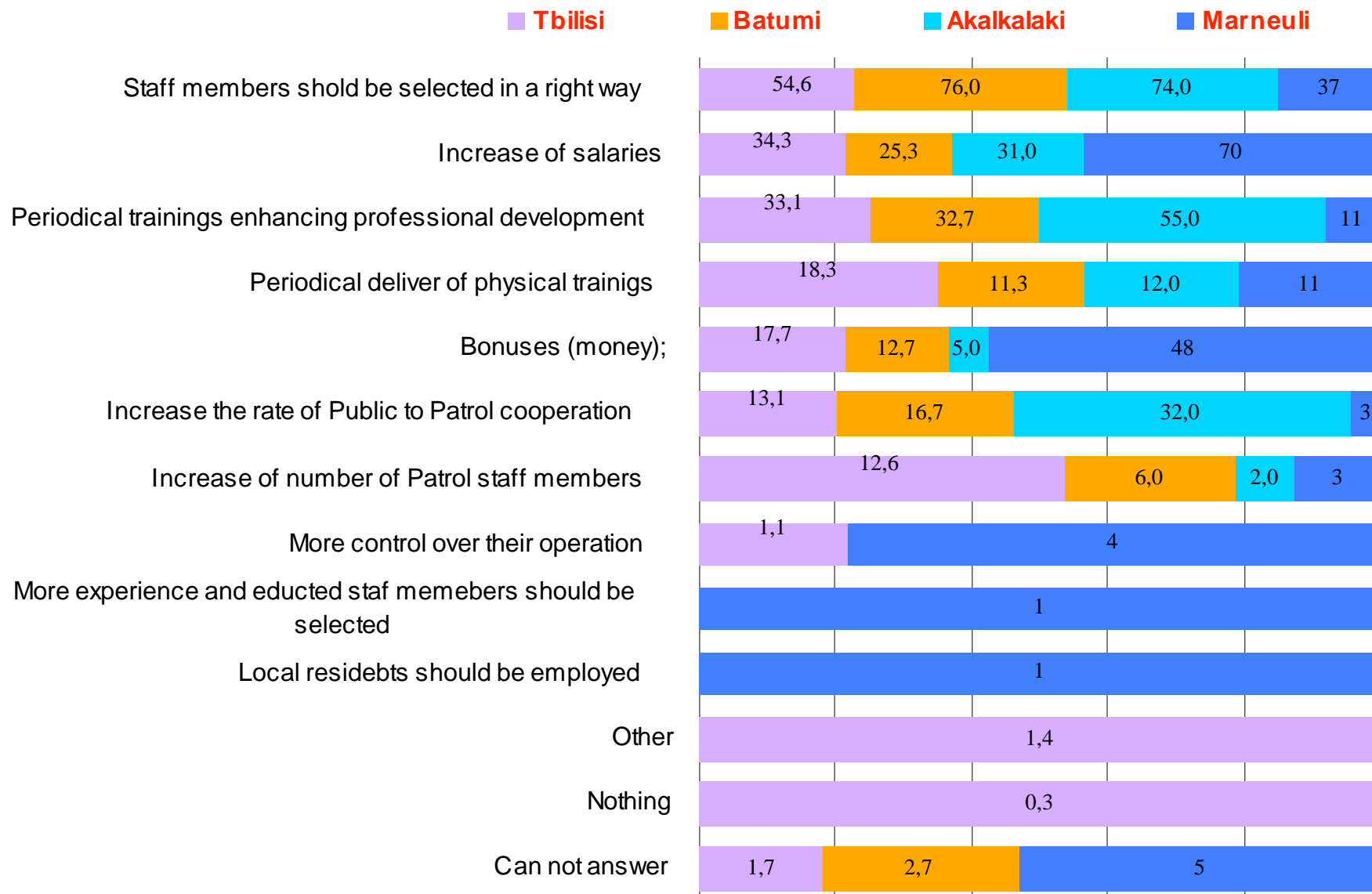
■ Considers
 ■ Can not answer
 ■ Have no concrete opinion
 ■ Can not answer



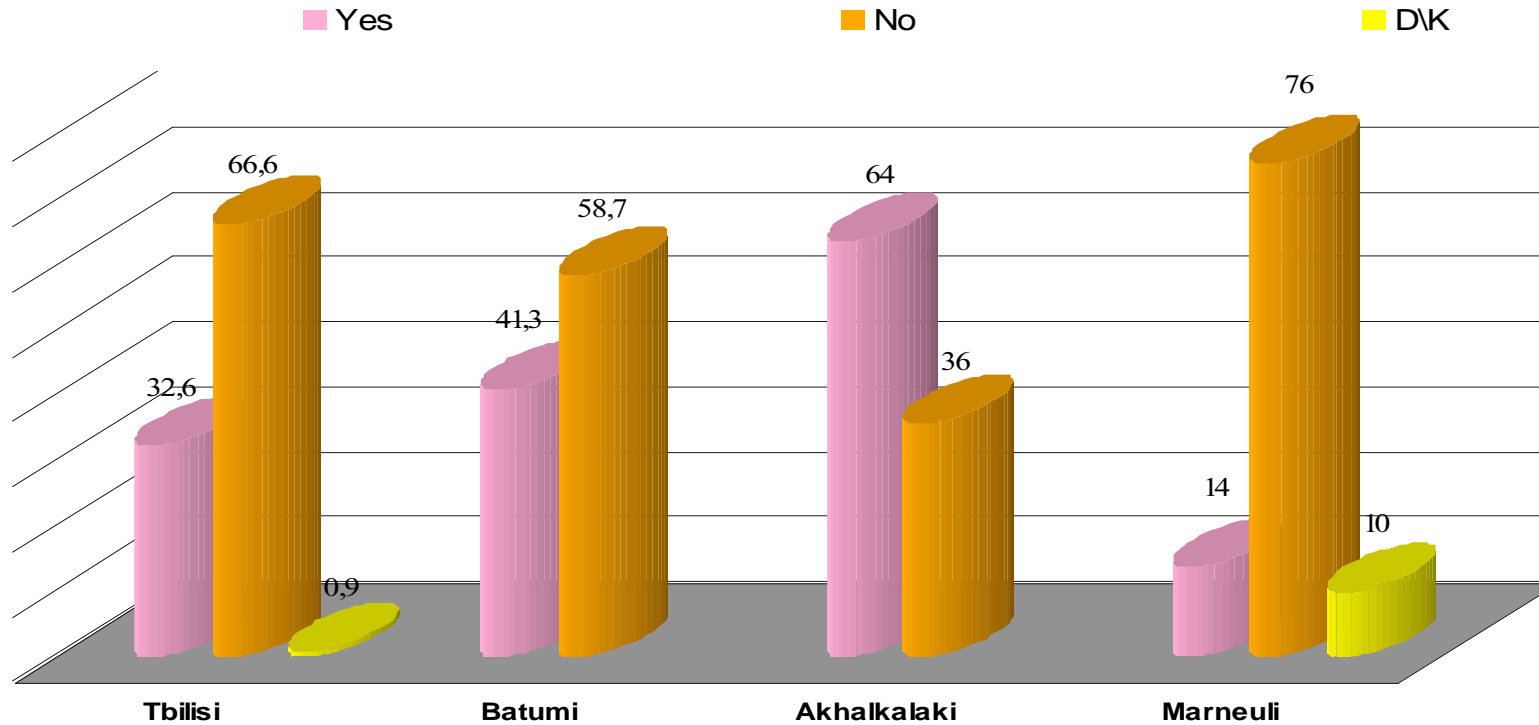
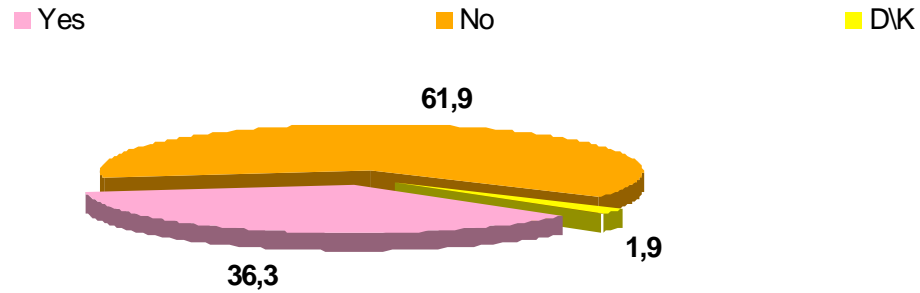
In your opinion, what can be additional benefits\actions for better performance of operation?



In your opinion, what can be additional benefits\actions for better performance of operation?

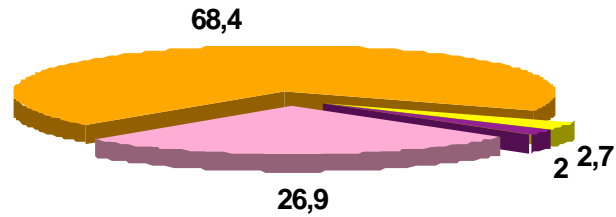


Do you think that women Patrol could be more In quantity than nowadays?

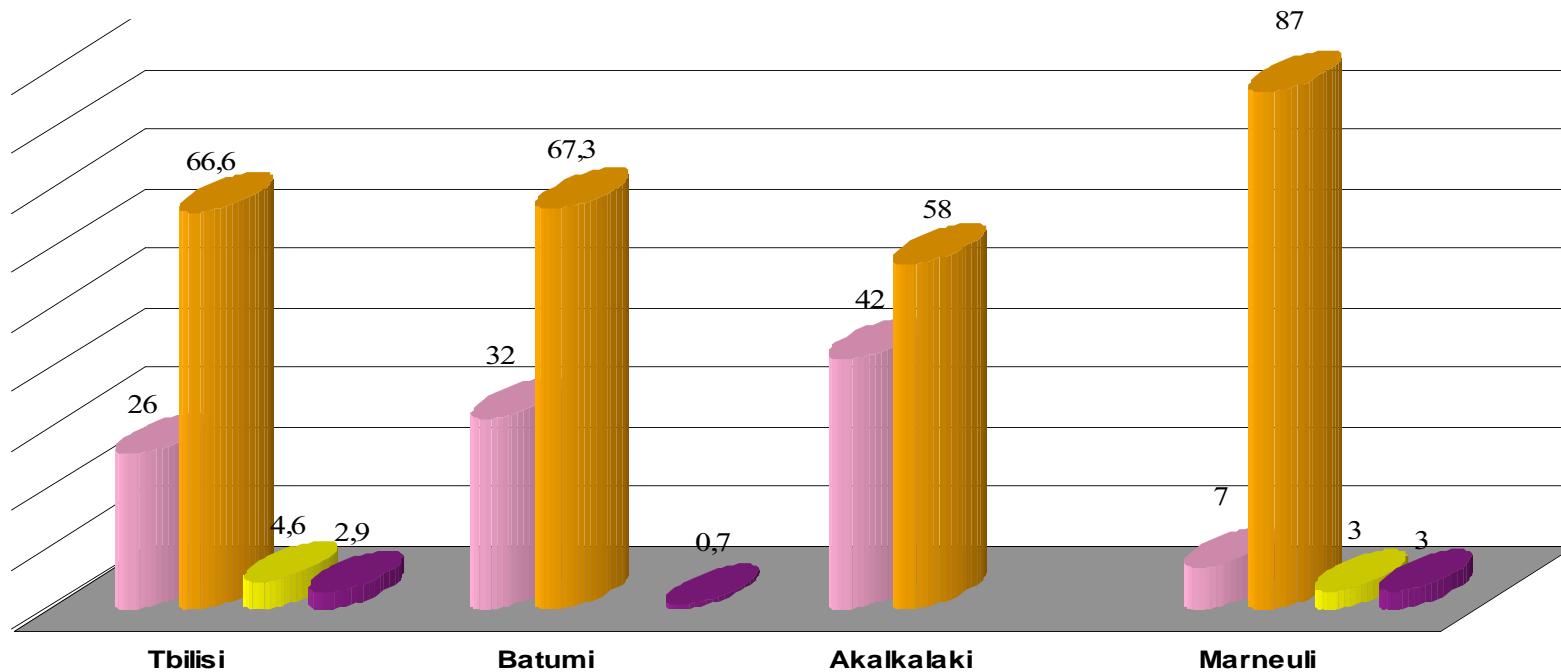


In case you have some problem whom you would be more outspoken-to woman Patrol or man Patrol?

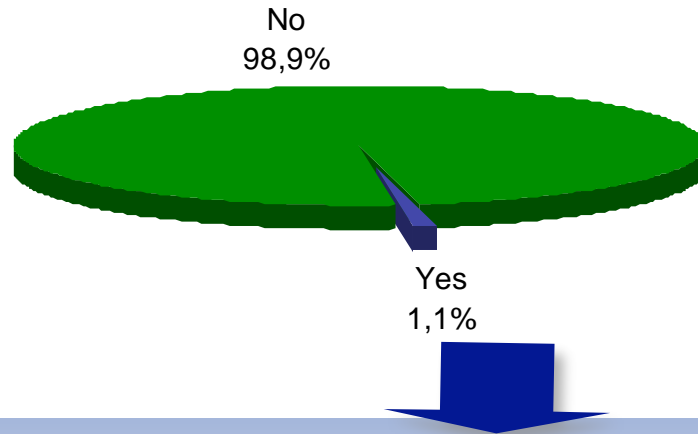
■ Woman Patrol
 ■ Man Patrol
 ■ Both
 ■ Can not answer



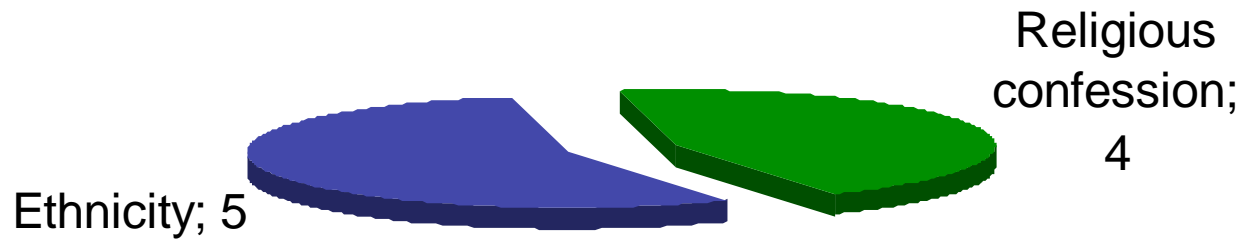
■ Woman Patrol
 ■ Man Patrol
 ■ Both
 ■ Can not answer



Have you ever heard of the fact that a person faced ethnicity, religious confessional, sexual orientation related problem while applying to enroll in a Patrol?

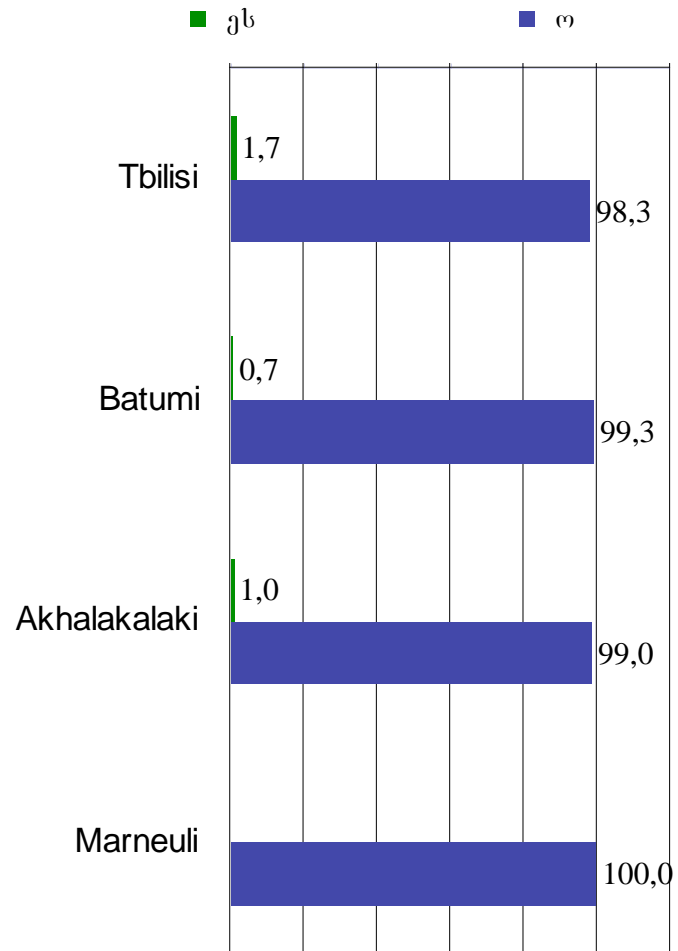


What was the problem related with?



Number of respondents

Have you ever heard of the fact that a person was faces ethnicity, religious confessional, sexual orientation problem while applying to enroll in a Patrol?



What was the problem related with?

■ Ethnicity ■ Religious Confession

