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Analytical Services Group

**Perceptions of Organised Crime and
Human Trafficking in Northern Ireland:
Findings from the October 2016
Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey**

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Summary of Findings

Organised Crime and Paramilitarism

- ◆ A fifth of respondents (20.1%) stated that they felt that organised crime was very widespread throughout Northern Ireland, 24.8% stated that it was widespread, 45.2% stated that it was fairly widespread, 9.7% thought it was not widespread and 0.1% stated that organised crime does not occur in Northern Ireland.
- ◆ 91.5% of respondents stated that drug dealing was one of the main types of crimes they associated with organised crime in Northern Ireland.
- ◆ Overall, 49.6% strongly agreed and 42.1% agreed that the proceeds of any one form of organised crime may ultimately contribute towards other forms of organised crime.
- ◆ Of all respondents asked, 83.2% stated that 'Yes' they believed there was a link between organised crime and ongoing paramilitary activity.
- ◆ 89.2% stated 'Violence' was a type of harm associated with organised crime
- ◆ When respondents were asked their perceptions of the impact of organised crime, personally and within the community, 47.8% stated 'fear in the community'.
- ◆ 97.8% of respondents stated that the 'PSNI' had a role in tackling organised crime. When asked about the role that the public can play in tackling organised crime, 73.9% stated that they can 'report to the police', 55.3% stated 'contact Crimestoppers' and 48.8% stated that they could 'refuse to purchase counterfeit or illicit goods or services'.
- ◆ 60.0% stated 'fear' prevented people from reporting an incident or suspected incident.

Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

- ◆ Overall, 5.6% of respondents stated that they felt that human trafficking and modern slavery was very widespread throughout Northern Ireland, 14.6% that it was widespread and 39.7% fairly widespread, 35.5% not widespread and 4.6% that it did not occur.
- ◆ 84.6% of respondents stated 'sexual exploitation', 71.7% stated 'forced labour' and 60.6% stated 'forced begging' were types of exploitation occurring in Northern Ireland.
- ◆ Just over a quarter (26.8%) stated that they would recognise signs of human trafficking and modern slavery.

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1. Introduction

1.1 The focus of this publication

The Fresh Start Agreement of 17 November 2015 followed ten weeks of cross-party talks at Stormont House between the Northern Ireland Executive and the UK and Irish Governments. One of the key aims of the talks was to address the issue and impact of continued paramilitary activity in Northern Ireland.

Section A of the Agreement sets out a number of commitments to tackle paramilitarism, criminality and organised crime, in response to which the Executive established an independent Three Person Panel to provide recommendations for the disbandment of paramilitary groups. The Executive published its action plan on *tackling paramilitary activity, criminality and organised crime* in July 2016.

The Department of Justice is leading on the implementation and co-ordination of the Executive action plan. Included within this is a commitment to develop a public awareness campaign, entitled ‘End the Harm’, which was launched on December 5th 2016. The aim of this campaign is:

- ◆ To highlight the harm caused by organised crime and paramilitarism;
- ◆ To raise awareness of types of organised crime and its links to paramilitarism (where applicable);
- ◆ To engage the public in their own role in tackling organised crime and promote a sense of personal responsibility to feed into support for the police and justice agencies and promote a “culture of lawfulness”.

In order to assess the impact of this programme of work, and the campaign, public attitudes towards such behaviours have been gathered via the October 2016 Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey and are presented in the following bulletin. Responses to this survey were collected prior to the campaign launch and will act as a baseline. It is planned to rerun this survey in October 2017 in an attempt to assess if and how attitudes have changed.

The survey also provided an opportunity to baseline public awareness of and attitudes to modern slavery and human trafficking. Again, the survey responses will help us to assess the impact of activities to raise public awareness in Northern Ireland of these under-reported organised crime types as well as informing future awareness activities.

1.2 About the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey

The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey is conducted several times each year by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The survey is designed to provide a snapshot of the behaviour, lifestyle and views of a representative sample of people in Northern Ireland. Further information on sample selection can be found in the [Technical Annex](#) section.

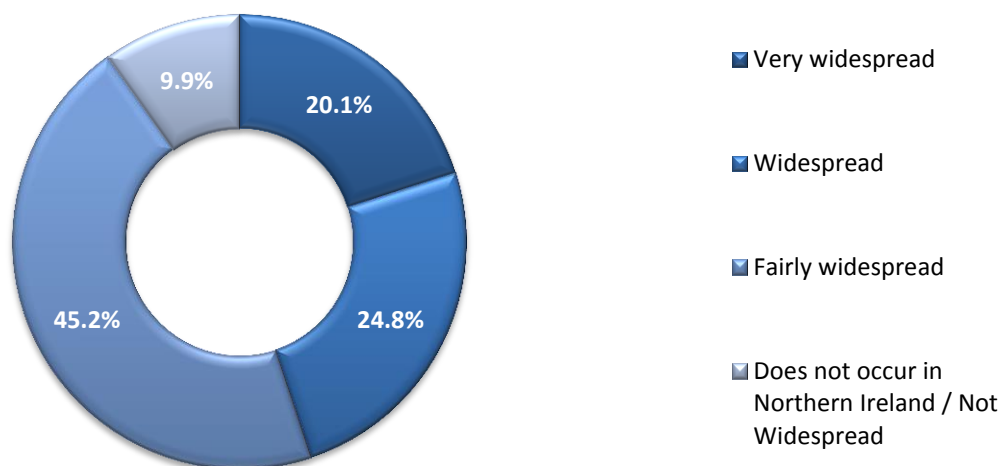
The survey comprises two distinct parts: core questions about the respondents and their individual circumstances; and, a variety of mainly attitudinal questions commissioned by clients. This allows, where appropriate, for responses to the survey to be broken down by a variety of key demographic characteristics.

2. Organised Crime and Paramilitarism

2.1 Perceptions of the organised crime in Northern Ireland

[Table A1](#) shows survey respondents' perceptions of how widespread the problem of organised crime is in Northern Ireland. A fifth of respondents (20.1%) stated that they felt that organised crime was very widespread throughout Northern Ireland, 24.8% felt that it was widespread and 45.2% stated that it was fairly widespread. Of the remaining respondents, 9.7% thought it was not widespread and 0.1% stated that organised crime does not occur in Northern Ireland. ([Table A1](#); Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Perceptions of how widespread the problem of organised crime is in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

[Table A1](#) also shows the responses to this question broken down by various demographic categories.

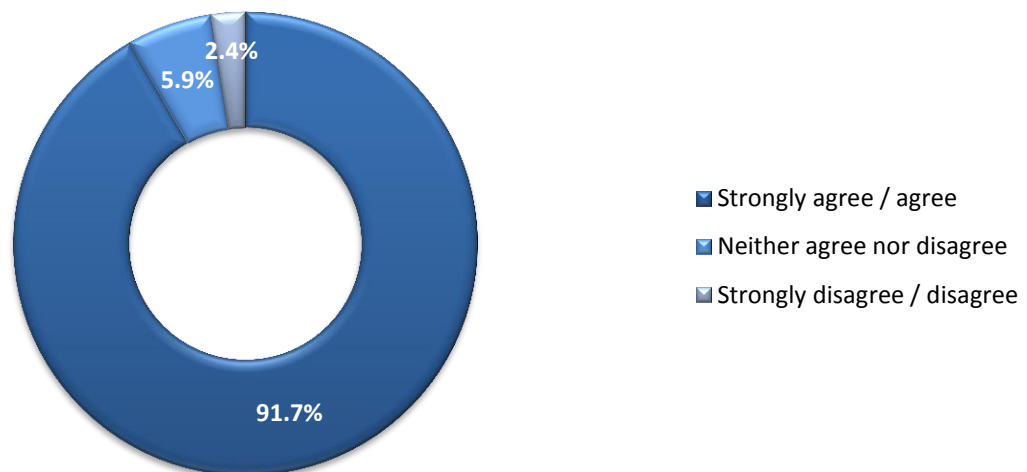
- ◆ In each age group, the majority of respondents reported that they perceived organised crime to be 'fairly widespread'. Proportionately, the largest group who reported it was 'not widespread' was the 16-34 age group (16.9%).
- ◆ Proportionately, more males than females reported that organised crime was 'not widespread' (12.4% compared to 7.3%)
- ◆ 11.2% of those from Rural areas and 11.3% of those from Urban areas excluding Belfast indicated that they felt organised crime was 'not widespread', compared to 5.8% of those from Belfast.

Respondents were asked to state the main types of crimes they associated with organised crime in Northern Ireland. Top of the list was 'drug dealing', indicated by 91.5% of

respondents, followed by approximately two thirds indicating, ‘drug smuggling’, ‘Cigarette/tobacco smuggling (excise fraud)’ and ‘Fuel laundering (excise fraud)’ (67.4%, 67.0% and 64.0% respectively) ([Table A2](#)). A small number of respondents (0.3%, n=3) reported other types of crimes including, ‘Livestock theft’ ‘Insurance fraud’ and ‘House burglaries’.

Respondents were then asked to state their level of agreement/disagreement with the following statement ‘that the proceeds of any one form of organised crime may ultimately contribute towards other forms of organised crime’. Overall, 49.6% strongly agreed and 42.1% agreed with this statement, ([Table A3](#), [Figure 2.2](#)).

Figure 2.2: Level of agreement/disagreement with the statement ‘that the proceeds of any one form of organised crime may ultimately contribute towards other forms of organised crime’ (%) ¹



Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude “don't know” and refusals.

[Table A3](#) also shows the responses to this question broken down by various demographic categories.

- ◆ For those in the ‘16-34’ and ‘65 and over’ age groups, the majority of respondents, reported that they ‘tended to agree’ with this statement (48.9% and 46.3% respectively) compared to those in the 35-49 and 50-64 age groups, where the majority stated they strongly agreed (55.5% and 57.1% respectively).
- ◆ Overall, when responses to the ‘strongly agreed’ and ‘tend to agree’ categories are combined, those in paid employment were more likely to state they agreed with this statement than those categorised as not in paid employment (94.5% and 89.3% respectively).
- ◆ This was also true in relation to respondents with different levels of qualifications, with agreement increasing as qualification level increased (86.4%, 91.5% and 95.9% respectively).

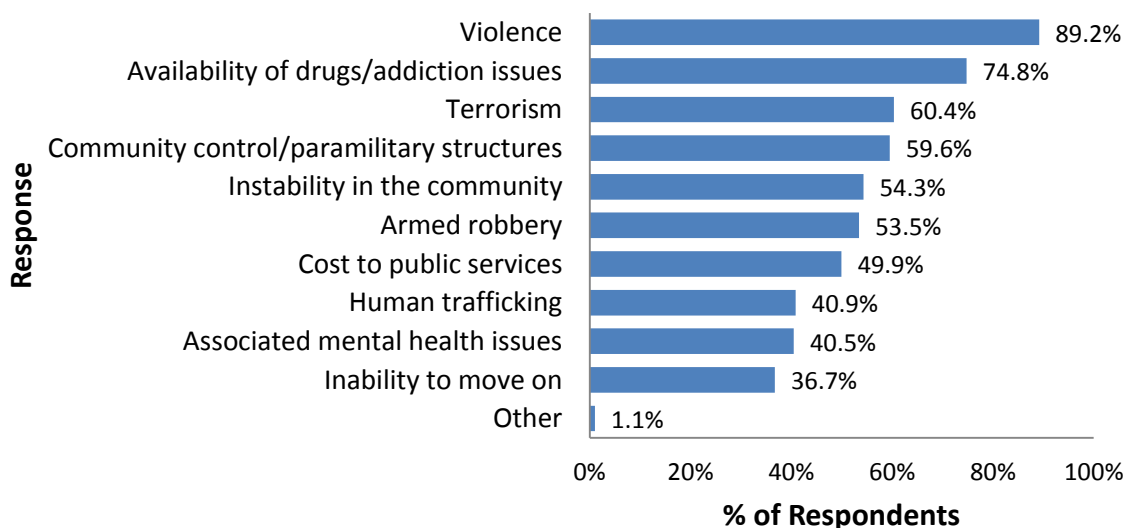
Of all respondents asked, 83.2% stated that 'Yes' they believed there was a link between organised crime and ongoing paramilitary activity, 12.2% stated that there was some link and 4.6% stated that there was no link ([Table A4](#)).

[Table A4](#) also shows the responses to this question broken down by various demographic categories.

- ◆ 8.9% of those in the 16-34 age group stated that there was no link between organised crime and ongoing paramilitary activity, a higher proportion than those in the 50-64 and 65 and over age groups (2.0% and 2.4% respectively).
- ◆ 73.5% of those who were single, compared to 87.4% of those who were married and living with a partner, stated that there was a link between organised crime and ongoing paramilitary activity. However, when the 'Yes' and 'Some' groups are combined, there is no real difference between the groups.

When respondents were asked 'What types of harm would you associate with organised crime', ([Table A5](#), Figure 2.3) 89.2% stated that 'violence' was associated with organised crime, 74.8% pointed to 'availability of drugs/addiction issues' and 60.4% indicated 'Terrorism'. A small proportion of respondents (1.1%, n = 8) provided additional comments including 'Racism', 'splitting up families', 'Harm to businesses', 'Fear', 'Farm equipment theft' and 'Burglary'.

Figure 2.3: Types of Harm Associated with Organised Crime (%)¹



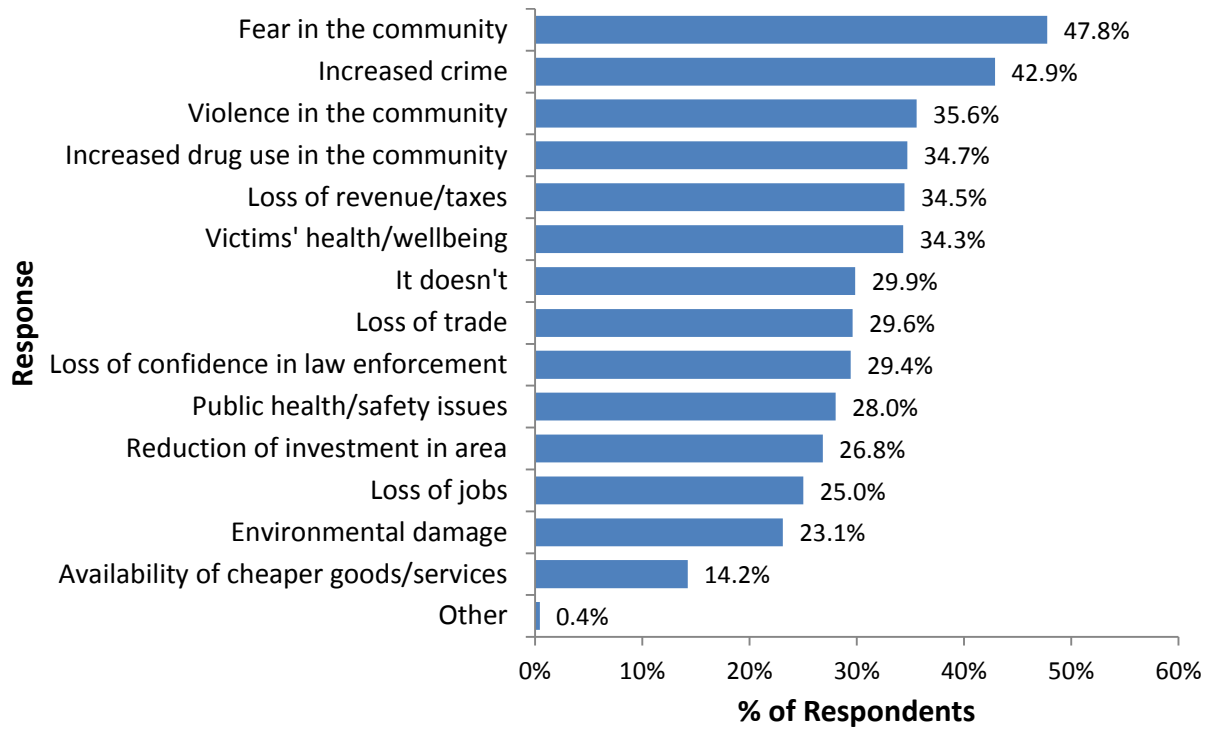
Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

When respondents were asked their perceptions of the impact of organised crime, personally and within the community, ([Table A6](#), Figure 2.4) 47.8% stated 'fear in the community', 42.9% stated 'increased crime' and 35.6% indicated 'violence in the

community'. 'Other' responses were provided by 0.4% (n=3) of respondents, indicating that it, 'reflects on the community', 'rural isolation' and 'increased insurance'.

Figure 2.4: Impact Associated with Organised Crime(%)¹



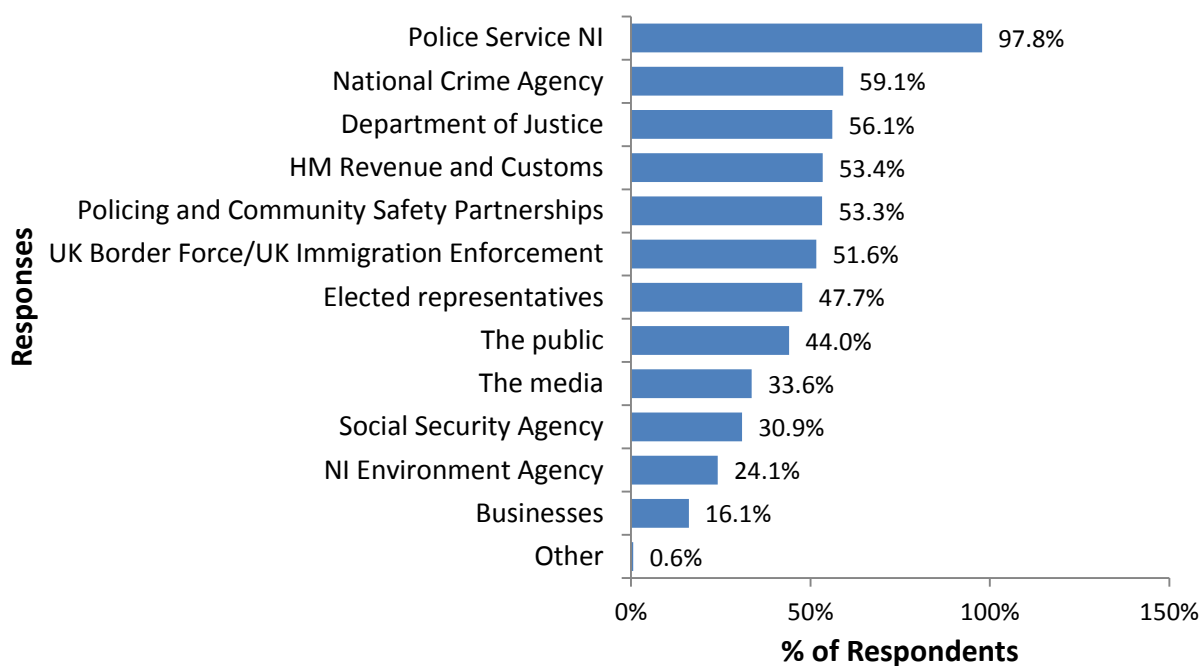
Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

2.2 Roles in tackling organised crime

2.2.1 When respondents were asked who they felt had a role in tackling organised crime ([Table A7](#), Figure 2.5) 97.8% stated 'Police Service Northern Ireland', 59.1% indicated the 'National Crime Agency' and 56.1% indicated the 'Department for Justice'. 'Other' responses were made by 0.6% (n=5) of respondents and highlighted 'religious organisations', 'paramilitaries', 'Interpol' and 'Government'

Figure 2.5: Roles in Tackling Organised Crime (%)¹

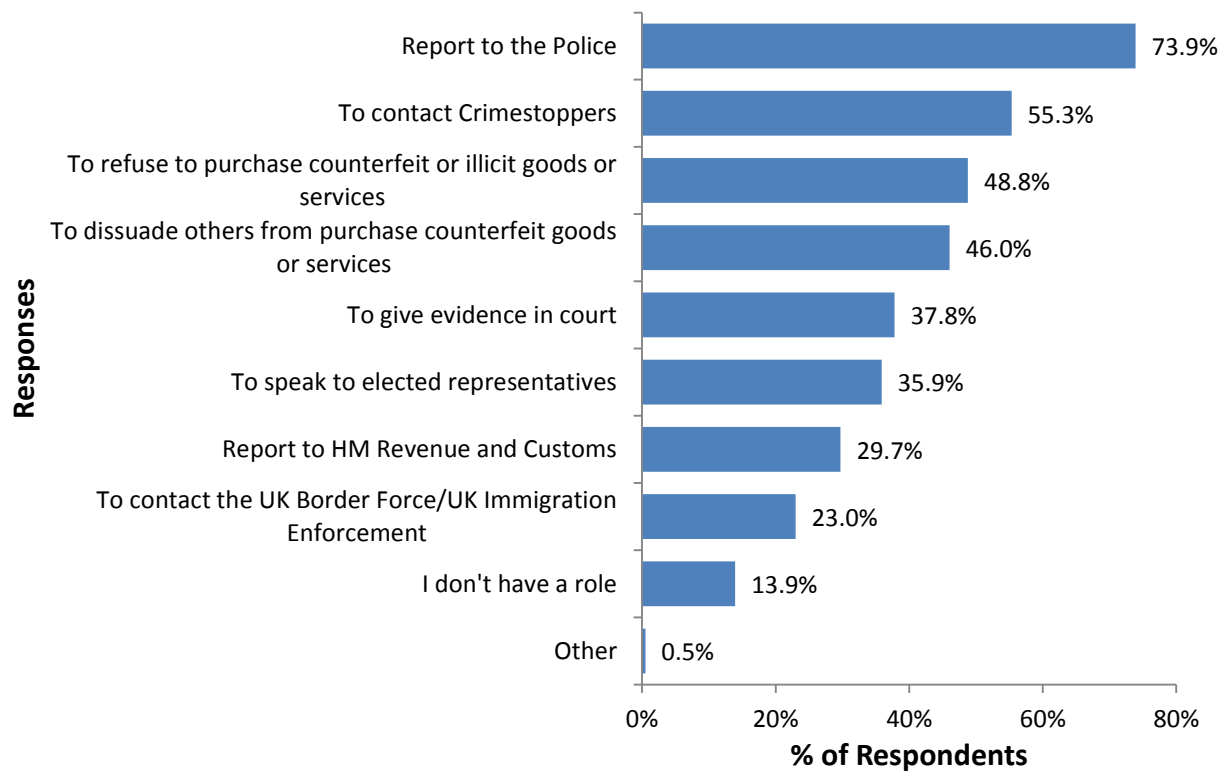


Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

2.2.2 When asked about the role that the public can play in tackling organised crime, 73.9% stated that they can 'report to the police', 55.3% stated they could 'contact Crimestoppers' and 48.8% stated that they could 'refuse to purchase counterfeit or illicit goods or services'. 'Other' responses were made by 0.5% (n=5) of respondents and stated 'to influence and promote a moral culture', 'to be vigilant', 'to report' and 'Neighbourhood watch'. In total, 13.9% stated that they didn't think they had a role in tackling organised crime. ([Table A8](#), Figure 2.6)

Figure 2.6: Role of the Public in Tacking Organised Crime (%) ¹

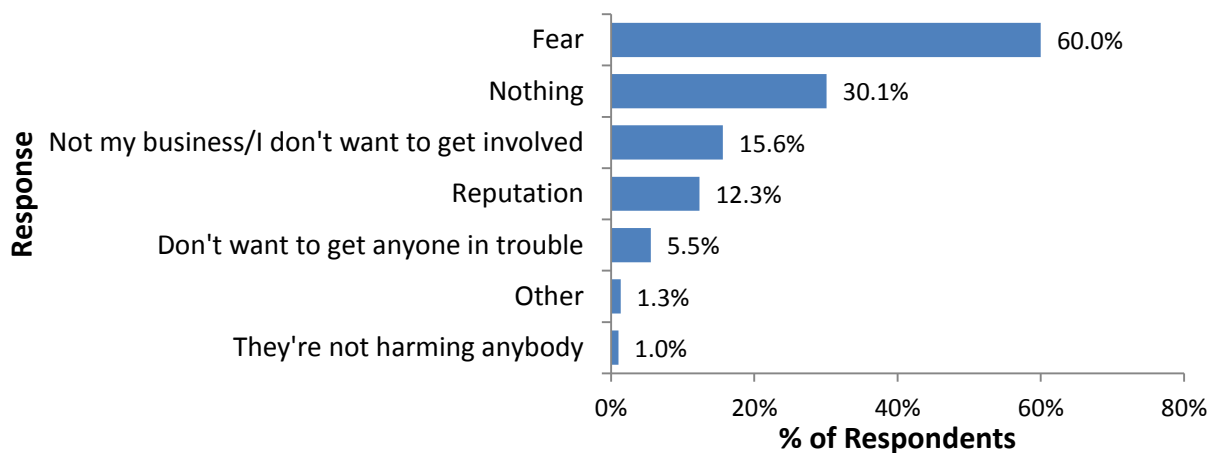


Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude “don't know” and refusals.

When asked what factors prevented people from reporting an incident or suspected incident linked to organised crime, 60.0% stated ‘Fear’ and 15.6% stated ‘not my business/ I don't want to get involved’. A small number (1.3%, n=8) indicated an ‘other’ reason and stated issues of ‘age’, ‘use of public representatives’, ‘lack of faith/mistrust of establishment/police’, ‘language issues’, ‘negative personal experience of trying to get help from PSNI/PPS’ and that ‘it would depend on what the crime was’. Overall, 30.1% stated that there was ‘nothing’ preventing people from reporting incidents ([Table A9](#), Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Factors Preventing Reporting (%) ¹



Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

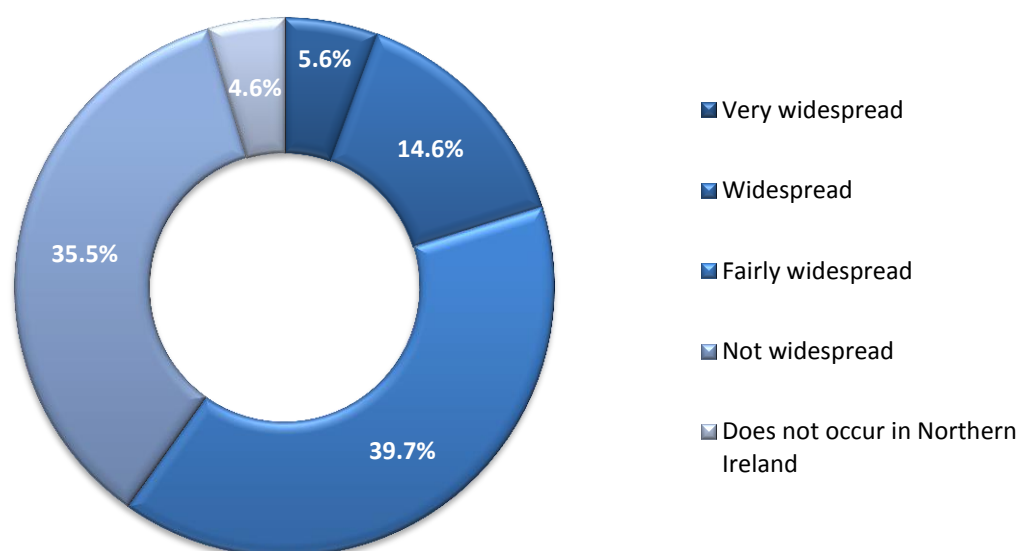
1. Results exclude “don't know” and refusals.

3. Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

3.1 Perceptions of human trafficking and modern slavery in Northern Ireland

[Table A10](#) shows survey respondent perceptions of how widespread the problem of human trafficking and modern slavery is in Northern Ireland. Overall, 5.6% of respondents stated that they felt that human trafficking and modern slavery was very widespread throughout Northern Ireland, 14.6% felt that it was widespread, 39.7% stated that it was fairly widespread, 35.5% thought it was not widespread and 4.6% stated that human trafficking and modern slavery does not occur in Northern Ireland. ([Table A10](#); Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Perceptions of how widespread the problem of human trafficking and modern slavery is in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude “don't know” and refusals.

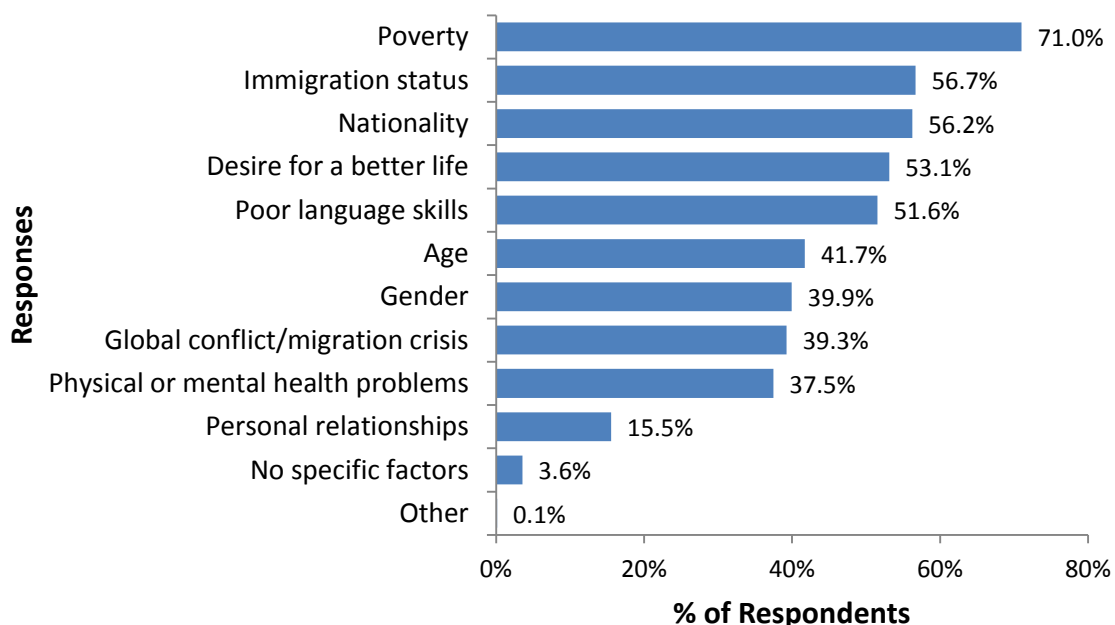
Results of this question broken down by various demographic characteristics are presented in [Table A10](#).

- ◆ Proportionately, the largest group who reported human trafficking ‘did not occur in Northern Ireland’ was the 16-34 age group (10.2%), who also formed the smallest proportionate group for those who thought it was ‘very widespread’ (1.7%).

Respondents were then asked to indicate which factors they perceived made people particularly vulnerable to human trafficking or modern slavery. [Table A11](#) and Figure 3.2

detail these responses. Overall, 71.0% stated 'poverty', 56.7% stated 'immigration status' and 56.2% stated 'Nationality'. One respondent added a further factor - 'addictions'.

Figure 3.2: Perceptions of factors which make people particularly vulnerable to human trafficking or modern slavery (%)¹

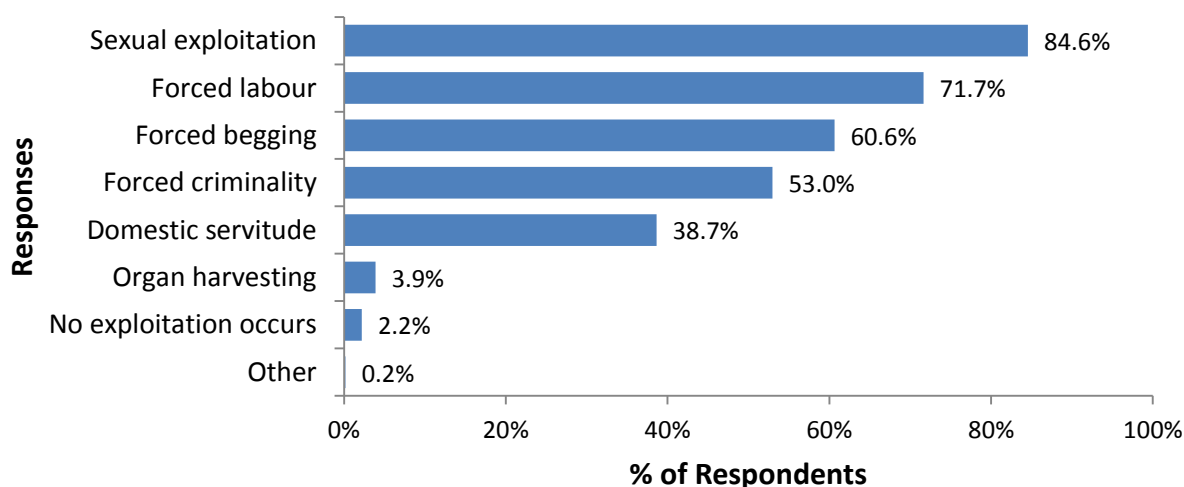


Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Respondents were asked to state what types of exploitation they thought occurred in Northern Ireland. Most respondents, 84.6%, stated 'sexual exploitation', 71.7% stated 'forced labour' and 60.6% stated 'forced begging'. A small proportion (0.2%, n=2) also provided an 'other' response; these comments included 'Making victims psychologically dependent' and 'Exploitation of vulnerable people' ([Table A12](#), Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3: Perceptions on the types of exploitation occurring in Northern Ireland (%)¹



Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

3.2 Recognising trafficking and modern slavery

Respondents were then asked if they believed they would recognise the signs and indicators that someone is a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery. Just over a quarter (26.8%) stated that they would, meaning that 73.2% thought they would not be able to recognise such signs.

[Table A13](#) also shows the responses to this question broken down by various demographic categories.

- ◆ The proportion of those reporting that they would recognise signs of human trafficking or modern slavery, appears to increase with level of respondents' qualifications, with 15.3% of those with primary level qualifications stating that would recognise signs, 28.9% of those with secondary level and 32.6% of those with tertiary level.
- ◆ Those with dependents also appeared to be more able than those without in recognising such signs (31.6% compared to 23.7%).
- ◆ Those in the 65 and over age group (16.5%) were less likely than any other age group to recognise signs.

The 26.8% who indicated that they would recognise the signs and indicators that someone was a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery were asked to indicate what signs would make this stand out to them. [Table A14](#) summarises the responses made. Overall, 29.2% pointed to 'a person appearing scared and/or anxious', 16.5% to 'an individual's personal appearance' and 13.2% to emotional signs.

References / Links

Fresh Start Agreement –

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/a-fresh-start-for-northern-ireland>

Three Person Panel report –

<https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/newnigov/The%20Fresh%20Start%20Panel%20report%20on%20the%20disbandment%20of%20paramilitary%20groups.pdf>

Executive action plan –

<https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/newnigov/Executive%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Tackling%20Paramilitary%20Activity.pdf>

Table A1: Perceptions of how widespread the problem of organised crime is in Northern Ireland¹

Demographic	Does not occur in NI	Not widespread	Fairly widespread	Widespread	Very widespread	Unweighted base
All adults	0.1%	9.7%	45.2%	24.8%	20.1%	865
Age of household reference person						
16-34		16.9%	41.8%	26.0%	15.3%	155
35-49		10.2%	42.2%	26.2%	21.3%	227
50-64	0.4%	6.0%	44.6%	28.1%	20.9%	237
65 and over		8.1%	52.1%	18.0%	21.8%	246
Gender						
Male		12.4%	39.7%	25.1%	22.9%	400
Female	0.2%	7.3%	50.4%	24.7%	17.3%	465
Religion						
Catholic		11.7%	42.0%	25.7%	20.7%	327
Protestant	0.2%	6.9%	48.8%	23.2%	20.9%	412
Other	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	15
Health and Social Care Trust						
Belfast		6.7%	43.3%	24.6%	25.4%	154
Northern	0.4%	11.1%	44.3%	24.3%	20.0%	220
South Eastern	0.6%	8.4%	41.0%	27.5%	22.5%	185
Southern		8.4%	47.2%	25.8%	18.5%	169
Western		13.1%	51.8%	21.2%	13.9%	137
Employment status						
In paid employment		7.0%	43.0%	28.4%	21.6%	407
Not in paid employment	0.2%	10.7%	48.0%	20.9%	20.1%	439
Marital status						
Single, that is never married	0.4%	13.3%	45.4%	25.0%	15.8%	257
Married and living with husband / wife		8.8%	45.0%	24.2%	22.1%	392
Married and separated from husband / wife	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	44
Divorced	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	77
Widowed	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	n<100	95
Level of qualifications						
Primary	0.5%	10.1%	48.6%	19.7%	21.2%	227
Secondary		9.9%	42.1%	27.0%	20.9%	350
Tertiary		8.9%	46.7%	26.1%	18.2%	288
Dependants						
Has dependants		8.9%	43.0%	26.7%	21.4%	315
No dependants	0.2%	10.3%	46.6%	23.7%	19.3%	550
Disability / illness						
Has disability / illness	0.5%	5.2%	48.7%	21.2%	24.4%	225
No disability / illness		11.1%	44.2%	25.9%	18.8%	640
Area type						
Belfast		5.8%	43.2%	24.9%	26.1%	265
Urban, excluding Belfast	0.3%	11.3%	42.8%	26.7%	18.8%	292
All urban	0.2%	8.8%	43.0%	26.1%	22.0%	557
Rural	0.3%	11.2%	48.9%	22.8%	16.7%	308

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A2: Main types of crime associated with organised crime in Northern Ireland¹

Types of Crime	% of all Respondents
Drug dealing	91.5%
Drug smuggling	67.4%
Cigarette/tobacco smuggling (excise fraud)	67.0%
Fuel laundering (excise fraud)	64.0%
Paramilitary activity/terrorism	59.5%
Trading in counterfeit goods	59.4%
Armed robbery	56.2%
Fuel smuggling (excise fraud)	53.4%
Benefit fraud	49.7%
Money laundering	49.6%
Illegal money lending/loan sharks	47.6%
Handling stolen goods	47.4%
Protection/extortion	46.9%
Human trafficking/modern slavery	46.4%
Prostitution	43.9%
Illegal immigration	39.7%
Illegal waste dumping	39.5%
Tax evasion	37.3%
Counterfeit money production	31.8%
Cybercrime	28.9%
Cash-in-transit robberies	27.6%
Metal theft	27.2%
Tiger kidnappings	23.0%
Taxing the vulnerable	17.7%
Other	0.3%
None	0.2%
Unweighted base	877

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A3: Level of agreement/disagreement with the statement ‘that the proceeds of any one form of organised crime may ultimately contribute towards other forms of organised crime’¹

Demographic	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Unweighted base
All adults	49.6%	42.1%	5.9%	1.9%	0.5%	878
Age of household reference person						
16-34	39.8%	48.9%	8.1%	2.2%	1.1%	160
35-49	55.5%	37.4%	4.8%	1.8%	0.4%	229
50-64	57.1%	38.2%	2.4%	2.0%	0.4%	241
65 and over	43.0%	46.3%	8.9%	1.4%	0.5%	248
Gender						
Male	55.7%	36.0%	5.7%	1.9%	0.7%	406
Female	44.0%	47.7%	6.1%	2.0%	0.2%	472
Religion						
Catholic	49.0%	41.7%	5.9%	2.8%	0.6%	335
Protestant	49.6%	43.3%	4.9%	1.5%	0.7%	417
Other	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	15
Health and Social Care Trust						
Belfast	59.1%	32.1%	5.1%	2.2%	1.5%	156
Northern	47.5%	47.1%	4.2%	1.3%		224
South Eastern	53.1%	40.7%	5.6%		0.6%	185
Southern	46.8%	43.6%	7.4%	2.1%		176
Western	43.5%	43.5%	7.2%	4.3%	1.4%	137
Employment status						
In paid employment	55.2%	39.3%	3.4%	1.6%	0.5%	413
Not in paid employment	45.7%	43.6%	7.8%	2.2%	0.7%	445
Marital status						
Single, that is never married	39.0%	50.6%	8.4%	1.6%	0.4%	262
Married and living with husband / wife	57.3%	36.0%	4.5%	1.8%	0.4%	399
Married and separated from husband / wife	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	44
Divorced	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	77
Widowed	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	96
Level of qualifications						
Primary	38.2%	48.2%	9.1%	3.6%	0.9%	234
Secondary	48.1%	43.4%	5.7%	2.2%	0.5%	352
Tertiary	60.2%	35.7%	3.4%	0.3%	0.3%	292
Dependants						
Has dependants	52.3%	40.4%	3.8%	2.6%	0.9%	321
No dependants	47.8%	43.3%	7.1%	1.5%	0.4%	557
Disability / illness						
Has disability / illness	48.2%	41.5%	7.2%	2.1%	1.0%	227
No disability / illness	49.9%	42.3%	5.4%	1.9%	0.4%	651
Area type						
Belfast	55.1%	37.4%	4.9%	1.2%	1.2%	268
Urban, excluding Belfast	52.6%	36.3%	8.2%	2.6%	0.3%	301
All urban	53.8%	36.7%	6.7%	2.2%	0.5%	569
Rural	42.6%	51.1%	4.5%	1.5%	0.3%	309

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A4: Belief in links between organised crime and ongoing paramilitary activity¹

Demographic	Yes	Some	No	Unweighted base
All adults	83.2%	12.2%	4.6%	853
Age of household reference person				
16-34	71.4%	19.6%	8.9%	149
35-49	83.2%	10.5%	6.4%	223
50-64	85.5%	12.4%	2.0%	236
65 and over	90.0%	7.6%	2.4%	245
Gender				
Male	86.0%	10.0%	4.0%	391
Female	80.6%	14.3%	5.1%	462
Religion				
Catholic	80.2%	15.0%	4.7%	321
Protestant	84.9%	10.9%	4.2%	410
Other	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	14
Health and Social Care Trust				
Belfast	85.0%	11.3%	3.8%	153
Northern	82.9%	11.1%	6.0%	222
South Eastern	87.1%	8.2%	4.7%	178
Southern	81.9%	13.6%	4.5%	166
Western	80.3%	17.4%	2.3%	134
Employment status				
In paid employment	84.6%	11.2%	4.3%	403
Not in paid employment	82.9%	12.1%	5.0%	433
Marital status				
Single, that is never married	73.5%	20.0%	6.5%	248
Married and living with husband / wife	87.4%	8.6%	4.0%	390
Married and separated from husband / wife	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	44
Divorced	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	76
Widowed	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	95
Level of qualifications				
Primary	80.9%	13.2%	5.9%	221
Secondary	79.9%	14.7%	5.4%	344
Tertiary	88.7%	8.6%	2.7%	288
Dependants				
Has dependants	83.8%	10.2%	6.0%	313
No dependants	82.9%	13.4%	3.7%	540
Disability / illness				
Has disability / illness	83.2%	13.2%	3.7%	220
No disability / illness	83.3%	11.8%	4.9%	633
Area type				
Belfast	86.1%	10.1%	3.8%	262
Urban, excluding Belfast	80.4%	14.8%	4.8%	291
All urban	82.8%	12.6%	4.5%	553
Rural	84.0%	11.3%	4.7%	300

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A5: Harm associated with Organised Crime¹

Harm	% of all Respondents
Violence	89.2%
Availability of drugs/addiction issues	74.8%
Terrorism	60.4%
Community control/paramilitary structures	59.6%
Instability in the community	54.3%
Armed robbery	53.5%
Cost to public services	49.9%
Human trafficking	40.9%
Associated mental health issues	40.5%
Inability to move on	36.7%
Other	1.1%
Unweighted base	871

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A6: Perceptions of the impact of organised crime, personally and within the community¹

Impacts	% of all Respondents
Fear in the community	47.8%
Increased crime	42.9%
Violence in the community	35.6%
Increased drug use in the community	34.7%
Loss of revenue/taxes	34.5%
Victims' health/wellbeing	34.3%
It doesn't	29.9%
Loss of trade	29.6%
Loss of confidence in law enforcement	29.4%
Public health/safety issues	28.0%
Reduction of investment in area	26.8%
Loss of jobs	25.0%
Environmental damage	23.1%
Availability of cheaper goods/services	14.2%
Other	0.4%
Unweighted base	869

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A7: Perceptions on who has a role in tackling organised crime¹

Roles in Tackling Organised Crime	% of all Respondents
Police Service of Northern Ireland	97.8%
National Crime Agency	59.1%
Department of Justice	56.1%
HM Revenue and Customs	53.4%
Policing and Community Safety Partnerships	53.3%
UK Border Force/UK Immigration Enforcement	51.6%
Elected representatives	47.7%
The public	44.0%
The media	33.6%
Social Security Environment	30.9%
NI Environment Agency	24.1%
Businesses	16.1%
Other	0.6%
Unweighted base	875

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A8: Perceptions in the role of members of the public can play to tackle organised crime¹

Role of Members of the Public	% of all Respondents
Report to the Police	73.9%
To contact Crimestoppers	55.3%
To refuse to purchase counterfeit or illicit goods or services	48.8%
To dissuade others from purchase counterfeit goods or services	46.0%
To give evidence in court	37.8%
To speak to elected representatives	35.9%
Report to HMRC	29.7%
To contact the UK Border Force/UK Immigration Enforcement	23.0%
I don't have a role	13.9%
Other	0.5%
Unweighted base	873

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A9: Factors that prevent reporting an incident or suspected incident linked to organised crime to the police¹

Factors Preventing Reporting	% of all Respondents
Fear	60.0%
Nothing	30.1%
Not my business/I don't want to get involved	15.6%
Reputation	12.3%
Don't want to get anyone in trouble	5.5%
Other	1.3%
They're not harming anybody	1.0%
Unweighted base	873

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A10: Perceptions of how levels of human trafficking or modern slavery in Northern Ireland¹

Demographic	Does not occur in NI	Not widespread	Fairly widespread	Widespread	Very widespread	Unweighted base
All adults	4.6%	35.5%	39.7%	14.6%	5.6%	849
Age of household reference person						
16-24	10.2%	36.9%	37.5%	13.6%	1.7%	152
35-49	2.7%	33.8%	39.3%	14.6%	9.6%	221
50-64	3.6%	29.6%	44.7%	16.2%	5.9%	239
65 and over	3.0%	43.8%	35.5%	13.3%	4.4%	237
Gender						
Male	4.9%	35.8%	38.0%	15.6%	5.7%	392
Female	4.3%	35.4%	41.0%	13.7%	5.6%	457
Religion						
Catholic	5.5%	32.2%	40.3%	15.4%	6.7%	326
Protestant	3.5%	36.9%	40.2%	14.1%	5.3%	402
Other	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	15
Health and Social Care Trust						
Belfast	5.5%	31.3%	40.6%	13.3%	9.4%	145
Northern	5.2%	42.4%	34.1%	14.0%	4.4%	216
South Eastern	2.9%	37.4%	40.2%	13.8%	5.7%	181
Southern	4.4%	28.7%	44.2%	17.7%	5.0%	169
Western	5.0%	34.5%	41.7%	13.7%	5.0%	138
Employment status						
In paid employment	4.0%	32.5%	41.2%	16.2%	6.1%	405
Not in paid employment	4.1%	38.8%	39.1%	12.7%	5.3%	426
Marital status						
Single, that is never married	9.8%	35.3%	39.6%	12.3%	3.0%	249
Married and living with husband / wife	1.7%	34.7%	40.6%	15.7%	7.3%	390
Married and separated from husband / wife	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	42
Divorced	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	74
Widowed	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	94
Level of qualifications						
Primary	5.4%	37.3%	35.3%	14.7%	7.4%	218
Secondary	7.3%	33.1%	41.6%	12.1%	5.9%	344
Tertiary	0.7%	37.2%	40.3%	17.6%	4.1%	287
Dependants						
Has dependants	1.8%	34.8%	41.8%	13.4%	8.2%	307
No dependants	6.3%	36.0%	38.3%	15.3%	4.0%	542
Disability / illness						
Has disability / illness	4.2%	28.6%	45.0%	12.7%	9.5%	219
No disability / illness	4.7%	37.5%	38.2%	15.1%	4.5%	630
Area type						
Belfast	4.7%	32.6%	41.2%	15.0%	6.4%	254
Urban, excluding Belfast	4.1%	34.8%	39.9%	15.7%	5.5%	291
All urban	4.4%	33.8%	40.5%	15.4%	5.9%	545
Rural	4.9%	38.3%	38.3%	13.2%	5.2%	304

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A11: Perceptions of factors which make people particularly vulnerable to human trafficking or modern slavery¹

Vulnerabilities	% of all Respondents
Poverty	71.0%
Immigration status	56.7%
Nationality	56.2%
Desire for a better life	53.1%
Poor language skills	51.6%
Age	41.7%
Gender	39.9%
Global conflict/migration crisis	39.3%
Physical or mental health problems	37.5%
Personal relationships	15.5%
No specific factors	3.6%
Other	0.1%
Unweighted base	864

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A12: Perceptions on the types of exploitation occurring in Northern Ireland¹

Types of Exploitation in NI	% of all Respondents
Sexual exploitation	84.6%
Forced labour	71.7%
Forced begging	60.6%
Forced criminality	53.0%
Domestic servitude	38.7%
Organ harvesting	3.9%
No exploitation occurs	2.2%
Other	0.2%
Unweighted base	843

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A13: Perceptions of ability to recognise the signs and indicators that someone is a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery?¹

Demographic	Yes	No	Unweighted base
All adults	26.8%	73.2%	848
Age of household reference person			
16-34	28.2%	71.8%	155
35-49	33.5%	66.5%	219
50-64	28.9%	71.1%	228
65 and over	16.5%	83.5%	246
Gender			
Male	28.0%	72.0%	393
Female	25.6%	74.4%	455
Religion			
Catholic	28.4%	71.6%	321
Protestant	25.9%	74.1%	403
Other	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	16
Health and Social Care Trust			
Belfast	25.6%	74.4%	145
Northern	22.7%	77.3%	220
South Eastern	26.4%	73.6%	181
Southern	34.3%	65.7%	167
Western	25.5%	74.5%	135
Employment status			
In paid employment	28.9%	71.1%	401
Not in paid employment	24.9%	75.1%	428
Marital status			
Single, that is never married	26.6%	73.4%	255
Married and living with husband / wife	27.7%	72.3%	381
Married and separated from husband / wife	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	44
Divorced	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	75
Widowed	<i>n<100</i>	<i>n<100</i>	93
Level of qualifications			
Primary	15.3%	84.7%	226
Secondary	28.9%	71.1%	342
Tertiary	32.6%	67.4%	280
Dependants			
Has dependants	31.6%	68.4%	307
No dependants	23.7%	76.3%	541
Disability / illness			
Has disability / illness	28.3%	71.7%	219
No disability / illness	26.4%	73.6%	629
Area type			
Belfast	23.7%	76.3%	253
Urban, excluding Belfast	28.5%	71.5%	299
All urban	26.3%	73.7%	552
Rural	27.5%	72.5%	296

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Table A14: Perceptions on what signs may indicate that someone may be a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery¹

Signs	% of all Respondents
Person appears scared or anxious	29.2%
Personal appearance	16.5%
Emotional signs	13.2%
Body Language / general behaviour	12.7%
Person appears withdrawn or timid	10.8%
Physical injuries, bruises, cuts, burns	9.9%
Isolation	8.0%
Suspicious behaviour - e.g. excessive visiting by strangers to residential address, unusual payment methods	7.5%
Begging	6.6%
Poor working conditions - long hours, no breaks, poor wages	6.1%
Over-crowding in residential addresses	5.7%
Awareness of someone being controlled	5.2%
Poverty	4.7%
Poor Health/ drugged	4.7%
Poor language skills	3.3%
Living conditions / area	3.3%
Nationality	3.3%
Malnutrition / underfed	2.8%
Personal experience / witness	2.4%
Associates / Gangs	1.9%
Intuition	1.9%
Prostitution	0.9%
Unweighted base	212

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Technical Annex

Sampling and fieldwork

The sample of those surveyed in the October 2016 Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey consisted of a systematic random sample of addresses selected from the Pointer database of private addresses. This is the most up-to-date listing of private households and is made available to the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency for research purposes. People living in institutions (though not in private households in such institutions) are excluded. A total of 2,200 addresses were selected for interview.

The fieldwork was spread over two months. Addresses were issued to a panel of 180 interviewers in October and 158 interviewers in November 2016. The fieldwork periods were Monday 3rd October - Saturday 5th November 2016 and Monday 7th November- Saturday 10th December 2016. The sample for the Department of Justice Organised Crime module was further reduced by the removal of any interview where the individual section commenced on or after 5/12/2016. This was to ensure that there was no overlap between interviews and the start of the awareness campaign.

At each address, the interviewer lists all members of the households eligible for inclusion in the sample, that is, all persons aged 16 or over. The interviewer's computer then randomly selects one person from each household to complete the interview. From a set sample of 2,200 addresses, 1,920 were eligible and 886 interviews were achieved, giving an eligible response rate of 46%.

Selecting only one individual for interview at each address means individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than individuals living in smaller households. The data presented in this bulletin have been weighted, to prevent a bias towards smaller households.

To assess how accurately a survey sample reflects the population of Northern Ireland, the characteristics of the sample are compared with the characteristics of the Northern Ireland population from Mid-Year Population Estimates. The Omnibus Sample has also been compared to the achieved sample of the Continuous Household Survey. [Table B1](#) shows this comparison and [Table B2](#) a profile of the survey sample.

Table B1: Representativeness of the Sample, October 2016

Characteristics	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2014	CHS 2015/16 (all members of household 16+)	Omnibus (all members of household 16+)	Omnibus Selected Respondent
Age				
16-24	15%	15%	10%	11%
25-34	17%	15%	12%	11%
35-49	26%	16%	25%	26%
50-64	23%	14%	27%	29%
65 and Over	19%	20%	25%	25%
Gender				
Male	49%	47%	49%	48%
Female	51%	53%	51%	52%
Base = 100%	1,456,715	4,773	1,614	886

Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

Table B2: Sample profile for Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016¹

Demographic	Unweighted number	Unweighted %	Weighted %
All adults	886	100.0%	100.0%
Age of household reference person (HRP)¹			
16-34	160	18.1%	20.9%
35-49	231	26.1%	25.9%
50-64	242	27.3%	28.7%
65 and over	253	28.6%	24.5%
Gender			
Male	409	46.2%	47.7%
Female	477	53.8%	52.3%
Religion			
Catholic	338	43.7%	45.7%
Protestant	420	54.3%	52.5%
Other	16	2.1%	1.8%
Health and Social Care Trust			
Belfast	156	17.6%	15.4%
Northern	228	25.7%	27.3%
South Eastern	187	21.1%	20.3%
Southern	176	19.9%	21.3%
Western	139	15.7%	15.8%
Employment status			
In paid employment	415	47.9%	51.3%
Not in paid employment	451	52.1%	48.7%
Marital status			
Single, that is never married	263	29.7%	28.1%
Married and living with husband / wife	401	45.3%	55.4%
Married and separated from husband / wife	45	5.1%	3.7%
Divorced	78	8.8%	5.8%
Widowed	99	11.2%	7.0%
Level of qualifications			
Primary	239	27.0%	25.2%
Secondary	355	40.1%	41.6%
Tertiary	292	33.0%	33.3%
Dependants			
Has dependants	322	36.3%	38.9%
No dependants	564	63.7%	61.1%
Disability / illness			
Has disability / illness	231	26.1%	22.2%
No disability / illness	655	73.9%	77.8%
Area type			
Belfast	268	30.2%	27.5%
Urban, excluding Belfast	305	34.4%	34.8%
All urban	573	64.7%	62.3%
Rural	313	35.3%	37.7%

Source: Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, October 2016

1. Results exclude "don't know" and refusals.

Weighting

Selecting only one individual for interview at each sampled address means that the probability of selection for the survey is inversely related to the size of the household. In other words, individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than individuals in small households.

Before analysis, all households which provided a selected respondent are examined and the data are weighted in relation to the number of eligible adults at the address derived from the details of household structure recorded by interviewers on the questionnaire. This weighting process adjusts the results to those that would have been achieved if the sample had been drawn as a random sample of adults rather than of addresses. In this sample, 38% of households consisted of one adult, while 47% of households consisted of two adults. 11% of households contained three adults, while 4% of households consisted of four or more adults.

Table B3: Weighting of the Sample

Number of adults 16 and over	Number	Household Size x Number	Relative Scaled Weight
1	335	335	0.548946716
2	418	836	1.097893433
3	97	291	1.646840149
4	29	116	2.195786865
5	6	30	2.744733581
6	1	6	3.293680297

Source: NI Omnibus Survey, October 2016.

Note: on occasions, in tables showing weighted data, the sum of column totals does not equal the grand total. This is due to the rounding process associated with weighting. The percentages in the tables are based on weighted data but the totals are unweighted.

Rounding, Error and Statistical Significance

Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to the effect of rounding or because respondents could give more than one response.

Due to a combination of both sampling and non-sampling error, any sample is unlikely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population. The number of cases upon which analysis is based is important, as it influences the precision (standard error) of the estimates. The Department of Justice does not routinely publish estimates where the unweighted base is less than 100 cases.

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

For the purposes of this bulletin, where differences have emerged as being statistically significant, these have been reported in the text. Statistical significance is reported at the 5% ($p < 0.05$) level of probability (two-tailed tests). This means that, for any observed result that is found to be statistically significant, one can be 95% confident that this has not happened by chance. Please note no statistical testing was completed in relation to 'other' comments.

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