

Public Trust on Bangladesh Police Performance: An Empirical Study on Urban Area

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PUBLIC TRUST ON BANGLADESH POLICE PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON URBAN AREA

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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Police Head Quarter
6 Phoenix Rd, Dhaka-1000
Bangladesh

THE TEAM

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR & TEAM LEADER

Md. Khalid Hasan

Assistant Professor

Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability studies

University of Dhaka

CO-INVESTIGATOR

Syed Mahfujul Haque Marjan

Lecturer

Department of Criminology

University of Dhaka

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATORS

Tahmina Bintay Younos

Zawad Ibn Farid

Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability studies

University of Dhaka

DEDICATE TO



More than 1,100 bravest souls of Police freedom fighters who fought bravely and embraced martyrdom for their motherland

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MD. KHALID HASAN

SYED MAHFUJUL HAQUE MARJAN

TAHMINA BINTAY YOUNOS

ZAWAD IBN FARID

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AHRC	Asian Human Rights Commission
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCC	Barisal City Corporation
BD	Bangladesh
BP	Bangladesh Police
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CCA	City Corporation Area
CCC	Chittagong City Corporation
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CPS	Community Police System
DB	Detective Branch
DC	Dhaka City
DCC	Dhaka City Corporation
DF	Degree of Freedom
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
FIR	First Impression Report
GD	General Diary
GIS	Geographic Informatics System
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HMI	Household Monthly Income
HRC	Human Rights Commission
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
HSD	Honest Significance Test
KCC	Khulna City Corporation
MCC	Mymensingh City Corporation
MCQ	Multiple Choice Question
NYCPD	New York City Police Department
PRP	Police Reform Program
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion
RCC	Rangpur City Corporation
RJCC	Rajshahi City Corporation
SCC	Sylhet City Corporation
SD	Standard Deviations
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
US	United States

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Trust in institutions and legitimacy of legal authorities not only help to sustain social and political institutions and regulations but also to ensure their legitimacy. The notions of trust and acceptability emphasize the moral and practical bond between citizens and societal systems. In a democratic society, individuals enjoy the right to live inside a system, which is ruled by law, that is broadly accepted to operate effectively and justly and also is able to demonstrate to itself and citizens that possesses sole legal authority. In a country like Bangladesh, trust on police has become a much more important issue, as the legitimacy and accountability of the state and of legal authorities are defined by the relationship, the police have with the society. Public's trust towards police may appear to be an indicator of police performance; it also comprises an important dimension of political trust and generally reflects the broader economic, political and cultural atmosphere of a country. Moreover, the police force is the most visible and symbolic representative of state ruling power on the ground. Such societies permit the police force to improve their trustworthiness and justice to uphold the rule of law, to preserve social order and to increase the welfare of all citizens. It is the reason for which trust on police is now widely seen as one of the most important indicators of police legitimacy and the fairness of the judicial system.

2. Objectives of the study

The prime objective of this research is to examine citizens' trust and perception on police performance and service providing in different urban areas of Bangladesh. Particularly to examine the level of trust of policing and to examine the aspects on influencing public trust and broader satisfaction with the police in different urban areas of Bangladesh.

3. Methodology

For this study, data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected following quantitative approach. The quantitative data were collected by survey method through face-to-face interview using structured questionnaire by electronic device (mobile responsive survey).

Multistage sampling was used in the study to get representative samples from eight divisions of Bangladesh: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet. The total sample size of 1642 respondents was distributed proportionately to the total urban population of selected eight districts from eight divisions based on highest urban populated district of each division of Bangladesh. In the 2011 Census of Bangladesh, the percentage distribution of urban population by district was as follows: Barisal (2.39%), Chittagong (18.29%), Dhaka (62.82%), Khulna (4.69%), Mymensingh (2.75%), Rajshahi

(3.18%), Rangpur (2.17%), and Sylhet (3.71%) (BBS, 2014). Following these proportion of urban population in each district the total sample size of 1642 ware distributed as follows: Barisal (39), Chittagong (295), Dhaka (1040), Khulna (76), Mymensingh (45), Rajshahi (52), Rangpur (35), and Sylhet (60). Within each urban area (city corporation), respondents (aged 18 and above, both male and female) will be selected and interviewed randomly except Dhaka City Corporation. For DCC, primarily City Corporation areas were divided into 10 zones according to the established zone divided by Dhaka South City Corporation and Dhaka North City Corporation. Then, from each zone, 104 respondents were selected randomly.

Data entry and data analysis were conducted by using SPSS 21 software. In quantitative analysis, univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted disaggregated by socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Appropriate graphical presentation were given wherever needed using Arc GIS 10.2, Microsoft Excel 2016 and Windows Visio 2016 software.

4. Key Result and Findings

4.1 Law and order situation of the study area

For total respondents, maximum respondents are living in the area in average for 17 years approximately. Furthermore, highest average years of living (23.72) was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and the lowest average years of living (18.17) was found in the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation. In addition, average years of living of the respondents in Dhaka City Corporation was 13.86.

Rate of being a victim to any crime for the last 2 years was found the lowest (2.86 %) in the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and the highest rate (30 %) was found in the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation. For total respondents, the rate of being victimized to any crime for the last two years was 9.26 %, whereas 6.77 % and 9.23 % rates were found in respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation respectively.

Rate of being a victim to any crime for the last 2 years for the respondents' family members was found the lowest (0 %) in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and the highest rate (25 %) was found in the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation. For total respondents' family members, the rate of being victimized to any crime for the last two years was 4.3 % %, whereas 1.69 % and 3.17 % rates were found respectively in the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation.

4.2 Level of satisfaction on policing after being victimized

For total respondents, rate of complain to police station after the occurrence of crime was found 24.5 % (n = 208). Additionally, the highest fifty percent (n = 2) rate was found for the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and the lowest rate (17.6 %) was found for the

respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n = 3). The rates of complain to police station after the occurrence of crime in Chittagong and Dhaka City Corporation were 29.2 % (n = 24) and 24.8 % (n = 25) respectively.

Rate of responses in favor of police taking victim's complaint seriously was found 58.8 % for total respondents (n = 51). Moreover, the highest rates regarding this issue were found cent percent (100 %) in each of Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur City Corporations. The lowest rate (41.94 %) for this issue was found for the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n = 13). In addition, the rate of responses in favor of police taking victim's complaint seriously in Chittagong City Corporation was 85.70 % (n = 6).

For the total respondents, only 23 % respondents (n = 51) were satisfied while 53 % respondents were dissatisfied with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police. The rate of satisfaction of the respondents was the highest (100%) in Rangpur City Corporation, where the rates of this factor in Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation were 28.69 % (n= 7) and 12 % (n = 31) respectively. However, the rate of dissatisfaction of the respondents was 65 % in Dhaka City Corporation (n = 31) and 70 % in Chittagong City Corporation (n = 7). The rate of dissatisfaction of the total respondents was 62 % (n = 51).

4.3 Level of public trust on Bangladesh police

Using the 9 items matrix of evaluation on public trust on police, the overall average score of trust on police from eight city corporations was found moderate (2.95, average level of trust) for the total respondents (n = 1642). The highest overall average score of trust on police was found moderate in the respondents of Khulna City Corporation (2.61, nearly more than average level of trust) and the lowest average score of trust (3.29, nearly less than average level of trust) was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation. In addition, the average scores of trust on police in Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were respectively 3.08 and 2.96.

When a single question was used to determine the overall level of trust on police of urban population of Bangladesh, the mean values regarding the level of trust was found moderate (3.16, average to less than average level of trust). Nonetheless, the highest overall average score of trust on police regarding that issue was found in the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (2.74, nearly more than average level of trust) and the lowest score was found in Barisal City Corporation (3.62, less than average trust).

According to the study, only 6.21 percent of total respondents were found having no trust on police whereas, 2.61 percent respondents had too much trust on police and other 19.43 percent respondents were found having more than average trust on police. Among the total respondents, the highest responses (53.96%) were found as having an average trust on police whereas only 4.38 percent respondents had very low trust on police. Moreover, only 13.39

percent urban respondents were found having less than average trust on police. The public trust on police was the highest in Sylhet City Corporation (81.67%, too much trust to average trust) and the lowest in Barisal City Corporation (56.33%). The rate of public trust on Bangladesh police in Dhaka and Chittagong City Corporation were 77.6% and 72.54% respectively. The mean rate of public trust of urban people on Bangladesh police was 76% (too much trust to average trust).

Using the 0 to 10 scale of evaluation rating on the police performance of the urban population of Bangladesh in different city corporations, the mean value of rating was found 5.28 (moderate rating score) for total respondents. Furthermore, the highest mean value of rating was found in the respondents of Khulna City Corporation (6.05, more than moderate rating score) and the lowest value was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation (4.85, moderate rating score). In addition, the mean values of rating on police performance in the respondents of Dhaka and Chittagong city corporations were found 5.52 and 5.16 respectively.

4.4 Interrelation of socio-economic factors and level of trust on police

For total respondents' evaluation on public trust of police of the eight city corporations, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' sex ($F(2, 1639) = 21.50$, $p < .001$), education ($F(2, 1635) = 4.30$, $p < .001$), primary occupation ($F(23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$), household monthly income ($F(8, 1632) = 3.05$, $p < .05$), and household monthly expenditure ($F(7, 1634) = 3.818$, $p < .001$).

There was only a significant difference between the Islam and Hindu respondents' level of trust on police $t(37) = 1.824$, $p = .042$ in Barisal City Corporation.

There were significant differences between the male and female respondents $t(293) = 1.561$, $p = .001$ and between having a police member in family or not $t(293) = 0.092$, $p = .001$ on level of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation. Moreover, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' age ($F(5, 289) = 2.94$, $p < .05$), education ($F(5, 289) = 2.34$, $p < .05$), and primary occupation ($F(14, 280) = 3.00$, $p < .001$).

In Dhaka city Corporation, There were significant differences between the male and female $t(1036) = 6.87$, $p = .001$ and between having a police member in family or not $t(1036) = 6.87$, $p = .001$ on level of trust on police. Moreover, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' sex ($F(2, 1037) = 23.94$, $p < .001$), education ($F(5, 1034) = 8.79$, $p < .001$), occupation ($F(17, 1022) = 3.24$, $p < .001$), monthly household income ($F(8, 1030) = 3.04$, $p < .05$) and monthly household expenditure ($F(7, 1032) = 4.87$, $p = .001$).

There was a significant difference between the level of overall trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents' $F(7, 68) = 3.00$, $p < .05$.

In Mymensingh City Corporation, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' age ($F(3, 48) = 3.01$, $p < .05$) and primary occupation ($F(9, 42) = 2.65$, $p < .05$).

There were significant differences between the level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation and respondents' age ($F(3, 48) = 3.01$, $p < .05$) and primary occupation ($F(9, 42) = 2.65$, $p < .05$).

In Sylhet City Corporation, There were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' monthly household income ($F(3, 56) = 1.52$, $p < .05$) and monthly household expenditure ($F(3, 56) = 1.44$, $p < .05$).

4.5 Interrelation of socio-economic factors and rating on police performance

In the case of total respondents' evaluation on the rating of police performance (0 to 10 scales), there were significant differences between the rating on police performance and respondents' age ($F(2, 1639) = 15.57$, $p < .001$), religion ($F(2, 1639) = 3.35$, $p < .05$), primary occupation ($F(23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$), household monthly income ($F(8, 1632) = 2.356$, $p < .05$), and city corporations ($F(7, 1634) = 3.13$, $p < .05$).

4.6 Police activities associate with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing

Regarding the problems associated with policing of Bangladesh police for total respondents, highest response was for inadequate budget for the police (64.86 %), whereas the second highest response was of inadequate manpower and infrastructures (60.41). Again, maximum responses from the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were of also inadequate budget for the police regarding that factor (90.51 % and 65.77 % respectively). Furthermore, the second highest responses of the respondents from these two city corporations were also of inadequate manpower and infrastructures.

About the police activities that create public trust on policing, maximum response of the total respondents from eight city corporations was for successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission (76.37 %), while the second maximum response was for ensuring security in different locality with the percentage of 69.49 %. In addition, the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations mostly responded for the same factor of successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission with the percent of 98.98 % and 73.27 % respectively. The second highest responses of respondents of these two city corporations were also the same as total respondents regarding the issue.

Concerning about the police activities that cause public mistrust on policing for total respondents, highest response was for inability to investigate and delay (80.33 %) and the second highest responses regarding the issue were belated response of police with 73.02 % responses. Moreover, maximum responses from the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were also of inability to investigate and delay (98.31 % and 80.10 % respectively).

Responding about the steps should be taken to increase the public trust on Bangladesh police, there were maximum responses of the total respondents from eight city corporations for emergency response capacity should be increased (78.56 %) and the second highest responses were in favor of ensuring police administration free from political influence (70.77 %). Furthermore, the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations mostly responded for the same issue of emergency response capacity should be increased with the percent of 99.32 % and 76.83 % respectively. The second highest responses from these two city corporations were just the same as total respondents' responses (emergency response capacity should be increased).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Beyond all doubts, Bangladesh Police is the fundamental law enforcement institution of the state. With the fast development of urbanization, policing is getting to be much more challenging gradually (Edwards, 2005), especially in urban areas. Effect of crime on urban population is more visible than countryside areas (Rahman, 2012). Half of the world population has been victimized at least for once from the study period 1988-1993 (Rahman, 2012). Therefore, urban people face crime mostly in comparison to rural areas. Dhaka dwellers expect police will address the client's best interest, have convenient operating hours and use up to date technology. They expect police will recognize their interests in their heart. However, residents of Dhaka city think police are not friends of them (Islam and Ali, 2008). However, the majority of the city dwellers visit the police stations for registering complaints (Ahmed, 2013). The service of the police in that time shapes the outlook of the service seekers. Corruption, political influence and institutional hierarchy are the main drawbacks of Bangladesh Police in delivering service (Chisty, 2016).

Third-fifth of the Bangladeshi respondents are not satisfied with the service of Bangladesh Police. Among them, only 16% of the respondents think Bangladesh Police do not work hard (Khondaker, 2013). Sometimes, the users face difficulties in using new technology introduced by the police. Bangladesh Police introduced online General Diary (G.D.) for the residents of Dhaka city. Conversely, the system has failed to create awareness among the dwellers of Dhaka city (Lambert, E. G.; Jiang, S.; Khondaker; M. I., Elechi; O. O.; Baker, D. N. & Tucker, K. A., 2010). The system lacks of adopting digital signature of the service seekers, absence of ample firewall system and improper publicity. These setbacks have made the Online G.D. system a failed tread of Bangladesh Police though the idea was contextual (Hasan, 2015). Sometimes, people are not conscious about registering complaints to police stations. For these reasons, people think police are unable or unwilling to help. Majority of the service seekers are not satisfied with the service (Banerjee et al., 2012). There are some stereotyped opinions among the people on police service. However, the understanding between people and police is needed for both the parties (Saeed, 2014). At the same time, understanding and trust between police and people can be a good tool for combating new type of crime such as terrorism (Abbas, 2011).

Despite the fact, building and maintaining community trust is the cornerstone of successful policing and law enforcement (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009). Public from different parts of the state dependably look to Governments and their allies' organizations to lead the way and settle down the problems they face in daily life (Khondaker D. N. & Tucker K. A., 2010). Public trust in government and its establishments is thought to be a viable approach to quantify advancement and thriving of any society and adequacy of its administration mechanism (Rice & Piquero, 2005). In addition, police provide service to grassroots level.

Their service shapes the mind to the government. However, the government have taken steps to reform Bangladesh police. They include development of training curriculum, establishment of model police stations and modernizing equipments (Uddin, 2009). Development and modernizing of Bangladesh Police is going on. The budget for Bangladesh Police was nearly 6530 crore taka in 2014-2015; it rose to 7085 crore taka in 2015-2016 fiscal year. The present government have established nearly 82, 000 posts for the police. Present government have been establishing new posts, increasing budget and modernizing logistic support for police (Bangladesh Police, GoB). Hence, it is needed to see the trust and expectation of people from police especially in urban areas. The study will assess the perception about police of the urban people in Bangladesh.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Crime, especially savage or violent crime, including terrorist action, has expanded in Bangladesh amid the most recent years, which has prompted a government crackdown (Ganguly, 2002; United Nations, 2005). Considering the issue, both the police and the military have been utilized to secure the existing order, prompting claims of human rights infringement (Human Rights Watch, 2006). Nevertheless, presence of punitive atmosphere (Ganguly, 2002), absence of law enforcement is a typical phenomenon that Bangladeshi people live with regular basis, including hijacking, theft, thievery, burglary, harm of private and public property, fighting over property and political power, killings (counting political assassination) and rape (TIB Annual Report, 2016). Now, contrasting on the subject matter, most importantly political battling and corruption at all levels of government is far reaching and police is straightforwardly connected with that (The Daily Star, 2013). The basic problems with the police-public issues are of numerous e.g., crime victims need to pay the police to submit their victimization report. Moreover, police have been blamed for the most part serving the influential personnel and institutes and it is believed to be complicit in the ruling political party's endeavors to stifle political opposition party (TIB, 2013). After things considered, numerous Bangladeshi people see the police as inept, corrupt and a large portion even fear of the police (Asian Human Rights Commission, 2005). For instance, in an overview survey of the individuals who had contact with the police, 84% complained about the corruption of police (United Nations, 2005). Along these lines, this is to be denoted that the stated relations with corruption and illegality are the basic hindrance between the trusts of public and police (Tyler, 2001). Thus, the prime concern has become the trustworthiness of police with mass in different urban areas of Bangladesh.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Profoundly the significance of this study is an endeavor to methodically evaluate the public trust and perception about police in different urban areas of Bangladesh. The researchers believe that this would be a unique benefaction in the assortment of public trust also of criminal justice research, particularly to the holistic policing context in Bangladesh. In

addition, the assessment of citizens' impression and trust on police would certainly highlight their itemized views about professionalism of police, police performance, corruption, reasonable fairness and their observations about the security and safety in their neighborhood. Finally, findings of the study would give Bangladesh police administration critical and sustainable references and directions to enhance police performance and move to expand public trust and satisfaction about Bangladesh Police. It likewise includes to the constrained literature on citizens' impression of the police in urban areas of Bangladesh.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The prime objective of this research is to examine citizens' trust and perception on police performance and service providing in different urban areas of Bangladesh. Particularly to examine the level of trust and satisfaction of policing; and to examine the aspects on influencing public trust and broader satisfaction with the police in different urban areas of Bangladesh. The specific objectives are:

- To evaluate the level of public trust on and satisfaction about Bangladesh Police in different urban areas of Bangladesh through the lens of age, sex and primary occupation.
- To assess the reasons behind the level of trust and satisfaction on police performance at present condition of service provided by Bangladesh Police and the situation of public - police relations in urban areas of Bangladesh.
- To explore the means for enhancing public trust and satisfaction on the police performance to secure and enhance citizens' satisfaction and trust on police activities and services.

1.5 Organization of the Report

This paper is organized in eleven chapters. **Chapter 1** discuss the introductory issues of the study including objectives of the study. **Chapter 2** presents the brief literature on trust on police. Detail methodology was discussed in **Chapter 3**. **Chapter 4** represents the basic information about the respondents. In **Chapter 5**, law and order situation of the study area was presented. In **Chapter 6**, level of satisfaction on policing after being victimized was discussed. In **Chapter 7**, level of public trust on police performance was discussed. **Chapter 8** was based on interrelation of socio-economic factors and level of trust on police. Interrelation of socio-economic factors and rating on police performance was presented in **Chapter 9**. **Chapter 10** represents police activities Associate with Public Trust & Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing. Lastly, **Chapter 11** was with concluding remarks!

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Public trust on police force is as deceptive as public dissatisfaction with it. Depending on the social fundamental circumstances and character of state, the representation of police either takes a fairly rigid or fluid pattern. In addition, there is no final and specific truth about the police, specifically concerning about Bangladesh police. Before understanding public and provision users' perception and trust on Bangladesh police, it is essential to recognize what is police and what are the structural condition from which Bangladesh police emerged. Webster's Dictionary (1913) characterizes police as "1. a judicial and executive system, for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of rights, order, cleanliness, health, etc., and for the enforcement of the laws and prevention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough. 2. That which concerns the order of the community; the internal regulation of a state". Criminological state of police intimately follows this and refer to law enforcement bureaus "those that are regularly engaged in 1. Preventing crimes, 2. Investigating crimes and apprehending criminals 3. Maintaining order, and 4. Providing other miscellaneous services" (Walker and Katz, 2005).

Bangladesh Police is the legacy of colonial administration of British period. The prime official colonial police were shaped in 1861 and the definition of police was left in vagueness: "The word "police" shall include all persons who shall be enrolled under this Act" (The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861:1-254). On the other hand, for the reason of colonial operation, the policing was contrasted only on crime: "Whereas it is expedient to re-organize the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of the crime" (The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861:1-254). Thus the Act confines Bangladesh police from enchanting the role of contemporary police to comprise usual functions of police such as investigation, capture/arrest and providing with the social services (Champion and Hooper, 2003:120). This is supplementary evident in the subsequent section on obligation of a police officer:

"It shall be the duty of every police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every police-officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gamming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters" (The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861:23-265).

The inconsistency of post-colonial and post-independent Bangladesh police is its wholehearted support for regal practices for the slight welfare of the government and not for the general interest of the state. The police fit in the state and not to any specific government. In spite of the failure to construct this division between State and government and the

substitute of colonization by politicization has turned into the crucial problem of public image of the Bangladesh police. Thus, the trustworthiness of Bangladesh Police has also formed room for further study regarding this issue

Only recently, surveys on public image of Bangladesh police (TIB, 2010) and Bangladesh police performance (UNDP, 2011) was conducted. The public perception of Bangladesh police was reported to be corrupt, 79.7 per cent surveyed household reported corruption, whereas 68.1 per cent households paid bribe (TIB, 2010:2). Again, according to the report, the police corruption declined nearly 17% over their 2007 survey. In contrast, there was a rise of bribe giving by 3.6% over the same period (TIB, 2010:2).

Furthermore, TIB‟s data come from 6,000 nationally sampled households of which only 98 households were from Dhaka City Corporation, who were considered users. There was no specific sampling frame by Dhaka Metropolitan City in the TIB report and the number of metropolitan user's is estimated from TIB‟s proportion of 42% of urban sample, which amount to 2,520 households. This is further fragmented by Dhaka City Corporation's 500 households and 19.5% proportion of user's household, reducing the number to 98 households for the DMP areas (TIB, 2010:1).

Further study by UNDP‟s Police Reform Program (PRP) on the performance of police found 75 per cent public trust with police. Research also indicates that approximately three-quarters of the population consider police performance to be at least moderate, a figure that appears to be increasing (UNDP, 2011:7). Moreover, it is found that the level of public trust was 51.1%, 77.7%, and 50% for registering FIR, contact with police and investigation with crime report respectively. In terms of the services received, most people say that they are treated at least moderately by the police, while somewhat fewer (approximately half of those who reported a crime) are satisfied with the police investigation and services received. While most people-although by no means all-also believe the police respond in a proper way to requests for help and respond promptly and effectively to calls from the public, there remains scope for improvements (UNDP, 2011:8). In addition, police were found prompt (57.2%), effective (65.9% and proper (60.2%) in terms of response to public call (UNDP, 2011:79).

Another study by BRAC University found 75 per cent people were satisfied with law and order situation maintained by the police (Institute of Governance Studies, 2010). Moreover, the Daily Star-Nielsen opinion survey (2011) found 55 per cent perceived improved law and order situation over last two years. However, all the previous reports, as mentioned earlier, had a general focus on corruption or, image of the Bangladesh Police, which did not inform about the situation in the DMP with significant clarity. Alongside, the level of public trust on the services of the police in DMP area is also left in obscurity. This provides the possibility of hasty generalization or, overstatement regarding the service standard or, level of public trust on DMP performances. Under the circumstances, a study on the level of public trust with current police practices became imperative for the realistic evaluation of the DMP.

TIB (2014) made a survey of Bangladesh Police too. According to the survey, 93 per cent of the respondents thought that the police department was the most corrupt department in Bangladesh and 72 per cent of people said they had to pay bribes to police to get their work done. Besides, Karzon, (2006) has said police organization of Bangladesh suffers from insufficient accountability, both internal and external. Internal accountability can enhance competence, and prevent corruption, whereas external accountability can ensure people-oriented service. Law prescribes the mode and manner how the police officers will dispose of their duties, but there is insufficient departmental mechanism, and no neutral body of the state to scrutinize whether the police officers are doing their duties properly. It creates widespread human sufferings, and violation of citizens' rights.

Nevertheless, "trust", the central concept of this study, can be defined as the expectation that another person will behave in a beneficial way to the individual concerned and does not have harmful intentions. Although there are various kinds of trust (Luhmann, 1988), I will focus on cognitive (or reflexive) trust in the police (Goldsmith, 2005). Since trust, contrary to social legitimacy, concentrates on the individual level, it is more dependent on specific contexts. Generally, we may assume that trust and social legitimacy go together (Hawdon, 2008: 196). However, even if the police as an institution possess a high level of social legitimacy, citizens still may not trust individual representatives of the police in specific circumstances, just as high levels of social trust in a society do not imply that all its citizens trust one another. On the other hand, citizens' trust in individual representatives of a public institution may contribute to its authority and thus its legitimacy (Hetherington, 1998).

Numerous determinants of public trust in the police, including basic, social, monetary, and statistic factors, for example, government debasement, police treatment of citizens, police uprightness and execution, education, age, gender, residence, ethnicity, race etc have been documented by a bunch of previous research works. There stands an affluent history of research on individuals' trusts of the police in the U.S., which has shown that the overall population has a authentically positive trust toward the police, incorporating accomplishment with and trust in the police (Cao, Frank, and Cullen, 1996; Zamble and Annesley, 1987) in any case, trusts/confident have varied by race, gender, and age (Cao et al., 1996; Cao, Stack, 2005; Cao, Stack, and Sun, 1998; Weitzer, 2000), by and large with White and more seasoned people for the most part holding more constructive trusts toward police (Brown and Benedict, 2002). The discoveries on the impacts of gender among U.S. inhabitants have been blended, with the literature demonstrating no consensus whether men and ladies vary fundamentally in their perspectives of U.S. police (Brown and Benedict, 2002).

Brown and Benedict (2002), in a broad review of the literature on attitudes toward the police, found that the main variables that reliably impacted resident attitudes were age, race, contact with the police, and neighborhood. Different variables, for example, gender and education indicated significantly less consistency in their capacity to clarify attitudes toward the police. As Brown and Benedict (2002) demonstrate, the variable of age has been found to assume a key role in shaping people's attitudes toward the police. Most of the literature recommends

that more aged people will probably feel that the police are benefiting a vocation, while more young people will probably imagine that they are making a less impressive display with regards to (Cao, 2001; Cao et al., 1996; Dowler, 2002; Dowler, K. 2003; Hurst and Frank, 2000; Hurst, Frank and Browning, 2000; Jesilow et al., 1995; Nofziger and Williams, 2005; Webb and Marshall, 1995). However, a minority have found that no relationship exists amongst age and attitudes toward the police (Davis, 1990), or that as age expands people's perspectives toward the police turn out to be more negative (Sims et al., 2002).

There has been far less research on perspectives of police in different countries. In an overview of occupants of St. Petersburg (Russia) and the Queens Zone of New York City (U.S.), U.S. respondents felt that the police were more viable than respondents from St. Petersburg (Davis & Ortiz, 2003). Furthermore, St. Petersburg respondents were somewhat more prone to feel that the police ceased individuals without a decent and relevant purpose, while Queens' respondents were marginally more inclined to report that there was an issue with unnecessary utilization of physical force by the police (Davis, Ortiz, Gilinsky, Ylesseva, and Briller, 2003). In spite of the fact that not a correlation of trusts toward the police, Jia and Silverman (2006) contended that the practices and structures of the New York City Police Department and the Hong Kong Police Force are fundamentally similar. They attribute the likenesses to both departments embracing a Western format of policing, with the Hong Kong Police Force being made amid British ruin.

Again, there have been a progression of studies that have utilized the World Values Survey to look at the certainty/trust in police in different countries (Cao and Zhao, 2005). Trust in police was measured by a solitary question asking how sure a man was in the police. Regular variables were used as a part of these studies were gender, age, educational level, marital status, and religiosity. U.S. respondents had a higher trust in the police than did respondents from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and it was likewise found that religiosity was decidedly connected with level of public trust in the police. However, age, gender, and educational level had no noteworthy impacts (Cao and Zhao, 2005). In another review, U.S. respondents generally had more prominent trust in the police than did their counterparts from Japan. Age had a positive relationship with level of trust in the police, though educational level, marital status and gender had non-huge relationships (Cao et al., 1998).

Another research through lens of the World Values Survey suggests in contradictory that age, religiosity, and educational level might be critical predictors of police trust, while gender and marital status may not be noteworthy predictors, and that the outcomes can change crosswise over nations (Cao, 2001; Cao and Dai, 2006; Cao et al., 1998; Cao and Stack, 2005; Cao and Zhao, 2005). In particular, age and religiosity generally had a positive association, and educational level had a negative relationship with police trust, however the relationships differed by which nation was being examined. Additionally, these studies also found that trust in police differed crosswise over different nations from that found in the U.S., suggesting that social forces are essential in developing trust in the police (Cao, 2001;

Cao et al., 1998; Cao and Hou, 2001; Cao and Stack, 2005; Cao and Zhao, 2005). There has been little research on trust in police crosswise over population thickness (e.g., living in a urban or provincial zone), private mobility (i.e., influences social union and increases the number of territories in which a man would know about the police), and where a man grew up (i.e., could influence perspectives of police as an adult). In spite of the fact that the past research in light of the World Values Survey has concentrated on various counties, there are numerous different nations that have not been investigated, including Bangladesh, Canada, and Nigeria (Cao and Zhao, 2005). Finally, the World Values Survey just has a single measure of police trust and does not gauge other police perspectives, for example, affability. Along these lines, there is a requirement for extra research on police trust and consideration crosswise over various nations (Cao, 2001).

Critically analyzing the above literature, Brown and Benedict (2002) found that eleven major variables were related to public trust with police. These eleven variables were classified into two principal levels, individual and contextual. There were four major variables at individual levels. They were race, age, socioeconomic and political status, and gender. On the other hand, there were seven main variables at the contextual level. They were contact with police, neighborhood and residence, crime rates, victimization, fear of the police, media's negative portrayal and public distrust of the police (Brown and Benedict et al., 2002).

The significance of race in the American society can hardly be exaggerated. This topped the list among individual level variables and was mainly studied by Benedict, Brownand Bower (2000); Decker (1981); Benson (1981); Block (1971); Bordua and Tifft (1971); and Brown and Coulter (1983) among others.

Age was found to be strongly related to the perception of police in the work of Benedict, Brown and Bower (2000); Brown and Coulter (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Chandek (1999); Cheurprakobkit and Bartsch (1999); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Huang and Vaughn (1996); Jesilow, Meyer and Namazzi (1995); Kaminski and Jefferis (1998); Percy (1980); Reisig and Correia (1997); Thornton (1975); and Webb and Marshall (1995).

Socioeconomic and political status was found to be stongly related to the perception of police in the work of Decker (1981); Albrecht and Green (1977); Benson (1981); Brown and Coulter (1983); and Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996). Gender is the fourth variable related to the perception of police in the USA found in the studies conducted by Cao, Frankand Cullen (1996); Cheurprakobkit (2000); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Lasley, (1994); and Smith, Graham and Adams (1991). At the contextual level, contact with police is found significantly related by Brown and Benedict (2002); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991); Worrall (1999); and Block (1971).

The second contextual variable, neighborhood and residence, is found significantly related to the perception of police by Brown and Benedict (2002); O'Brien (1978); Apple and O'Brien (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Reisigand Correia (1997); and Webb and

Marshall (1995). Crime rate is another contextual variable related to the perception of policing practice as emphasized principally by Decker (1981). Victimization, the fourth contextual variable is studied by Decker (1981); Block (1971); Brann and Chaiken (1999); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991). The fifth contextual variable is the fear of the police, which is mainly studied by Block (1971). It is interesting to note that media‟s influence to shape the public perception is noted by Kramer (1997), who finds media‟s portrayal of police mostly negative. Public distrust of police is also an important contextual variable for public perception as studied by Decker (1981); Brann and Chaiken (1999).

There is contradictory research surrounding attitudes toward the police. Consequently, the respective proposed research would like to contrast upon the urban people's trust issue on the police of Bangladesh. In addition, the respective study would like to figure out the trust and expectation of people to police especially in proper urban areas of Bangladesh. This very study will assess the discernment of people to police in different urban areas of Bangladesh at the same time.

The contemporary structure of police force of Bangladesh has long antiquity and its history started from the days of past of the Indian sub-continent (Madan and Nalla, 2015). The ancient concepts are not discussing at literature study but police administration was strong at Muslim rulers of Mughals in 15th – 16th century (Islam and Ali, 2008). Bangladesh is a sovereign country in South Asia that has huge population and beautiful landmass. The national functions maintenance and social security maintaining view requires police service, where the position of the Police Act (1861) was conceded for ordering the police force in Bangladesh (Uddin, 2009; Khondaker et al., 2013). Bangladesh police branch has range police, special service, crime investigation, railway police, armed police battalion, metropolitan police, highway police and rapid action battalion (RAB) services (Lambert et al., 2010). Bangladesh police acts as friends or partners of community people at all the districts of the nation (Safer World, 2012). The Lawlessness is a common problem for Bangladesh where many cases are assumed to be ineffective to deal with social crimes and chaos (Islam and Mahmud, 2015). Police has complicit ruling efforts in the society for crime prevention activities. Islam and Ali (2008) represents the police are openly used by the ruling parties at different times after the independence of Bangladesh. People have perception that police force is using by ruling party’s efforts to suppress political oppositions by the study of Lambert et al., (2010).

Few research finding represents the police personnel are being corrupt and they do not support people to get justice (Uddin, 2009; Maguire and Johnson, 2010; Barton and Beynon, 2011; Safer World, 2012; Madan and Nalla, 2015; Aviv and Weisburd, 2016). The study of Khondaker et al., (2013) represents 5,000 Bangladeshi households survey where 97 percent of the households have contact with law enforcement and they are experiencing corruption at police department. People and media are highlighting the weak points of police force but they less highlight the success of police at crime prevention (Islam and Ali, 2008). Police force is responsible for crime control and mass media plays vital role to control police

activities for ensuring social justice (Islam and Mahmud, 2015). The public perception about police remains silent and people think Police are accused to use excessive force of ruling party (Safer World, 2012). The RAB is formed in 2003 to deal with serious crime and terrorism but has accused to being engagement with over 600 extra-judicial killing (Lambert et al., 2010). The study of Uddin (2009) represents RAB is accused to widespread human rights violations and torture. Therefore, the public perception about police work in Bangladesh is not good where ethical justice requires developing within police activities.

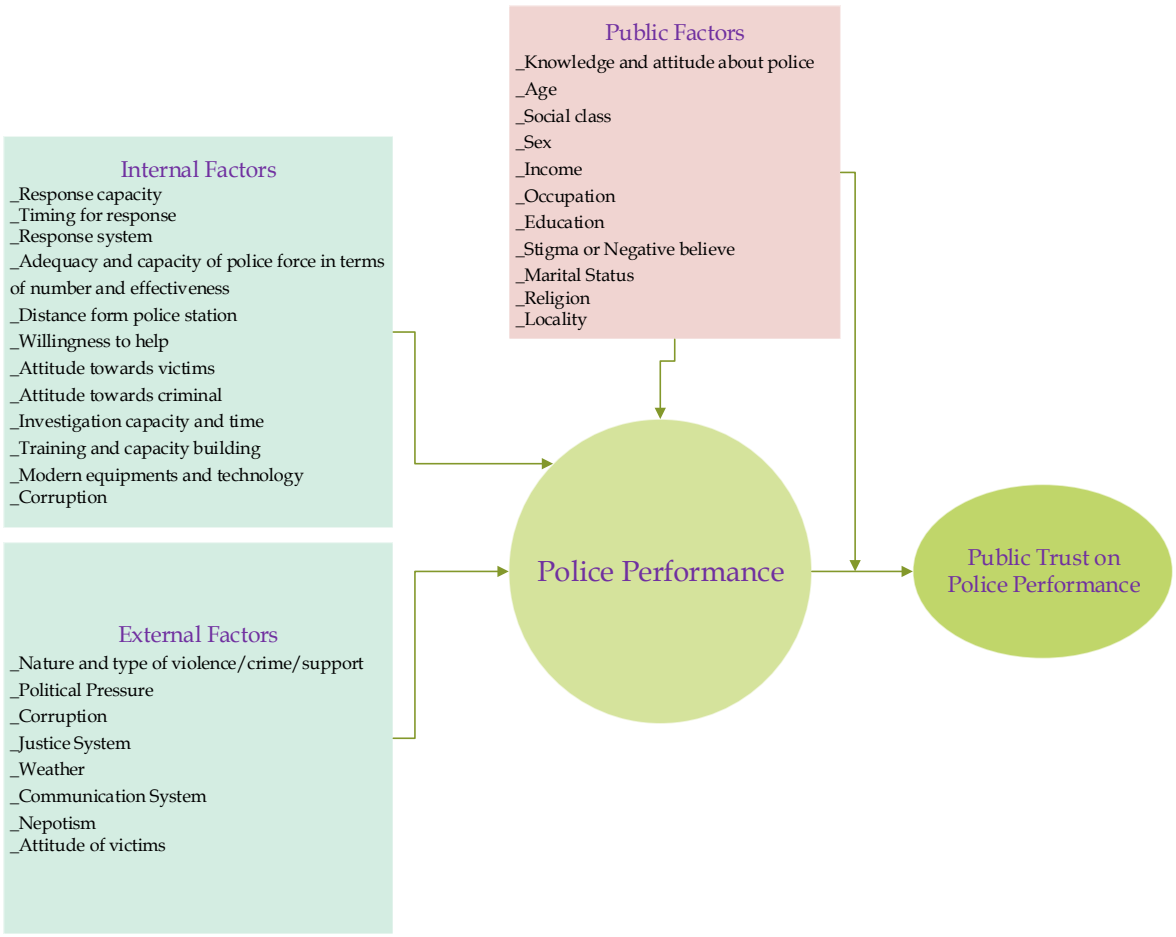


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER 3: METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Methods of Data Collection and Instrument

For this study, data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected following quantitative approach. The quantitative data were collected by survey method through face-to-face interview using structured questionnaire by electronic device (mobile responsive survey).

The instrument was designed to measure the level of public trust on Bangladesh Police and their performance level as well as the reasons and activities that create the mistrust to the police. The questionnaire has total 40 items and 4 sections (Appendix 2 and 3). Section 1 contains 13 questions related to general characteristics of the respondents. Section 2 contains 7 questions related to law and order situation of the study area. Section 3 contains questions related to role of police after being victimized a crime and section 4 contains 16 questions related to public trust on police. The first nine items (matrix) of section 4 were developed to measure the level of public trust on Bangladesh police using Likert type questions (1 to 6 scale). The tenth item of this section was used to measure the overall level of trust on Police and eleventh item was used to measure the rating on police performance of the study area. The rest of items were uses to identify the reasons and activities behind the mistrust on police.

3.2 Study Area and Sample Size

Multistage sampling was used in the study to get representative samples from eight divisions of Bangladesh: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet. One district was selected from each division based on highest urban populated district of that division. Each City Corporation Area (CCA) of each selected district was considered as an urban area for this research. Then respondents (either male or female) aged 18 years or above from each City Corporation Area (CCA) were selected randomly for collecting information on public trust in Bangladesh Police.

To attain the required sample size for this study, the study was use value of parameter 'proportion of people of defined urban area aged eighteen years or above' (50% approx.) (BBS, 2011) which also helpful to maximize the sample size. Using this information with 5% of margin of error, 4.0 design effect, and response rate of 95.0%, the total sample size of respondents for the proposed survey was 1,642 following the formula shown below:

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times p(1-p) \times (deff)}{e^2 \times rr}$$

Where, n= total sample size

p = the proportion of urban population aged 18 or above

deff= Design effect, e = Margin of error, rr = Response rate

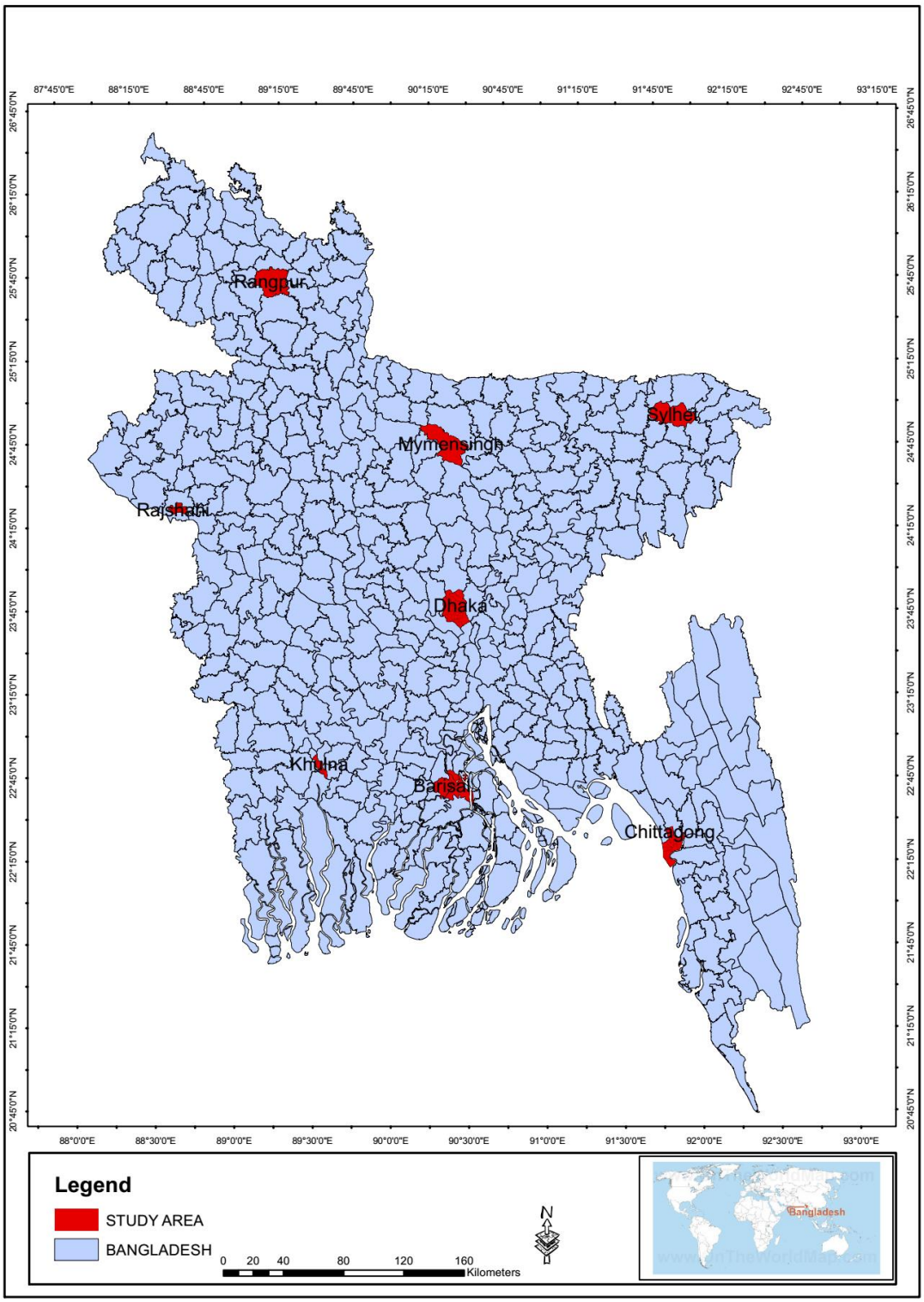


Figure 2: Map of Study Area

3.3 Sampling Strategy for Quantitative Survey

The total sample size of 1642 respondents was distributed proportionately to the total urban population of selected eight districts from eight divisions based on highest urban populated district of each division of Bangladesh. In the 2011 Census of Bangladesh, the percentage distribution of urban population by district was as follow: Barisal (2.39%), Chittagong (18.29%), Dhaka (62.82%), Khulna (4.69%), Mymensingh (2.75%) Rajshahi (3.18%), Rangpur (2.17%), and Sylhet (3.71%) (BBS, 2014). Following these proportion of urban population in each district the total sample size of 1642 ware distributed as follows: Barisal (39), Chittagong (295), Dhaka (1040), Khulna (76), Mymensingh (45), Rajshahi (52), Rangpur (35), and Sylhet (60). Within each urban area, respondents will be selected and interviewed randomly except Dhaka City Corporation. For DCC, at first City Corporation areas were divided into 10 zones according to the established zone divided by Dhaka South City Corporation and Dhaka North City Corporation. Then, from each zone, 104 respondents were selected randomly. The sampling frame is shown at figure 3.

3.4 Supervision and Quality Control Mechanism of Data Collection Activities

3.4.1 Increasing Response Rates

The basis for obtaining unbiased inference from survey research is the random sampling, which is very powerful in drawing generalization through selecting representative samples of the population. Underlying this inferential process, however, is the assumption that all respondents designated for the sample are actually observed or measured. In recent years, increasing violation of this assumption because of an inability to contact sample members or because of their unwillingness to participate has led to increasing attention to survey non-response. 'Non respondents 'are those missing from a random sample; the largest components of non-response are noncontact and refusal. The non-response rate varies across respondents' demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural characteristics (attitudinal, motivational, and behavioral). The primary reasons for non-response include lack of contact, refusal, business and others. In this survey, various initiative were taken to reduce non-response rate through wiser coverage of population and were better communication strategy for informing respondents about the importance of the survey and were built good rapport as well, were given adequate attention to subjects' nature and sensitivity, questionnaire length and sensitivity. In addition, our field investigators would attempt to reduce the refusal rates. In that case, our field investigators were conducted interview based on the potential respondents' convenience.

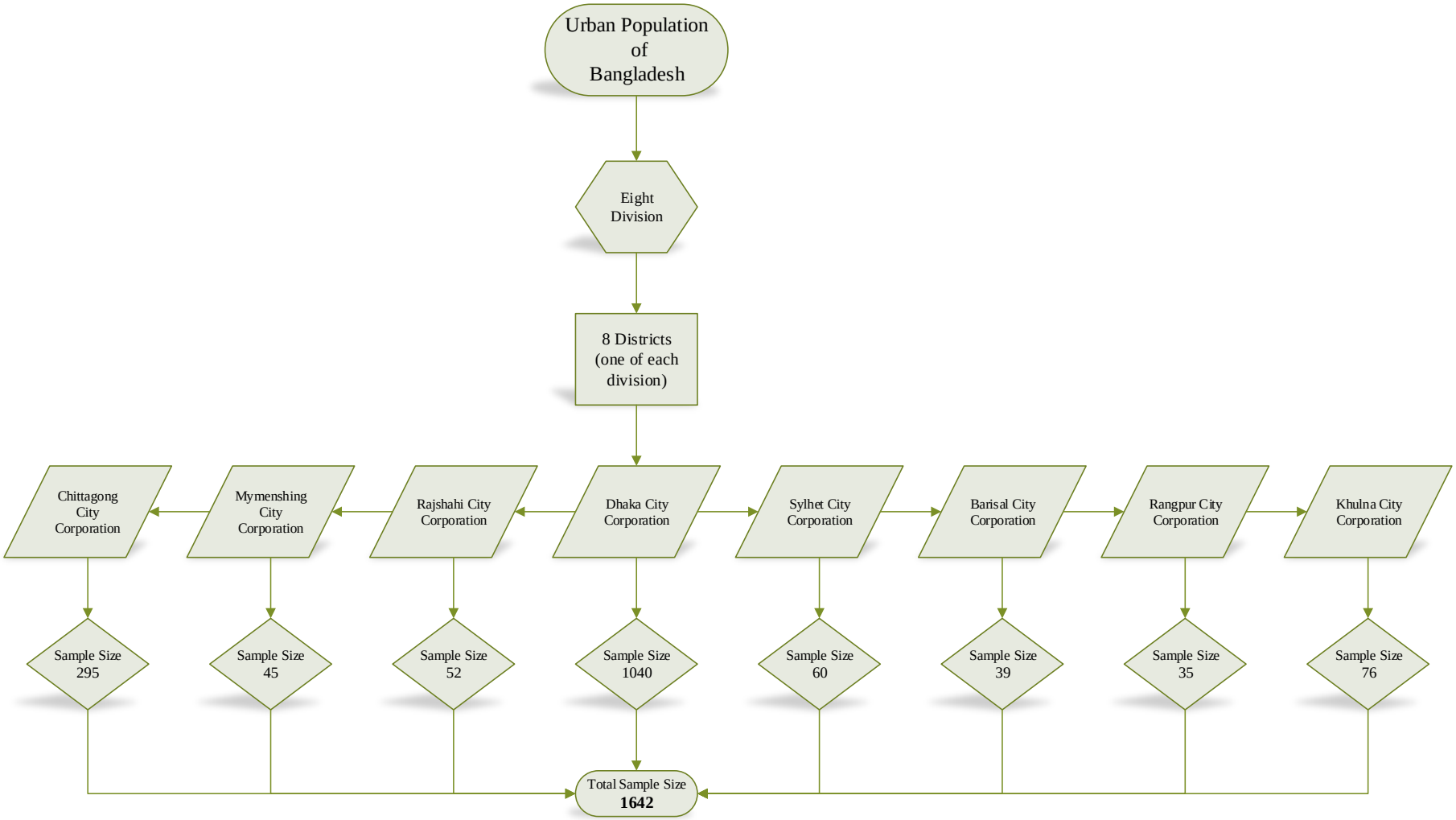


Figure 3: Sampling Frame of the Study

3.4.2 Quality Control Measures

Strict quality control measures were taken at all levels of the study. Collection of quality data from field were ensured through proper selection of field team and trained them for the task through field test and motivation. A team were formed for collecting of survey data. The following criteria were considered for recruiting the field team members: educational qualification; previous relevant work experience; and capacity to work in a team.

One-week intensive training were arranged for the field team to give orientation on data collection instruments. After completing the training, interviewers were participated in Mock Interview Sessions and an exam with a MCQ questions. Only successful candidates were selected as final interviewers for this project. All team members including the team leader were monitored the whole process to assess and ensured the quality of selection, training, interviewers' level of understanding about data collection and data quality.

The team were also motivated interviewers to ensure quality at every stage of the project as they were paid reasonably and given the flexibility to work within set parameters. Moreover, close monitoring and supervision were ensured during the study implementation period to ensure that nobody commits any mistake due to negligence or lack of understanding. Field monitoring were maintained at different levels such as from field level supervisor; rigorous checking of the filled-in questionnaires by the Field Supervisors; and frequent field visit and monitoring by the core team members.

During data collection, on each day, the supervisors were arranged a feedback session for the interviewers on the conducted interviews and planed the work for the next day. In addition, each supervisor were also carried out 20 percent back check of the filled-in questionnaires by online supervision and data checking. Each supervisor were also ensured that all members of the team were followed the procedures as oriented and feedback received after the field practices. If necessary, the core team were arrange a resurvey of the same respondents by the interviewer.

3.5 Data Entry and Data Processing

The data entry process were started soon after collecting the data. The data entry template were developed and cross-checked by the core members. Data entry and data analysis were conducted by using SPSS 21 software. Experienced person were selected for data entry and will be trained on this issue. The trained data entry operators were entered the data and the core Team member were randomly checked the data to ensure accuracy, validity and reliability of the dataset. The task of editing, coding and data entry were done under the close supervision of Core Team.

3.6 Analytical Approach

The collected data were analyzed by using quantitative technique. In quantitative analysis, univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted disaggregated by socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Appropriate graphical presentation were given wherever needed using Arc GIS 10.2, Microsoft Excel 2016 and Windows Visio 2016 software.

3.7 Ethical Issues, Privacy and Confidentiality

The study were ensured the ethical issues involved in this research including risks and benefits of the respondents. Before conducting data collection each respondent were clearly informed about the purposes, type of information coverage, confidentiality, interview time etc. Respondents' verbal consent were also be taken in the survey. In addition, they will have the rights to refuse for giving the interview. It was important to explain respondents that their participation in the study was voluntary, their names or any identifying details were kept strict confidential.

CHAPTER 4: INTRODUCING RESPONDENTS

4.1 General Characteristics of the Total Respondents (n=1642)

The table 1 represents the general characteristics of the total respondents. Among the all respondents (1642), 56.88% were male, 43% were female and rest of the 0.12% were third gender. The mean age of the respondents was 35 years. Most of the respondents belong to 21-40 years old and a few (2.01%) were from equal or more than 61years old. Among the all respondents, 77.22% were married whereas 20.95% were single and rest of the 1.83% belong to other categories. Only 16.81% of the respondents had have no education. Among the all (1642) respondents, 1556 were Muslim, 85 were Hindu and only one were Christian. Again, among the 1642 of the respondents, only 225 respondents had police member in their family.

Table 1: General Characteristics of the Total Respondents

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	934	56.88
Female	706	43.00
Third Gender	2	0.12
Total	1642	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	103	6.27
21-30	611	37.21
31-40	491	29.90
41-50	262	15.96
51-60	142	8.65
≥ 61	33	2.01
Total	1642	100.00
Mean=34.91; SD=11.411		
Marital Status		
Single	344	20.95
Married	1268	77.22
Separated	4	0.24
Husband Abandoned	4	0.24
Divorced	2	0.12
Widow/ Widower	20	1.22
Total	1642	100.00
Number of Children (n=1298)		
0	120	7.31

1	327	19.91
2	444	27.04
3	245	14.92
4	101	6.15
5	37	2.25
6	18	1.10
7	3	0.18
8	2	0.12
9	1	0.06
Total	1298	79.05
Mean= 2.07; SD=1.322		
Academic Qualification		
No education	276	16.81
Below SSC or equivalent	641	39.04
SSC or equivalent	251	15.29
HSC or equivalent	234	14.25
Honors or equivalent	148	9.01
Masters or equivalent	89	5.42
Religious Education	3	0.18
Total	1642	100.00
Religion		
Islam	1556	94.76
Hindu	85	5.18
Christian	1	0.06
Total	1642	100.00
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	470	28.62
Service Holder	343	20.89
Business	459	27.95
Student	132	8.04
Hawker	13	0.79
Farmer	2	0.12
Day labor	30	1.83
Garments Labor	12	0.73
Car Driver	32	1.95
Rickshaw puller	25	1.52
3 Wheel Van Puller	10	0.61
Auto Rickshaw Driver	19	1.16
Tailor	11	0.67
Handi crafter	1	0.06
Labor	2	0.12
Housemaid	29	1.77

Unemployed	31	1.89
Aged	7	0.43
Religious Leader	5	0.30
Teacher	5	0.30
Cobbler	1	0.06
Nurse	1	0.06
Cricket Player	1	0.06
Chef	1	0.06
Total	1642	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	1193	72.66
Joint Family	449	27.34
Total	1642	100.00
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	225	13.70
No	1417	86.30
Total	1642	100.00
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	604	36.78
1 to 5000	88	5.36
5001-10000	290	17.66
10001-15000	269	16.38
15001-20000	171	10.41
20001-25000	83	5.05
25001-30000	56	3.41
30001-35000	24	1.46
35001-40000	21	1.28
≥ 40001	36	2.19
Total	1642	100.00
Mean= 11207.98; SD=23419.436		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	918	55.91
1501-3000	419	25.52
3001-4500	117	7.13
4501-6000	147	8.95
≥ 6001	41	2.50
Total	1642	100.00
Mean=2108.25; SD=2135.181		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
1 to 5000	20	1.22
5001-10000	255	15.54
10001-15000	382	23.28

15001-20000	373	22.73
20001-25000	195	11.88
25001-30000	163	9.93
30001-35000	65	3.96
35001-40000	76	4.63
≥ 40001	112	6.83
Total	1641	100.00
Mean=23943.36; SD=31558.992		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	53	3.23
5001-10000	417	25.40
10001-15000	469	28.56
15001-20000	359	21.86
20001-25000	150	9.14
25001-30000	89	5.42
30001-35000	45	2.74
≥ 35001	60	3.65
Total	1642	100.00
Mean=18155.91;SD=24752.848		

4.2 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Barisal City Corporation (n=39)

Table 2 represents general characteristics of the respondents from Barisal City Corporation. From the total respondents (n=39), 75 percent were male and 25 were female. Most of the respondents were Muslim (34) and rest of them are Hindu. Among the all only 3 respondents were equal or bellow to 20 years. Only 7 respondents were single and rest of all were married. This Table also shows the academic qualification of the respondents and other characteristics of the respondents.

Table 2: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Barisal City Corporation

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	29	74.36
Female	10	25.64
Total	39	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	3	7.69
21-30	12	30.77

31-40	11	28.21
41-50	6	15.38
51-60	4	10.26
≥ 61	3	7.69
Total	39	100
Mean=37.79; SD=14.43		
Marital Status		
Single	7	17.95
Married	32	82.05
Total	39	100
Number of Children (n=32)		
0	3	9.38
1	5	15.63
2	11	34.38
3	11	34.38
4	1	3.13
9	1	3.13
Total	32	100.00
Mean= 2.19; SD=1.23		
Academic Qualification		
No education	2	5.13
Below SSC or equivalent	14	35.90
SSC or equivalent	7	17.95
HSC or equivalent	7	17.95
Honors or equivalent	5	12.82
Masters or equivalent	4	10.26
Total	39	100
Religion		
Islam	35	89.74
Hindu	4	10.26
Total	39	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	4	10.26
Service Holder	7	17.95
Business	10	25.64
Student	6	15.38
Farmer	1	2.56
Day labor	2	5.13
Car Driver	1	2.56
Rickshaw puller	1	2.56
Auto Rickshaw Driver	3	7.69
Unemployed	1	2.56

Aged	1	2.56
Religious Leader	1	2.56
Cobbler	1	2.56
Total	39	100
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	32	82.05
Joint Family	7	17.95
Total	39	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	10	25.64
No	29	74.36
Total	39	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	10	25.64
5001-10000	13	33.33
10001-15000	7	17.95
15001-20000	3	7.69
25001-30000	4	10.26
35001-40000	1	2.56
≥ 40001	1	2.56
Total	39	100
Mean= 11923; SD=11672.36		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	18	46.15
1501-3000	13	33.33
3001-4500	6	15.38
4501-6000	2	5.13
Total	39	100
Mean=2237.18; SD=1392.83		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
5001-10000	6	15.38
10001-15000	7	17.95
15001-20000	5	12.82
20001-25000	6	15.38
25001-30000	9	23.08
30001-35000	3	7.69
35001-40000	1	2.56
≥ 40001	2	5.13
Total	39	100
Mean=22641.03; SD=10452.24		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	1	2.56

5001-10000	14	35.90
10001-15000	10	25.64
15001-20000	7	17.95
20001-25000	3	7.69
25001-30000	2	5.13
30001-35000	1	2.56
≥ 35001	1	2.56
Total	39	100
Mean=15471.79; SD=8959.38		

4.3 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)

Table 3 represents general characteristics of the respondents from Chittagong City Corporation. Here Total Respondents were 295, among them 210 were male and 85 were female. The mean age of the respondents was 38 years. Moreover, the household monthly income and expenditure was 13408 and 12072 TK respectively. Approximately seven-eighth of the respondents were married, rest of them were single, separated, divorced or others. Among the respondents, most of them (123) had have education bellow SSC or equivalent whereas only one had a master degree. Most of the respondents were Muslim (268) and rest of them (27) are Hindu. This Table also shows that the respondents were from different profession and most of them were businessman (35%). Only 19 respondents had police member in their family among 295 respondents. When they were asked about what type of family, they belong to; more than half replied single family.

Table 3: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	210	71.19
Female	85	28.81
Total	295	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	3	1.02
21-30	49	16.61
31-40	101	34.24
41-50	78	26.44
51-60	52	17.63
≥ 61	12	4.07
Total	295	100
Mean=37.79; SD=14.43		

Marital Status		
Single	23	7.80
Married	259	87.80
Separated	3	1.02
Husband Abandoned	2	0.68
Divorced	2	0.68
Widow/ Widower	6	2.03
Total	295	100.00
Number of Children (n=272)		
0	24	8.82
1	70	25.74
2	75	27.57
3	56	20.59
4	21	7.72
5	16	5.88
6	9	3.31
8	1	0.37
Total	272	100.00
Mean= 2.26; SD=1.50		
Academic Qualification		
No education	90	30.51
Below SSC or equivalent	123	41.69
SSC or equivalent	52	17.63
HSC or equivalent	20	6.78
Honors or equivalent	9	3.05
Masters or equivalent	1	0.34
Total	295	100
Religion		
Islam	268	90.85
Hindu	27	9.15
Total	295	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	63	21.36
Service Holder	43	14.58
Business	105	35.59
Student	1	0.34
Hawker	8	2.71
Day labor	7	2.37
Garments Labor	10	3.39
Car Driver	12	4.07
Rickshaw puller	16	5.42
Three Wheel Van Puller	8	2.71

Auto Rickshaw Driver	10	3.39
Tailor	2	0.68
Housemaid	4	1.36
Unemployed	5	1.69
Aged	1	0.34
Total	295	100
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	191	64.75
Joint Family	104	35.25
Total	295	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	19	6.44
No	276	93.56
Total	295	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	70	23.73
1 to 5000	14	4.75
5001-10000	80	27.12
10001-15000	75	25.42
15001-20000	25	8.47
20001-25000	15	5.08
25001-30000	8	2.71
30001-35000	3	1.02
35001-40000	3	1.02
≥ 40001	2	0.68
Total	295	100
Mean= 10749.15; SD=9204.03		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	169	57.29
1501-3000	81	27.46
3001-4500	4	1.36
4501-6000	31	10.51
≥ 6001	10	3.39
Total	295	100
Mean=2303.56; SD=2076.63		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
1 to 5000	12	4.07
5001-10000	136	46.10
10001-15000	87	29.49
15001-20000	33	11.19
20001-25000	14	4.75
25001-30000	9	3.05

30001-35000	1	0.34
35001-40000	1	0.34
≥ 40001	2	0.68
Total	295	100
Mean=13408.47; SD=12673.70		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	11	3.73
5001-10000	158	53.56
10001-15000	78	26.44
15001-20000	31	10.51
20001-25000	12	4.07
25001-30000	3	1.02
≥ 35001	2	0.68
Total	295	100
Mean=12072.89;SD=7033.12		

4.4 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)

The table 4 shows the general characteristics of 1040 respondents of Dhaka City Corporation. Among the 1040, 524 were male, 514 were female and 2 were third gender. It also presents that most of the respondents from Dhaka were married and belong to single family. Among the all respondents only 7.79% were equal or below 20 years old whereas the mean age of the respondents was 33 years. When they were asked about their academic qualification, most of them replied that they (40%) had have below SSC or equivalent education. The respondents were from different kinds of occupation but most of them are housewife (33.85%). Only 145 of the respondents (14%) said that they had a police family member.

Table 4: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	524	50.38
Female	514	49.42
Third Gender	2	0.19
Total	1040	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	81	7.79
21-30	450	43.27
31-40	284	27.31
41-50	138	13.27

51-60	73	7.02
≥ 61	14	1.35
Total	1040	100
Mean=33.20; SD=10.92		
Marital Status		
Single	232	22.31
Married	794	76.35
Separated	1	0.10
Husband abandoned	1	0.10
Widow/ Widower	12	1.15
Total	1040	100.00
Number of Children (n=808)		
0	76	7.31
1	205	19.71
2	306	29.42
3	131	12.60
4	62	5.96
5	16	1.54
6	7	0.67
7	3	0.29
8	1	0.10
9	1	0.10
Total	808	77.69
Mean= 2.00; SD=1.27		
Academic Qualification		
No education	167	16.06
Below SSC or equivalent	416	40.00
SSC or equivalent	142	13.65
HSC or equivalent	156	15.00
Honors or equivalent	91	8.75
Masters or equivalent	68	6.54
Total	1040	100
Religion		
Islam	1016	97.69
Hindu	24	2.31
Total	1040	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	352	33.85
Service Holder	239	22.98
Business	270	25.96
Student	81	7.79
Hawker	3	0.29

Day labor	15	1.44
Garments Worker	2	0.19
Car Driver	14	1.35
Rickshaw puller	4	0.38
3 Wheel Van Puller	2	0.19
Auto Rickshaw Driver	1	0.10
Tailor	5	0.48
Handi crafter	1	0.10
Labor	1	0.10
Housemaid	24	2.31
Unemployed	19	1.83
Aged	2	0.19
Teacher	5	0.48
Total	1040	100
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	810	77.88
Joint Family	230	22.12
Total	1040	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	145	13.94
No	895	86.06
Total	1040	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	429	41.25
1 to 5000	52	5.00
5001-10000	138	13.27
10001-15000	137	13.17
15001-20000	122	11.73
20001-25000	57	5.48
25001-30000	41	3.94
30001-35000	18	1.73
35001-40000	16	1.54
≥ 40001	30	2.88
Total	1040	100
Mean= 11995.67; SD=28492.494		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	657	63.17
1501-3000	261	25.10
3001-4500	55	5.29
4501-6000	49	4.71
≥ 6001	18	1.73
Total	1040	100

Mean=1736.25; SD=2102.069		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
1 to 5000	3	0.29
5001-10000	68	6.54
10001-15000	213	20.50
15001-20000	260	25.02
20001-25000	143	13.76
25001-30000	137	13.19
30001-35000	51	4.91
35001-40000	67	6.45
≥ 40001	97	9.34
Total	1039	100
Mean=28262.50; SD=37862.287		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	17	1.63
5001-10000	170	16.35
10001-15000	310	29.81
15001-20000	254	24.42
20001-25000	113	10.87
25001-30000	80	7.69
30001-35000	41	3.94
≥ 35001	55	5.29
Total	1040	100
Mean=21047.69;SD=30251.328		

4.5 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)

Table 5 represents general characteristic of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation. Among the 76 respondents, 56 were male and 20 were female. Where 10.53% of them respondents were equal or bellow to 20 years old. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years. The mean household monthly income and expenditure was 23730 and 15703 TK respectively. Most of them (59.21%) were married whereas 40.79% remained single. When they were asked to specify their academic qualification, a few 3.95% said they had have no education and 3.95% had religious education. Among the respondents from KCC most of them came from single family. Only 18.42% of all respondent had police family member.

Table 5: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Khulna City Corporation

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	56	73.68
Female	20	26.32
Total	76	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	8	10.53
21-30	26	34.21
31-40	21	27.63
41-50	12	15.79
51-60	6	7.89
≥ 61	3	3.95
Total	76	100
Mean=34.14; SD=12.22		
Marital Status		
Single	31	40.79
Married	45	59.21
Total	76	100.00
Number of Children (n=45)		
0	4	8.89
1	10	22.22
2	11	24.44
3	15	33.33
4	4	8.89
5	1	2.22
Total	45	100.00
Mean= 2.18; SD=1.21		
Academic Qualification		
No education	3	3.95
Below SSC or equivalent	22	28.95
SSC or equivalent	9	11.84
HSC or equivalent	19	25.00
Honors or equivalent	13	17.11
Masters or equivalent	7	9.21
Religious Education	3	3.95
Total	76	100
Religion		
Islam	64	84.21
Hindu	11	14.47

Christian	1	1.32
Total	76	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	5	6.58
Service Holder	20	26.32
Business	17	22.37
Student	17	22.37
Hawker	2	2.63
Day labor	2	2.63
Car Driver	1	1.32
Auto Rickshaw Driver	2	2.63
Unemployed	3	3.95
Aged	1	1.32
Religious Leader	4	5.26
Nurse	1	1.32
Cricket Player	1	1.32
Total	76	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	72	94.74
Joint Family	4	5.26
Total	76	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	14	18.42
No	62	81.58
Total	76	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	21	27.63
1 to 5000	7	9.21
5001-10000	15	19.74
10001-15000	15	19.74
15001-20000	8	10.53
20001-25000	4	5.26
25001-30000	1	1.32
30001-35000	1	1.32
35001-40000	1	1.32
≥ 40001	3	3.95
Total	76	100
Mean= 11328.93; SD=12415.19		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	36	47.37
1501-3000	17	22.37
3001-4500	11	14.47

4501-6000	10	13.16
≥ 6001	2	2.63
Total	76	100
Mean=2540; SD=2004.33		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
5001-10000	11	14.47
10001-15000	19	25.00
15001-20000	14	18.42
20001-25000	10	13.16
25001-30000	1	1.32
30001-35000	6	7.89
35001-40000	6	7.89
≥ 40001	9	11.84
Total	76	100.00
Mean=23730.26; SD=13482.69		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	4	5.26
5001-10000	24	31.58
10001-15000	18	23.68
15001-20000	15	19.74
20001-25000	8	10.53
25001-30000	2	2.63
30001-35000	3	3.95
≥ 35001	2	2.63
Total	76	100
Mean=15703.95;SD=4680.70		

4.6 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)

This table 6 represents the general Characteristics of the respondents from Mymensingh City Corporation. Here total respondents were 45, 23 were male and 22 were female. Moreover, only 3 among the 45 respondents were equal or below to 20 years old. Most of them (73.30%) were married. In addition, two-third of the respondents belongs to joint family whereas one third were from single family. Moreover, only the eight respondents had family member who work in police force.

Table 6: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation

General Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	23	51.10
Female	22	48.90
Total	45	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	3	6.67
21-30	15	33.33
31-40	19	42.22
41-50	6	13.33
51-60	2	4.44
Total	45	100.00
Mean=33.62; SD=8.47		
Marital Status		
Single	12	26.70
Married	33	73.30
Total	45	100.00
Number of Children (n=45)		
0	1	3.03
1	6	18.18
2	10	30.30
3	12	36.36
4	3	9.09
5	1	3.03
Total	33	100.00
Mean= 2.39; SD=2.00		
Academic Qualification		
Below SSC or equivalent	13	28.89
SSC or equivalent	10	22.22
HSC or equivalent	9	20.00
Honors or equivalent	9	20.00
Masters or equivalent	4	8.89
Total	45	100
Religion		
Islam	42	93.30
Hindu	3	6.70
Total	45	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	11	24.44

Service Holder	12	26.67
Business	14	31.11
Student	4	8.89
Housemaid	1	2.22
Unemployed	2	4.44
Chef	1	2.22
Total	45	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	15	33.33
Joint Family	30	66.67
Total	45	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	8	17.78
No	37	82.22
Total	45	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	17	37.78
1 to 5000	2	4.44
5001-10000	10	22.22
10001-15000	9	20.00
15001-20000	3	6.67
20001-25000	4	8.89
Total	45	100.00
Mean= 7877.78; SD=7594.223		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
1501-3000	5	11.11
3001-4500	10	22.22
4501-6000	20	44.44
≥ 6001	10	22.22
Total	45	100
Mean=5211.11; SD=1316.369		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
5001-10000	1	2.22
10001-15000	10	22.22
15001-20000	20	44.44
20001-25000	12	26.67
25001-30000	2	4.44
Total	45	100.00
Mean=18955.56; SD=4111.821		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
5001-10000	1	2.22
10001-15000	10	22.22

15001-20000	23	51.11
20001-25000	10	22.22
25001-30000	1	2.22
Total	45	100
Mean=18644.44;SD=3966.654		

4.7 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=52)

Table 7 represents the general characteristics of the respondents who are from Rajshahi City Corporation. Among the all respondents, 65.38% were male and 34.62% were female. In Rajshahi there was no respondent equal or below to 20 years old. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years. The mean household income and expenditure was 20875 and 10961 TK respectively. Most of respondents were married (75%) and rest of them were whether single or widow. Among the all respondents 17.31% had have no education. Most of the respondents were came from single family. When they were asked if there any family member who are in police force 26.92% said yes and rest of the 73.08% said no.

Table 7: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	34	65.38
Female	18	34.62
Total	52	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
21-30	20	38.46
31-40	22	42.31
41-50	8	15.38
51-60	2	3.85
Total	52	100
Mean=33.69; SD=8.633		
Marital Status		
Single	12	23.08
Married	39	75.00
Widow/ Widower	1	1.92
Total	52	100.00
Number of Children (n=40)		
0	8	20.00
1	15	37.50
2	10	25.00
3	4	10.00
4	3	7.50

Total	40	100.00
Mean= 1.48; SD=1.15		
Academic Qualification		
No education	9	17.31
Below SSC or equivalent	16	30.77
SSC or equivalent	9	17.31
HSC or equivalent	6	11.54
Honors or equivalent	8	15.38
Masters or equivalent	4	7.69
Total	52	100
Religion		
Islam	47	90.38
Hindu	5	9.62
Total	52	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	9	17.31
Service Holder	9	17.31
Business	16	30.77
Student	9	17.31
Day labor	1	1.92
Car Driver	2	3.85
Rickshaw puller	1	1.92
Auto Rickshaw Driver	2	3.85
Tailor	1	1.92
Aged	2	3.85
Total	52	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	35	67.31
Joint Family	17	32.69
Total	52	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	14	26.92
No	38	73.08
Total	52	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	19	36.54
1 to 5000	2	3.85
5001-10000	8	15.38
10001-15000	11	21.15
15001-20000	6	11.54
20001-25000	2	3.85
25001-30000	2	3.85
30001-35000	2	3.85
Total	52	100

Mean= 9980.77; SD=10046.44		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	20	38.46
1501-3000	15	28.85
3001-4500	7	13.46
4501-6000	10	19.23
Total	52	100
Mean=2669.23; SD=1628.489		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
1 to 5000	1	1.92
5001-10000	12	23.08
10001-15000	14	26.92
15001-20000	9	17.31
20001-25000	4	7.69
25001-30000	5	9.62
30001-35000	4	7.69
35001-40000	1	1.92
≥ 40001	2	3.85
Total	52	100
Mean=20875.00; SD=16539.57		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	5	9.62
5001-10000	27	51.92
10001-15000	13	25.00
15001-20000	5	9.62
20001-25000	1	1.92
25001-30000	1	1.92
Total	52	100
Mean=10961.54;SD=5451.071		

4.8 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (n=45)

The table 8 represents the general characteristics of Rangpur's respondents. Where among the total respondents, 80% were male and rest of the 20% were female. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years. Most of the respondents were married (65%) and others were whether single or widowed. Most of the respondents were from Islamic religious background. When the respondents were asked about their police family member among the 35 only 9 answered positive.

Table 8: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	28	80.00
Female	7	20.00
Total	35	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	1	2.86
21-30	13	37.14
31-40	13	37.14
41-50	6	17.14
51-60	1	2.86
≥ 61	1	2.86
Total	35	100
Mean=34.31; SD=10.226		
Marital Status		
Single	10	28.57
Married	23	65.71
Husband abandoned	1	2.86
Widow/ Widower	1	2.86
Total	35	100.00
Number of Children (n=25)		
0	3	12.00
1	6	24.00
2	9	36.00
3	3	12.00
4	2	8.00
5	2	8.00
Total	25	100.00
Mean= 2.04; SD=2.00		
Academic Qualification		
No education	5	14.29
Below SSC or equivalent	14	40.00
SSC or equivalent	3	8.57
HSC or equivalent	3	8.57
Honors or equivalent	9	25.71
Masters or equivalent	1	2.86
Total	35	100
Religion		
Islam	28	80.00

Hindu	7	20.00
Total	35	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	5	14.29
Service Holder	3	8.57
Business	14	40.00
Student	6	17.14
Farmer	1	2.86
Day labor	1	2.86
Car Driver	1	2.86
Rickshaw puller	1	2.86
Auto Rickshaw Driver	1	2.86
Tailor	1	2.86
Unemployed	1	2.86
Total	35	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	20	57.14
Joint Family	15	42.86
Total	35	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	6	17.14
No	29	82.86
Total	35	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	12	34.29
1 to 5000	8	22.86
5001-10000	11	31.43
10001-15000	3	8.57
20001-25000	1	2.86
Total	35	100.00
Mean= 5471.43; SD=5543.866		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 1500	18	51.43
1501-3000	10	28.57
3001-4500	5	14.29
4501-6000	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00
Mean=2097.14; SD=1489.273		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
1 to 5000	4	11.43
5001-10000	18	51.43
10001-15000	7	20.00

15001-20000	4	11.43
20001-25000	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00
Mean=11014.29; SD=5389.922		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
≤ 5000	15	42.86
5001-10000	18	51.43
10001-15000	2	5.71
Total	35	100.00
Mean=6514.29;SD=2723.767		

4.9 General Characteristics of the Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)

This table shows the respondents general characteristics from Sylhet City Corporation. Among the 100% of the respondents (n=60), half of them were male and rest of the half were female. Respondents were from different ages but 6.67% were equal or below 20 years old. When they were asked about their marital status and academic qualification, most of them (71.67%) replied that they were married and 38.33% had have below SSC or equivalent education. All the respondents were from different professional background but most of them (35%) were housewife. Most of the respondents were Muslim. Among the all respondents, only 15% had police in their family (Table 9).

Table 9: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	30	50.00
Female	30	50.00
Total	60	100.00
Age of the Respondents		
≤ 20	4	6.67
21-30	26	43.33
31-40	20	33.33
41-50	8	13.33
51-60	2	3.33
Total	60	100.00
Mean=32.15; SD=9.366		
Marital Status		
Single	17	28.33
Married	43	71.67

Total	60	100.00
Number of Children (n=43)		
0	1	2.33
1	10	23.26
2	12	27.91
3	13	30.23
4	5	11.63
5	1	2.33
6	1	2.33
Total	43	100.00
Mean= 2.42; SD=1.39		
Academic Qualification		
Below SSC or equivalent	23	38.33
SSC or equivalent	19	31.67
HSC or equivalent	14	23.33
Honors or equivalent	4	6.67
Total	60	100
Religion		
Islam	56	93.33
Hindu	4	6.67
Total	60	100
Primary Occupation		
Housewife/Householder	21	35.00
Service Holder	10	16.67
Business	13	21.67
Student	8	13.33
Day labor	2	3.33
Car Driver	1	1.67
Rickshaw puller	2	3.33
Tailor	2	3.33
Labor	1	1.67
Total	60	100.00
Type of family do you belong from childhood		
Single Family	18	30.00
Joint Family	42	70.00
Total	60	100
Have any family member in police Force		
Yes	9	15.00
No	51	85.00
Total	60	100
Personal Monthly Income (TK)		
No Income	26	43.33

1 to 5000	3	5.00
5001-10000	15	25.00
10001-15000	12	20.00
20001-25000	4	6.67
Total	60	100.00
Mean= 6100.00; SD=6049.793		
Personal Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
1501-3000	17	28.33
3001-4500	19	31.67
4501-6000	23	38.33
≥ 6001	1	1.67
Total	60	100.00
Mean=4158.33; SD=1226.445		
Household Monthly Income (TK)		
5001-10000	3	5.00
10001-15000	25	41.67
15001-20000	28	46.67
20001-25000	4	6.67
Total	60	100.00
Mean=15933.33; SD=3478.099		
Household Monthly Expenditure (TK)		
5001-10000	5	8.33
10001-15000	28	46.67
15001-20000	24	40
20001-25000	3	5.00
Total	60	100.00
Mean=15450.00;SD=3377.016		

CHAPTER 5: LAW AND ORDER SITUATION OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1 Law and Order Situation of Total Study Area

Table 10 shows the law and enforcement condition of different City Corporation and here the total respondents were 1642. Among the all respondents, only 152 were victimized to any crime for the last 2 years. Most of the event occurred in the outside of their home (75%). When they were asked if their any family member became victimized within the last 2 years, only 70 respondents (4%) remained positive with the statement. In addition, 32.4% of them said they were victimized in their home, 59.2% said on road, 1.4% were at office and 7% were in market.

Table 10: Law and Order Situation of Total Study Area

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	801	48.78
13 -36	693	42.2
37-60	141	8.6
61-84	7	0.4
Total	1642	100
Mean=16.69 ; SD=13.03		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)		
Yes	152	9.26
No	1490	90.74
Total	1642	100
How many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months		
1	118	77.6
2	24	15.8
3	7	4.6
4	2	1.3
5	1	0.7
Total	152	100
Mean= 1.32; SD= 0.685		
Where you became victims		
At home	42	25.5
On road	87	52.7
At office	12	7.3
In market	23	13.9
Entertainment Centre	1	0.6
Total	165	100

Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)		
Yes	70	4.3
No	1572	95.7
Total	1642	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months? (n=5)		
1	62	88.57
2	4	5.71
3	2	2.86
4	1	1.43
5	1	1.43
Total	70	100
Mean= 1.21; SD= 0.7		
Where they became victims		
At home	23	32.4
On road	42	59.2
At office	1	1.4
In market	5	7
Total	71	100

5.2 Law and Order Situation of Barisal City Corporation

Table 11 shows the law and order system in Barisal City Corporation on which the respondents belong. Most of the respondents live in Barisal more than 12 years. In addition, when they asked if they ever have been a victim to any crime for last 2 years, only a few 3 (7.69%) said yes and rest of them stayed negative with the statement. Moreover, among the victim, 66.7% became victimized on road and 33.3% were in home. Moreover, none of the respondents' family member were victim in last two years.

Table 11: Law and Order Situation of Barisal City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	11	28.21
13 -36	16	41.03
37-60	11	28.21
61-84	1	2.56
Total	39	100
Mean= 23.72; SD=16.63		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	3	7.69
No	36	92.31
Total	39	100
How many times You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?		

1	2	66.67
3	1	33.33
Total	3	100
Mean= 1.67; SD= 1.16		
Where You became Victims		
At home	1	33.333
On road	2	66.670
Total	3	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	0	0
No	39	100
Total	39	100

5.3 Law and Order Situation of Chittagong City Corporation

Table 12 represents the law and crime situation of the arena of Chittagong City Corporation. Among the 295 respondents, only 6% respondents stayed positive with the statement that they were victimized in last 2 years. Further among the 20 victimized people 17 said they were became victim in public place whether it is road or market. When same question were asked about their family member 5 out of 295 respondents said that their family member were victimized. Moreover among them 60% were became victim on road or in market.

Table 12: Law and Order Situation of Chittagong City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	114	38.64
13 -36	124	42.033
37-60	54	18.31
61-84	3	1.02
Total	295	100
Mean=18.17 ; SD=0.760		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	20	6.77
No	275	93.22
Total	295	100
how many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=20)		
1	6	30
2	9	45
3	3	15
4	2	10
Total	20	100
Mean= 2.05; SD= 0.945		
Where you became victims		

At home	2	10
On road	13	65
In market	5	25
Total	20	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	5	1.69
No	290	98.31
Total	295	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=5)		
1	4	80
3	1	20
Total	5	100
Mean= 1.40; SD= 0.894		
Where they became victims		
At home	2	40
On road	2	40
In market	1	20
Total	5	100

5.4 Law and Order Situation of Dhaka City Corporation

Table 13 shows the law and enforcement situation in Dhaka City Corporation. Among the all respondents from Dhaka, 56.54% are staying in Dhaka less than 12 years. Among the 1040 respondents, only 96 (9%) had been victimized to any crime for the last 2 years. Most of them were victimized on the public place such as on road, in market, in entertainment Centre etc. In addition, when the respondents were asked if anyone from their family member were victimized in last two years, 3.17% of them remained positive the statement. They also added that most of the event occurred at public place (on road, in market, at office) in 65.6% cases and 34.4% were victimized in home.

Table 13: Law and Order Situation of Dhaka City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	588	56.54
13 -36	406	39.04
37-60	44	4.23
61-84	2	0.19
Total	1040	100
Mean= 13.86; SD= 11.16		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	96	9.23
No	944	90.77

Total	1040	100
How many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months? (n=96)		
1	80	83.33
2	13	13.54
3	2	2.08
5	1	1.04
Total	96	100
Mean= 1.22; SD= 0.584		
Where you became victims (n=96)		
At home	30	28.3
On road	53	50
At office	11	10.4
In market	11	10.4
Entertainment Centre	1	0.9
Total	96	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years?		
Yes	33	3.17
No	1007	96.83
Total	1040	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=5)		
1	27	81.82
2	3	9.09
3	1	3.03
4	1	3.03
5	1	3.03
Total	33	100
Mean= 1.36; SD= 0.929		
Where they became victims		
At home	11	34.4
On road	19	59.4
At office	1	3.1
In market	1	3.1
Total	32	100

5.5 Law and Order Situation of Khulna City Corporation

Table 14 shows the law and enforcement situation of the Khulna City Corporation. Most of the respondents from KCC are staying there for more than 12 years. Among the all respondents, 2.63% had been victimized in last 2 years. In addition, all the event occurred on the road. Moreover, none of their family members became victimized in last 2 years.

Table 14: Law and Order Situation of Khulna City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage

How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	24	31.58
13 -36	40	52.63
37-60	11	14.47
61-84	1	1.32
Total	76	100.00
Mean= 21.72; SD= 13.79		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	2	2.63
No	74	97.37
Total	76	100.00
How many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=2)		
1	2	100.00
Total	2	100.00
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where you became victims(n=2)		
On road	2	100.00
Total	2	100.00
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	0	0.00
No	76	100.00
Total	76	100.00

5.6 Law and Order Situation of Mymensingh City Corporation

Table 15 shows the law and enforcement situation of Mymensingh City Corporation. In addition, most of them (78%) live in the area more than 12 years. Among them 22.22% were became victimized in last 2 years and the event took place in public places whether on road or at market. Moreover, 11 out of 45 respondents said that their family member were victimized on both the road and the house in last 2 years.

Table 15: Law and Order Situation of Mymensingh City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	10	22.22
13 -36	28	62.22
37-60	7	15.56
Total	45	100.00
Mean= 23.29; SD= 11.20		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	10	22.22
No	35	77.78
Total	45	100.00
how many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=10)		
1	10	100.00
Total	10	100.00
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where you became victims		
At home	6	60.00
On road	3	30.00
In market	1	10.00
Total	10	100.00
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years?		
Yes	11	24.44
No	34	75.56
Total	45	100.00
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=5)		
1	11	100.00
Total	11	100.00
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where they became victims		
At home	2	16.70
On road	10	83.30
Total	12	100.00

5.7 Law and Order Situation of Rajshahi City Corporation

Table 16 shows the law and enforcement situation of the Rajshahi City Corporation. Most of the respondents (61%) live in the Rajshahi city for more than 12 years. Among the 52 respondents from Rajshahi, 2 became victimized to crime in last 24 months. In addition, both happened whether in home or on road. Moreover, 7.69% were of the respondents family member became victimized on the last 24 months.

Table 16: Law and Order Situation of Rajshahi City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	20	38.46
13 -36	24	46.15
37-60	8	15.38
Total	52	100
Mean= 20.19; SD= 14.094		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	2	3.8
No	50	96.2
Total	52	100
how many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=2)		
1	2	100
Total	2	100
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where you became victims		
At home	1	50
On road	1	50
Total	2	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	4	7.69
No	48	92.31
Total	52	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=4)		
1	4	100
Total	4	100
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where they became victims		
At home	1	25
On road	2	50
In market	1	25
Total	4	100

5.8 Law and Order Situation of Rangpur City Corporation

Table 17 represents the law and enforcement condition of the Rangpur City Corporation. Most of the respondents (69%) stayed in Rangpur more than 12 years. In addition, among the 35 respondents, 1 became victimized on last 24 months. A few 5.72% said that their family member became victimized in last 24 months and the event occurred whether in home or on road.

Table 17: Law and Order Situation of Rangpur City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	11	31.43
13 -36	19	54.29
37-60	5	14.28
Total	35	100
Mean= 21.09; SD= 14.435		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	1	2.86
No	34	97.14
Total	35	100
How many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?		
1	1	100
Total	1	100
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where you became victims		
In market	1	100
Total	1	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	2	5.71
No	33	94.29
Total	35	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?(n=5)		
1	1	50
2	1	50
Total	2	100
Mean= 1.50; SD= 0.707		
Where they became victims		
At home	2	66.7
On road	1	33.3
Total	3	100

5.9 Law and Order Situation of Sylhet City Corporation

Table 18 shows the law and enforcement situation in Sylhet City Corporation. Among the 60 respondents of that area, most of them said that they were in there from more than 12 years. In addition, 30% of the respondents said that they became victimized in last 2 years and most of the event took place outside of their house. In addition, among them 15 said that their family member were also victimized in last 2 years on that area whereas those events occurred into their house in 33.3% cases and rest of the event took place on public places.

Table 18: Law and Order Situation of Sylhet City Corporation

Items	Frequency	Percentage
How long the respondents live this area? (Months)		
≤ 12	23	38.33
13 -36	36	60
37-60	1	1.67
Total	60	100
Mean= 16.85; SD= 10.764		
Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	18	30
No	42	70
Total	60	100
How many times, You became victim to any crime for last 24 months?		
1	15	83.3
2	2	11.1
3	1	5.6
Total	18	100
Mean= 1.22; SD= 0.548		
Where you became victims		
At home	2	9.5
On road	13	61.9
At office	1	4.8
In market	5	23.8
Total	21	100
Have any of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?		
Yes	15	25
No	45	75
Total	60	100
If yes, how many times they became victim to any crime for last 24 months?		
1	15	100
Total	15	100
Mean= 1.00; SD= 0.00		
Where they became victims		
At home	5	33.3
On road	8	53.3
In market	2	13.3
Total	15	100

5.10 Key Points — Chapter 5

- For total respondents, maximum respondents are living in the area in average for 17 years approximately. Furthermore, highest average years of living (23.72) was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and the lowest average years of living (18.17) was found in the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation. In addition, average years of living of the respondents in Dhaka City Corporation was 13.86.
- Rate of being a victim to any crime for the last 2 years was found the lowest (2.86 %) in the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and the highest rate (30 %) was found in the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation. For total respondents, the rate of being victimized to any crime for the last two years was 9.26 %, whereas 6.77 % and 9.23 % rates were found in respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation respectively.
- Rate of being a victim to any crime for the last 2 years for the respondents' family members was found the lowest (0 %) in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and the highest rate (25 %) was found in the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation. For total respondents' family members, the rate of being victimized to any crime for the last two years was 4.3 % %, whereas 1.69 % and 3.17 % rates were found respectively in the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation.

CHAPTER 6: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON POLICING AFTER BEING VICTIMIZED

6.1 Total Respondents' Level of Satisfaction on Policing after Being Victimized

Table 19 shows the perception of the total respondents from eight City Corporations on the role of the police after being victimized in last 2 years. Among the total 1642 respondents, only 208 respondents were victimized and among them only 51 were complained to the police. Moreover, who complained to the police among them 58.80% said the police took the complaint seriously and around 49% agreed with the statement that they were informed after the investigation. 52 % of the victimized respondents were dissatisfied to the services provide by police.

Table 19: Total Respondents' Level of Satisfaction on Policing after Being Victimized

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=208)		
Yes	51	24.50
No	157	75.50
Total	208	100.00
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=51)		
Yes	30	58.80
No	21	41.20
Total	51	100.00
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=51)		
Yes	25	49.00
No	26	51.00
Total	51	100.00
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=51)		
Very Satisfied	7	13.70
Satisfied	5	9.80
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	12	23.50
Dissatisfied	1	2.00
Very Dissatisfied	10	19.60
Extremely Dissatisfied	16	31.40
Total	51	100.00

6.2 Level of Satisfaction of Chittagong City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Table 20 represents the perception on the role of police among the respondents from Chittagong City Corporation after being victimized in last 2 years. Among the all respondents (n=295), 17 were victimized and only 7 from them complained to police station after the occurrence of crime. Moreover, among them who had complained said that 85.70% said that the police had taken their complain seriously and they also said that police informed them after investigation.

Table 20: Level of Satisfaction of Chittagong City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Items	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=24)		
Yes	7	29.2
No	17	70.8
Total	24	100
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=7)		
Yes	6	85.70
No	1	14.30
Total	7	100
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=7)		
Yes	6	85.70
No	1	14.30
Total	7	100
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=7)		
Very Satisfied	1	14.30
Satisfied	1	14.30
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1	14.30
Dissatisfied	3	42.30
Very Dissatisfied	1	14.30
Extremely Dissatisfied	1	14.30
Total	7	100

6.3 Level of Satisfaction of Dhaka City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Table 22 shows the perception on role of police among the respondents from Dhaka City Corporation. Among the 1040 respondents, 125 were victimized in last 2 years and only 24.8% of them complained to police Centre after the occurrence of crime with them. When they were asked if the police took the complaint seriously or not, 13 out of 31 said yes and

they also remained positive with the statement that the police informed them after the investigation.

Table 21: Level of Satisfaction of Dhaka City Corporation's respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Items	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=125)		
Yes	31	24.8
No	94	75.2
Total	125	100
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=31)		
Yes	13	41.94
No	18	58.06
Total	31	100.00
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=31)		
Yes	13	41.94
No	18	58.06
Total	31	100
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=31)		
Very Satisfied	3	9.68
Satisfied	1	3.23
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	22.58
Dissatisfied	1	3.23
Very Dissatisfied	4	12.90
Extremely Dissatisfied	15	48.39
Total	31	100

6.4 Level of Satisfaction of Khulna City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

The table 22 shows the perception on the role of police among the respondents from Khulna City Corporation. Among the all respondents (n=76) from KCC, two were victimized. In addition, only one complained to police. According to his statement, the police took the complaint seriously and after investigation informed by the police.

Table 22: Level of Satisfaction of Khulna City Corporation's respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Items	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=2)		
Yes	1	50
No	1	50
Total	2	100
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=1)		
Yes	1	100
No	0	0
Total	1	100
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=1)		
Yes	1	100
No	0	0
Total	1	100
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=1)		
Very Satisfied	1	100
Total	1	100

6.5 Level of Satisfaction on Policing after Being Victimized of Mymensingh City Corporation's Respondents

This table represents the perception of the respondents from Mymensingh City Corporation on the role of police. Among the 45 respondents, 17 were victimized in last 2 years. Among the victim, only 17.6% said that they were complained to police. In addition, 66.70% of the victim who complained think that the police took it seriously. Moreover, none of them were informed about the matter (Table-23).

Table 23: Level of Satisfaction on Policing after Being Victimized of Mymensingh City Corporation's Respondents

Items	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=17)		
Yes	3	17.6
No	14	82.4
Total	17	100
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=3)		
Yes	2	66.70
No	1	33.30
Total	3	100
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=3)		
Yes	0	0.00

No	3	100.00
Total	3	100
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=3)		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2	66.70
Extremely Dissatisfied	1	33.30
Total	3	100

6.6 Level of Satisfaction of Rajshahi City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

The table 24 represents the respondents' perception on role of police from Rajshahi City Corporation. Among the six respondents out of 52 respondents were victimized in last 2 years from that area and only two complained to police and they confirmed that the police took their complaint seriously. Moreover, the police informed one of them after investigation and he was extremely satisfied.

Table 24: Level of Satisfaction of Rajshahi City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=12)		
Yes	2	33.30
No	4	66.70
Total	6	100.00
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=2)		
Yes	2	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	2	100.00
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=2)		
Yes	1	50.00
No	1	50.00
Total	2	100.00
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=2)		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1	50.00
Extremely Dissatisfied	1	50.00
Total	2	100.00

6.7 Level of Satisfaction of Rangpur City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Table 25 represents the perception of respondents from Rangpur City Corporation on the role of police. Among the 35 respondents, only three respondents were victimized in last 2 years.

However, only one (33.3%) complained to the police, and the police took the complaint seriously and investigated the matter. Moreover, the victim was very satisfied to the service provided by police.

Table 25: Level of Satisfaction of Rangpur City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=3)		
Yes	1	33.30
No	2	66.70
Total	3	100.00
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=1)		
Yes	1	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=1)		
Yes	1	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=1)		
Very Satisfied	1	100.00
Total	1	100.00

6.8 Level of Satisfaction of Sylhet City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Table 26 shows the perception of the respondents (N=60) from Sylhet City Corporation. Among the 28 victimized only 6 said that they were complained to police station after the occurrence of crime. Whereas 5 out of 6 agreed that, the police took the complaint seriously. In addition, 4 out of 6 added that the police informed them after the investigation. Most of them were satisfied to the service provided by police.

Table 26: Level of Satisfaction of Sylhet City Corporation's Respondents on Policing after Being Victimized

Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime? (n=28)		
Yes	6	21.40
No	22	78.60
Total	28	100.00
Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=6)		
Yes	5	83.30

No	1	16.70
Total	6	100.00
Did the police inform you after the investigation? (n=6)		
Yes	4	66.70
No	2	33.30
Total	6	100.00
Are you satisfied with the service received from the police station? (n=6)		
Very Satisfied	1	16.70
Satisfied	3	50.00
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1	16.70
Extremely Dissatisfied	1	16.70
Total	6	100.00

6.9 Key Points – Chapter 6

- For total respondents, rate of complain to police station after the occurrence of crime was found 24.5 % (n = 208). Additionally, the highest fifty percent (n = 2) rate was found for the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and the lowest rate (17.6 %) was found for the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n = 3). The rates of complain to police station after the occurrence of crime in Chittagong and Dhaka City Corporation were 29.2 % (n = 24) and 24.8 % (n = 25) respectively.
- Rate of responses in favor of police taking victim's complaint seriously was found 58.8 % for total respondents (n = 51). Moreover, the highest rates regarding this issue were found cent percent (100 %) in each of Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur City Corporations. The lowest rate (41.94 %) for this issue was found for the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n = 13). In addition, the rate of responses in favor of police taking victim's complaint seriously in Chittagong City Corporation was 85.70 % (n = 6).
- For the total respondents, only 23 % respondents (n = 51) were satisfied while 53 % respondents were dissatisfied with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police. The rate of satisfaction of the respondents was the highest (100%) in Rangpur City Corporation, where the rates of this factor in Chittagong City Corporation and Dhaka City Corporation were 28.69 % (n= 7) and 12 % (n = 31) respectively. However, the rate of dissatisfaction of the respondents was 65 % in Dhaka City Corporation (n = 31) and 70 % in Chittagong City Corporation (n = 7). The rate of dissatisfaction of the total respondents was 62 % (n = 51).

CHAPTER 7: LEVEL OF PUBLIC TRUST ON POLICE PERFORMANCE

7.1 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Total Respondents

Table 27 represents the mean, median and standard deviations of the overall and item-wise mean values of total respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.17 to 3.17 out of 6 (1— Too much trust to 6—Not at all). Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in total eight City Corporations is 2.95 out of 6.

Table 27: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Total Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	3.14	3.00	1.28
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	3.11	3.00	1.23
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.17	3.00	1.07
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.08	3.00	1.07
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.96	3.00	1.02
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	2.93	3.00	1.00
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	3.00	3.00	1.02
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	2.18	2.00	1.06
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	2.99	3.00	0.82
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.95**		

Table 28 contrasts upon percent distribution through different levels total 1642 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in total eight City Corporations. In response of police protecting public interest, average and more than average responses found 45.74% and 21.86% respectively. On the other hand, 9.32% of the responses were in favor of no trust. Almost half of the respondents (more than 50%) have average trust on role of police in protecting public property and awareness of local crime trends and considering the local peoples' needs (respectively 53.23% and 50.37%). At the same time, in response of the reaction during the time of being physically close to a police member, there was 63.34% responses in favor of not feeling anything in particular. Nearly half of the responses (48.96%) were in favor of police often treat people with respect.

Table 28: Percent Distribution of Total Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very low	No at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	6.94 (114)	21.86 (359)	45.74 (751)	10.84 (178)	5.30 (87)	9.32 (153)	100* (1642)
2	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have on police?	6.15 (101)	22.90 (376)	45.07 (740)	12.91 (212)	5.18 (85)	7.80 (128)	100 (1642)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	4.69 (77)	26.92 (442)	49.03 (805)	11.02 (181)	6.52 (107)	1.83 (30)	100 (1642)
		Always	**Most Often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	2.62 (43)	19.55 (321)	53.23 (874)	14.01 (230)	4.51 (74)	6.09 (100)	100 (1642)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	3.71 (61)	23.39 (384)	48.96 (804)	13.70 (225)	5.72 (94)	4.51 (74)	100 (1642)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	4.38 (72)	26 (427)	50.37 (827)	11.57 (190)	4.20 (69)	3.47 (57)	100 (1642)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	4.57 (75)	24.73 (406)	48.05 (789)	14.07 (231)	6.09 (100)	2.50 (41)	100 (1642)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	30.57 (502)	34.59 (568)	25.33 (416)	6.21 (102)	2.44 (40)	0.85 (14)	100 (1642)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	2.92 (48)	17.84 (293)	63.34 (1040)	9.74 (160)	5.60 (92)	0.56 (9)	100 (1642)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.2 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Barisal City Corporation

Table 29 characterizes the mean, median and standard deviations correlated with the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Barisal City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 1.82 to 3.87 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Barisal City Corporation is 3.29 out of 6.

Table 29: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Barisal City Corporation

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	3.87	4.00	1.72
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	3.85	4.00	1.67
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.59	3.00	1.20
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.82	3.00	1.54
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	3.72	3.00	1.61
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	1.97	2.00	0.84
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	3.59	3.00	1.31
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	1.82	2.00	0.64
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	3.38	3.00	1.02
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**3.29**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 30 compares upon percent distribution through different levels total 39 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Barisal City Corporation. In response of police protecting public interest, average and more than average responses found 17.95% and 20.51% respectively. Alternatively, up to twenty percent of the responses were in favor of no trust in all questions in Barisal City Corporation. Almost half of the respondents (56.41%) responded on behalf of most often on police being influenced by politics. At the same time, in response of the reaction during the time of being physically close to a police member, there were 35.90% responses in favor of not feeling a bit courageous. A number of responses of 23.08% were in favor of police never asses the needs of local people by considering it.

Table 30: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Barisal City Corporation

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	7.69 (3)	20.51 (8)	17.95 (7)	10.26 (4)	17.95 (7)	25.64 (10)	39* (100)
2	How confident are you that your local police are able to respond to the needs of the different community groups in your area?	5.13 (2)	25.64 (10)	12.82 (5)	15.38 (6)	17.95 (7)	23.08 (9)	39 (100)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	33.33 (13)	38.46 (15)	25.64 (10)	2.56 (1)			39 (100)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	15.38 (6)	43.59 (17)	17.95 (7)	12.82 (5)	10.26 (4)		39 (100)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	5.13 (2)	12.82 (5)	35.90 (14)	7.69 (3)	17.95 (7)	20.51 (8)	39 (100)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	2.56 (1)	25.64 (10)	28.21 (11)	7.69 (3)	12.82 (5)	23.08 (9)	39 (100)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	7.69 (3)	5.13 (2)	43.59 (17)	15.38 (6)	20.51 (8)	7.69 (3)	39 (100)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	30.77 (12)	56.41 (22)	12.82 (5)				39 (100)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	20.51 (8)	35.90 (14)	30.77 (12)	10.26 (4)	2.56 (1)		39 (100)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.3 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Chittagong City Corporation

Table 31 presents the mean, median and standard deviations of the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Chittagong City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.44 to 3.43 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation is 3.08 out of 6.

Table 31: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	3.06	3	0.85
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	3.05	3	0.83
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.19	3	0.65
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.15	3	0.67
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	3.08	3	0.61
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	3.02	3	0.49
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	3.28	3	0.64
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	2.44	2	0.74
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	3.43	3	0.81
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**3.08**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 32 indicates the percent distribution through different levels total 295 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Chittagong City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality, average responses were found 82.71%. Then again, up to twenty percent of the responses were in favor of no trust in all questions in Chittagong City Corporation. At the same time, in response of the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people, police take appropriate steps to repress the crimes, police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 0% responses for not at all. More than half of the responses of 59.66% were in favor of not feeling anything in particular in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby.

Table 32: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Chittagong City Corporation

SI	Items	Too Much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	1.02 (3)	21.69 (64)	54.24 (160)	18.31 (54)	3.05 (9)	1.69 (5)	100* (295)
2	How confident are you that your local police are able to respond to the needs of the different community groups in your area?	1.02 (3)	21.69 (64)	53.9 (159)	18.98 (56)	3.05 (9)	1.36 (4)	100 (295)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?		8.47 (25)	82.71 (244)	7.12 (21)	1.36 (4)	0.34 (1)	100 (295)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?		9.49 (28)	65.42 (193)	22.3 7(66)	2.03 (6)	0.68 (2)	100 (295)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	0.34 (1)	11.86 (35)	63.39 (187)	21.69 (64)	2.37 (7)	0.34 (1)	100 (295)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	0.34 (1)	11.86 (35)	68.81 (203)	16.95 (50)	2.03 (6)		100 (295)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	0.34 (1)	5.76 (17)	63.05 (186)	27.12 (80)	3.73 (11)		100 (295)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	10.17 (30)	40 (118)	46.10 (136)	3.05 (9)	0.68 (2)		100 (295)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	5.08 (15)		59.66 (176)	24.07 (71)	9.15 (27)	2.03 (6)	100 (295)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.4 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Dhaka City Corporation

Table 33 exemplifies the mean, median and standard deviations correlated with the overall and item-wise mean values of respondents' evaluation of Dhaka City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.15 to 3.22 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation is 2.96 out of 6.

Table 33: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	3.19	3	1.37
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	3.16	3	1.30
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.22	3	1.18
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.1	3	1.12
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.95	3	1.09
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	3.08	3	1.09
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	2.92	3	1.05
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	2.15	2	1.20
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	2.88	3	0.73
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.96**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 34 denotes the percent distribution through different levels total 1040 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Dhaka City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality, average responses were found 43.46%. Then again, 51.06% of the responses were in favor of Bangladesh police often confess honestly for their activities in Dhaka City Corporation. At the same time, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 38.37% responses in oppose of the response of always. More than sixty percent of the responses (69.04%) were in favor of not feeling anything in particular in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby.

Table 34: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Dhaka City Corporation

SI	Items	Too Much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very Low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	7.5 (78)	20.77 (216)	46.63 (485)	7.6 (79)	5 (52)	12.5 (130)	100* (1040)
2	How confident are you that your local police are able to respond to the needs of the different community groups in your area?	6.35 (66)	22.5 (234)	45.38 (472)	10.38 (108)	5 (52)	10.38 (108)	100 (1040)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	3.56 (37)	26.63 (277)	43.46 (452)	13.85 (144)	9.71 (101)	2.79 (29)	100 (1040)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	3.37 (35)	19.9 (207)	51.06 (531)	11.73 (122)	5.29 (55)	8.65 (90)	100 (1040)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	3.17 (33)	25 (260)	48.08 (500)	11.83 (123)	5.96 (62)	5.96 (62)	100 (1040)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	4.90 (51)	28.94 (301)	46.25 (481)	10.48 (109)	5 (52)	4.42 (46)	100 (1040)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	4.62 (48)	30.10 (313)	45.77 (476)	10.67 (111)	5.48 (57)	3.37 (35)	100 (1040)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	38.37 (399)	27.50 (286)	21.06 (219)	8.0 8(84)	3.65 (38)	1.35 (14)	100 (1040)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	3.37 (35)	18.85 (196)	69.04 (718)	4.23 (44)	4.42 (46)	0.1 (1)	100 (1040)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.5 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Khulna City Corporation

Table 35 signifies the mean, median and standard deviations of the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Khulna City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 1.82 to 2.99 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation is 2.61 out of 6.

Table 35: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	2.8	3	1.69
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	2.99	3	1.57
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	2.96	3	1.09
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	2.5	2	1.44
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.53	2	1.23
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	1.82	2	0.61
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	2.92	3	1.42
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	2.01	2	0.90
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	2.96	3	0.94
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.61**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 36 denotes the percent distribution through different levels total 76 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Khulna City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes, those happen in your locality; more than average responses were found 52.63%. Then again, 52.63% of the responses also were in favor of Bangladesh police often confess honestly for their activities in Khulna City Corporation. At the same time, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 34.21% responses in oppose of the response of always. A number of 42.11% were in favor of not feeling anything in particular in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby in Khulna City Corporation.

Table 36: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Khulna City Corporation

SI	Items	Too Much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very Low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	31.58 (24)	17.11 (13)	21.05 (16)	10.53 (8)	9.21 (7)	10.53 (8)	100* (76)
2	How confident are you that your local police are able to respond to the needs of the different community groups in your area?	25 (19)	11.84 (9)	30.26 (23)	13.16 (10)	11.84 (9)	7.89 (6)	100 (76)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	32.89 (25)	52.63 (40)	14.47 (11)				100 (76)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	6.58 (5)	22.37 (17)	52.63 (40)	10.53 (8)	2.63 (2)	5.26 (4)	100 (76)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	31.58 (24)	23.68 (18)	25 (19)	6.58 (5)	9.21 (7)	3.95 (3)	100 (76)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	22.37 (17)	30.26 (23)	28.95 (22)	11.84 (9)	3.95 (3)	2.63 (2)	100 (76)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	18.42 (14)	23.68 (18)	26.32 (20)	14.47 (11)	13.16 (10)	3.95 (3)	100 (76)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	34.21 (26)	35.53 (27)	25 (19)	5.26 (4)			100 (76)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	2.63 (2)	30.26 (23)	42.11 (32)	19.74 (15)	3.95 (3)	1.32 (1)	100 (76)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.6 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Mymensingh City Corporation

Table 37 connotes the mean, median and standard deviations of the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Mymensingh City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.00 to 3.04 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Mymensingh City Corporation is 2.65 out of 6.

Table 37: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	2.89	3	0.71
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	2.78	3	0.70
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	2.53	3	0.51
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	2.44	2	0.59
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.82	3	0.58
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	2.51	2	0.55
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	2.82	3	0.58
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	2	2	0.60
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	3.04	3	0.64
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.65**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 38 denotes the percent distribution through different levels total 45 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Mymensingh City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes, those happen in your locality; more than average responses were found 51.11%. Then again, 53.33% of the responses also were in favor of Bangladesh police often confess honestly for their activities in Mymensingh City Corporation. At the same time, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 64.44% responses in oppose of the response of most often. A number of 66.67% were in favor of not feeling anything in particular in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby in Mymensingh City Corporation. There were no responses found in favor of very low for any queries in this City Corporation.

Table 38: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Mymensingh City Corporation

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very Low	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?		31.11 (14)	48.89 (22)	20 (9)		100* (45)
2	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have on police?		37.78 (17)	46.67 (21)	15.56 (7)		100 (45)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?		51.11 (23)	46.67 (21)	2.22 (1)		100 (45)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?		46.67 (21)	53.33 (24)			100 (45)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?		60 (27)	35.56 (16)	4.44 (2)		100 (45)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?		26.67 (12)	64.44 (29)	8.89 (4)		100 (45)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?		26.67 (12)	64.44 (29)	8.89 (4)		100 (45)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	17.78 (8)	64.44 (29)	17.78 (8)			100 (45)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?		15.56 (7)	66.67 (30)	15.56 (7)	2.22 (1)	100 (45)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.7 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Rajshahi City Corporation

Table 39 connotes the mean, median and standard deviations correlated with the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Rajshahi City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 1.98 to 3.19 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Rajshahi City Corporation is 2.91 out of 6.

Table 39: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=45)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	3.04	3	1.19
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	2.9	3	1.29
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.19	3	0.95
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.29	3	1.02
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.94	3	0.80
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	2.92	3	0.81
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	3.04	3	1.10
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	1.98	2	0.70
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	2.92	3	1.15
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.91**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 40 denotes the percent distribution through different levels total 52 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Rajshahi City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality, average responses were found 46.15%. Then again, 42.31% of the responses also were in favor of Bangladesh police often confess honestly for their activities in Rajshahi City Corporation. Simultaneously, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were exceeding half of the (51.92%) responses in oppose of the response of most often. A number of 13.46% were in favor of becoming afraid in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby in Rajshahi City Corporation.

Table 40: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Rajshahi City Corporation

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very low	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	5.77 (3)	34.62 (18)	25 (13)	19.23 (10)	15.38 (8)	100* (52)
2	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have on police?	15.38 (8)	25 (13)	28.85 (15)	15.38 (8)	15.38 (8)	100 (52)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?		32.69 (17)	46.15 (24)	17.31 (9)	3.85 (2)	100 (52)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	3.85 (2)	17.31 (9)	42.31 (22)	28.85 (15)	7.69 (4)	100 (52)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	1.92 (1)	19.23 (10)	42.31 (22)	21.15 (11)	15.38 (8)	100 (52)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?		28.85 (15)	53.38 (28)	11.54 (6)	5.77 (3)	100 (52)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	3.85 (2)	30.77 (16)	38.46 (20)	11.54 (6)	15.38 (8)	100 (52)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	25 (13)	51.92 (27)	23.08 (12)			100 (52)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	9.62 (5)	26.92 (14)	38.46 (20)	11.54 (6)	13.46 (7)	100 (52)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.8 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Rangpur City Corporation

Table 41 presents the mean, median and standard deviations of the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Rangpur City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.57 to 3.34 out of 6. Besides, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Rangpur City Corporation is 2.85 out of 6.

Table 41: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Rangpur City Corporation (n=35)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	2.94	3	1
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	2.74	3	1.04
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	3.23	3	0.91
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	3.34	3	0.8
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.57	3	0.74
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	3.09	3	0.45
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	2.74	2	1.4
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	2.31	2	0.87
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	2.69	3	1.13
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.85**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 42 signifies the percent distribution through different levels total 35 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Rangpur City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality, average responses were found 45.7%. Yet again, more than quarter (80%) of the responses were average in favor of Bangladesh police aware of the crimes those happen in the locality of Rangpur City Corporation. At the same time, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 60% responses in oppose of the response of most often. A number of 31.43% were in favor of feeling a little courageous in oppose of reaction while a police member comes nearby in Rangpur City Corporation. There were almost no responses found in favor of not at all and never for any queries in this City Corporation.

Table 42: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Rangpur City Corporation

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	5.7 (2)	25.7 (9)	45.7 (16)	14.3 (5)	8.6 (3)		100* (35)
2	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have on police?	5.71 (2)	42.86 (15)	25.87 (10)	20 (7)		2.86 (1)	100 (35)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?		5.71 (2)	80 (28)	14.29 (5)			100 (35)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	2.86 (1)	17.14 (6)	40 (14)	34.29 (12)	5.71 (2)		100 (35)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?		11.43 (4)	51.43 (18)	28.57 (10)	8.57 (3)		100 (35)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?	5.71 (2)	40 (14)	45.71 (16)	8.57 (3)			100 (35)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	20 (7)	34.29 (12)	14.29 (5)	14.29 (5)	17.14 (6)		100 (35)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	11.4 (4)	60 (21)	14.3 (5)	14.3 (5)			100 (35)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	14.29 (5)	31.43 (11)	34.29 (12)	11.43 (4)	8.57 (3)		100 (35)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.9 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: Sylhet City Corporation

Table 43 presents the mean, median and standard deviations correlated with the overall and item-wise values of respondents' evaluation of Sylhet City Corporation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police. The table shows that the mean range varies from 2.03 to 2.90 out of 6.00. However, the overall average mean score of trust on police in Sylhet City Corporation is 2.63 out of 6.

Table 43: Overall and Item-wise Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)

SI	Items	Mean	Median	SD
1	Level of trust on the police to protect the public interest	2.87	3	0.75
2	Level of trust on police to protect the life and property of people	2.9	3	0.68
3	Level of trust on police that they confess honestly for their activities	2.55	3	0.50
4	Level of trust on police that for any kind of need, the police treat people with respect	2.7	3	0.67
5	Level of trust on police that they work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people	2.82	3	0.60
6	Level of trust on police that police are aware of the crimes those happen in the locality	2.22	2	0.49
7	Level of trust on police that If they are informed, they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes	2.87	3	0.62
8	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then	2.03	2	0.61
9	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics	2.7	3	0.62
	Overall Average Score of Public Trust on Police	**2.63**		

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 44 indicates the percent distribution through different levels total 35 respondents' evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police in Sylhet City Corporation. In response of police aware of the crimes, those happen in your locality; more than average responses were found 71.67%. Again, more than half (55%) of the responses were average in favor of Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities in Sylhet City Corporation. Instantaneously, in response of the police are influenced is the work of the police by politics, there were 63.33% responses in oppose of the response of most often. In addition, a number of 63.33% were in favor of not feeling anything in particular in oppose of reaction while a police member comes towards in Sylhet City Corporation. There were no responses found in favor of not at all, never, very low and very rarely for any queries in Sylhet City Corporation.

Table 44: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Trust on Police of Sylhet City Corporation

SI	Items	Too much	More than average	Average	Less than average	Very Low	Not at all	Total
1	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	1.67 (1)	28.33 (17)	53.3 3(32)	15 (9)		1.67 (1)	100* (60)
2	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have on police?	1.67 (1)	23.33 (14)	58.33 (35)	16.67 (10)			100 (60)
3	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	3.33 (2)	71.67 (43)	25 (15)				100 (60)
		Always	**Most often**	**Often**	**Sometimes**	**Very rarely**	**Never**	**Total**
4	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?		45 (27)	55 (33)				100 (60)
5	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?		41.67 (25)	46.67 (28)	11.67 (7)			100 (60)
6	Do the police work by taking into consideration the needs of the local people?		28.33 (17)	61.67 (37)	10 (6)			100 (60)
7	If they are informed about the crime, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?		26.67 (16)	60 (36)	13.33 (8)			100 (60)
8	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	16.67 (10)	63.33 (38)	20 (12)				100 (60)
		I feel very courageous	**I feel a little courageous**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a bit nervous**	**I become afraid**	**I become very afraid**	**Total**
9	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	1.67 (1)	31.67 (19)	63.33 (38)	1.67 (1)	1.67 (1)		100 (60)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.10 Overall Trust Level on the Police of the Urban Population of Bangladesh

Table 45 indicates the mean, median and standard deviations of the values of respondents' evaluation on overall trust on police of Bangladesh police in different City Corporations. The table shows that the mean range varies between 2.74 to 3.62 out of 6. However, the overall average mean score of trust on police throughout all the eight City Corporations is 3.16. The detailed distribution of mean values of overall public trust on Bangladesh police according to respondents' characteristics are given in Annex-2.

Table 45: Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Overall Trust on Police of Different City Corporation

SI	City Corporation	Mean	Median	SD
1	Rangpur City Corporation	2.74	3	0.89
2	Khulna City Corporation	2.82	3	1.23
3	Sylhet City Corporation	2.88	3	0.74
4	Rajshahi City Corporation	3.08	3	0.99
5	Mymensingh City Corporation	3.13	3	0.59
6	Dhaka City Corporation	3.18	3	1.77
7	Chittagong City Corporation	3.25	3	0.61
8	Barisal City Corporation	3.62	3	1.33
	Total Respondents	**3.16**	**3**	**1.07**

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 46 detects the percent distribution through different levels total 1642 respondents' evaluation on overall level of public trust on Bangladesh police in total eight different City Corporations. There lies a level of six ratings varied from too much to not at all in all responses regarding level of trust. Considering the significance levels of responses all over the City Corporations, the responses in oppose of average was mostly founded. Along the state, Chittagong, Dhaka, Mymensingh and Sylhet City Corporations have the more than half of the responses (respectively 67.12%, 53.56%, 64.44% and 50%) for average trust on police. On the other hand, other City Corporations have at least more than 30% average trust levels. In total, there is 53.96% of average and 13.39% of less than average trust through all eight-City Corporations.

Table 46: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Overall Trust on Police of Different City Corporation

		Level of Trust						
SI	**City Corporation**	**Too much**	**More than average**	**Average**	**Less than average**	**Very low**	**Not at all**	**Total**
1	Barisal City Corporation		23 (9)	33.33 (13)	12.82 (5)	20.51 (8)	10.26 (4)	100 (39)*
2	Chittagong City Corporation		5.42 (16)	67.12 (198)	24.75 (73)	2.37 (7)	0.34 (1)	100 (295)
3	Dhaka City Corporation	2.98 (31)	21.06 (219)	53.56 (557)	8.65 (90)	4.90 (51)	8.85 (92)	100 (1040)
4	Khulna City Corporation	11.84 (9)	30.26 (23)	36.84 (28)	11.84 (9)	3.95 (3)	5.26 (4)	100 (76)
5	Mymensingh City Corporation		11.11 (5)	64.44 (29)	24.44 (11)			100 (45)
6	Rajshahi City Corporation		34.62 (18)	30.77 (16)	28.85 (15)	3.85 (2)	1.92 (1)	100 (52)
7	Rangpur City Corporation	8.57 (3)	28.57 (10)	42.86 (15)	20 (7)			100 (35)
8	Sylhet City Corporation		31.67 (19)	50 (30)	16.67 (10)	1.67 (1)		100 (60)
9	**Total Respondents**	**2.61 (43)**	**19.43 (319)**	**53.96 (886)**	**13.39 (220)**	**4.38 (72)**	**6.21 (102)**	**100 (1642)**

*Percent (Frequency)

7.11 Rating on the Police Performance of the Urban Population of Bangladesh

Table 47 indicates the mean, median and standard deviations correlated with the mean values of respondent's evaluation (0 to 10 Scale) on overall trust on police of Bangladesh police in different City Corporations. The table shows that the mean range varies between 4.85 to 6.05 out of 10. Besides, the overall average mean score (0 to 10 scale) of trust on police throughout all the eight City Corporations is 5.28 out of 10. The detailed distribution of mean values of rating on Bangladesh police performance to respondents' characteristics are given in Annex-3.

Table 47: Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Police Performance of Different City Corporation (0 to 10 Scale)

SI	City Corporation	Mean	Median	SD
1	Khulna City Corporation	6.05	6	2.50
2	Sylhet City Corporation	5.62	6	1.29
3	Chittagong City Corporation	5.52	5	1.79
4	Rangpur City Corporation	5.26	5	1.65
5	Rajshahi City Corporation	5.23	5	1.72
6	Dhaka City Corporation	5.16	5	2.18
7	Mymensingh City Corporation	5.02	5	1.25
8	Barisal City Corporation	4.85	5	2.31
	Total Respondents	**5.28**	**5**	**2.07**

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

Table 48 identifies the percent distribution through different levels total 1642 respondents' evaluation (0 to 10 scale) on overall level of public trust on Bangladesh police in total eight different City Corporations. There lies a level of five ratings varied from very low to very high in all responses regarding trust rating for police performance. In view of the significance levels of responses all over eight City Corporations, the responses in oppose of moderate rating were mostly founded. Alongside the circumstance, Chittagong, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet City Corporations have more than half of the responses (respectively 60%, 58.75%, 75.56%, 61.54%, 65.71% and 70%) aimed at moderate trust on police performance. Instead, there are altogether 58.77% of moderate and 21.38% of high rating for police performance through 8 city corporations altogether.

Table 48: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Police Performance of Different City Corporation

SI	City Corporation	Rating Score					Total
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	
		0 to 1	2 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 8	9 to 10	
1	Barisal City Corporation	7.69 (3)	23.08 (9)	41.03 (16)	25.64 (10)	2.56 (1)	100 (39)
2	Chittagong City Corporation	0.68 (2)	12.54 (37)	60 (177)	22.03 (65)	4.75 (14)	100 (295)
3	Dhaka City Corporation	8.27 (86)	9.33 (97)	58.75 (611)	20.87 (217)	2.79 (29)	100 (1040)
4	Khulna City Corporation	6.58 (5)	7.89 (6)	39.47 (30)	28.95 (22)	17.11 (13)	100 (76)
5	Mymensingh City Corporation		11.11 (5)	75.56 (34)	13.33 (6)		100 (45)
6	Rajshahi City Corporation		17.31 (9)	61.54 (32)	19.23 (10)	1.92 (1)	100 (52)
7	Rangpur City Corporation		11.43 (4)	65.71 (23)	20.00 (7)	2.86 (1)	100 (35)
8	Sylhet City Corporation		6.67 (4)	70.00 (42)	23.33 (14)		100 (60)
9	**Total Respondents**	**5.85 (96)**	**10.41 (171)**	**58.77 (965)**	**21.38 (351)**	**3.59 (59)**	**100 (1642)**

*Percent (Frequency)

7.12 Key Points – Chapter 7

- Using the 9 items matrix of evaluation on public trust on police, the overall average score of trust on police from eight city corporations was found moderate (2.95, average level of trust) for the total respondents (n = 1642). The highest overall average score of trust on police was found moderate in the respondents of Khulna City Corporation (2.61, nearly more than average level of trust) and the lowest average score of trust (3.29, nearly less than average level of trust) was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation. In addition, the average scores of trust on police in Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were respectively 3.08 and 2.96.
- When a single question instrument was used to determine the overall level of trust on police of urban population of Bangladesh. The mean values regarding the level of trust was found moderate (3.16, average to less than average level of trust). Nonetheless, the highest overall average score of trust on police regarding that issue was found in the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (2.74, nearly more than average level of trust) and the lowest score was found in Barisal City Corporation (3.62, less than average trust).
- According to the study, only 6.21 percent of total respondents were found having no trust on police whereas, 2.61 percent respondents had too much trust on police and other 19.43 percent respondents were found having more than average trust on police. Among the total respondents, the highest responses (53.96%) were found as having an average trust on police whereas only 4.38 percent respondents had very low trust on police. Moreover, only 13.39 percent urban respondents were found having less than average trust on police. The public trust on police was the highest in Sylhet City Corporation (81.67%, too much trust to average trust) and the lowest in Barisal City Corporation (56.33%). The rate of public trust on Bangladesh police in Dhaka and Chittagong City Corporation were 77.6% and 72.54% respectively. The mean rate of public trust of urban people on Bangladesh police was 76% (too much trust to average trust).
- Using the 0 to 10 scale of evaluation rating on the police performance of the urban population of Bangladesh in different city corporations, the mean value of rating was found 5.28 (moderate rating score) for total respondents. Furthermore, the highest mean value of rating was found in the respondents of Khulna City Corporation (6.05, more than moderate rating score) and the lowest value was found in the respondents of Barisal City Corporation (4.85, moderate rating score). In addition, the mean values of rating on police performance in the respondents of Dhaka and Chittagong city corporations were found 5.52 and 5.16 respectively.

CHAPTER 8: INTERRELATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND LEVEL OF TRUST ON POLICE

8.1 Independent Sample t-Test

8.1.1: Independent sample t-test differences in total respondents' overall level of trust on police in total eight city corporations of Bangladesh.

Table 49: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police performance in total eight city corporations of Bangladesh

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
(a) Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	10.24	1.244, 1.037 (Y, N)	1640	-1.97	0.001**
(b) Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	1.23	1.088, 1.018 (S, J)	1640	0.18	0.27

**Significant at 0.001 (2-tailed); df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 49 comprises Independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of total eight city corporations based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

a) The mean levels vary from two categories in the response of the query of overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations. These are if there were or are anyone in the respondents' family member of the police or not. The mean levels of overall level of trust on the police 3.03 (SD = 1.24) for the positive response of having a police member and 3.18 (SD = 1.04) for not having a police in family members. The 95% confidence interval of the difference of means are 3.33 to 3.18 for positive response to the query and 3.50 to 3.20 for negative response to the stated query above. The overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations scores of positive and negative responses to the query of having a police member in family were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There was a significant difference between the positive and negative responses t (1640) = -1.97, p = .05.

b) Yet again, table 1 have the mean levels vary from two categories of groups are single family and joint family, which is based on the query of type of family the respondent belong from childhood. The mean levels of overall level of trust on the police 3.16 (SD = 1.09) for the single family and 3.16 (SD = 1.02) for the joint family. The 95% confidence interval of the difference of means are 3.26 to 3.28 for single family and 3.26 to 3.28 for joint family to the response of the stated query above. Again, the overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations scores of single and joint family to the responses of the query of type of family the respondent belong from childhood were

compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There was no significant difference between the single and joint family responses of the respondents.

8.1.2: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Barisal City Corporation

Table 50: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Barisal City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	0.089	1.298, 1.476 (M, F)	37	-0.504	0.767
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	4.418	1.336, .577 (I, H)	37	1.824	0.042*
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	1.262	1.197, 1.379 (Y, N)	37	0.781	0.269
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	0.062	1.341, 1.380 (S, J)	37	-0.214	0.805

*Significant at 0.05 (2-tailed); df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 50 comprises independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Barisal City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There were no significant differences between the Islam and Hindu religions, having a police member in family or not and single and joint family of the respondents in Barisal City Corporation. However, there was a significant difference between the Islam and Hindu respondents' level of trust on police t (37) = 1.824, p = .042.

8.1.3: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation

Table 51: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	320.632	0.674, 0.373 (M, F)	293	1.561	0.001**
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	2.996	0.602, 0.616 (I, H)	293	1.598	0.085

Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	6.046	0.872, 0.584 (Y, N)	293	0.092	0.015*
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	1.663	0.542, 0.706 (S, J)	293	0.824	0.198

**Significant at 0.001 (2-tailed); *Significant at 0.05 (2-tailed); df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 51 comprises independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Chittagong City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There were significant differences between the male and female respondents t (293) = 1.561, p = .001 and between having a police member in family or not t (293) = 0.092, p = .001 on level of trust on police. However, there was no significant difference between the Islam and Hindu religions, and single and joint family of the respondents in Chittagong City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.1.4: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Dhaka City Corporation

Table 52: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Dhaka City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	69.249	1.293, .981 (M, F)	1036	6.867	0.001**
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	0.306	1.172, 1.285 (I, H)	1038	-0.12	0.58
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	5.644	1.348, 1.142 (Y, N)	1038	-1.532	0.018*
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	2.649	1.165, 1.206 (S, J)	1038	-0.805	0.104

**Significant at 0.001 (2-tailed); *Significant at 0.05 (2-tailed); df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 52 comprises independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Dhaka City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an

independent sample *t*-test. There were significant differences between the male and female *t* (1036) = 6.87, p = .001 and between having a police member in family or not *t* (1036) = 6.87, p = .001 on level of trust on police. However, there was no significant difference between the Islam and Hindu religions, and single and joint family of the respondents in Dhaka City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.1.5: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Khulna City Corporation

Table 53: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Khulna City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	0.445	1.266, 1.152 (M, F)	74	0.066	0.507
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	0.297	1.244, 1.168 (I, H)	73	-1.034	0.587
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	0.025	1.284, 1.221 (Y, N)	74	-0.821	0.874
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	0.186	1.241, 0.957 (S, J)	74	0.945	0.667

df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 53 comprises independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Khulna City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. However, There were no significant differences between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not; single and joint family of the respondents in Khulna City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.1.6: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Mymensingh City Corporation

Table 54: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Mymensingh City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	1.155	.600, .575 (M, F)	43	0.981	0.289
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	3.635	.608, .000 (I, H)	43	0.403	0.063
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	0.011	.641, .585 (Y, N)	43	-0.044	0.916
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	2.77	.617, .556 (S, J)	43	1.645	0.103

df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 54 includes independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in MCC based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of MCC scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. However, There were no significant differences between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not; single and joint family of the respondents in MCC on level of trust on police.

8.1.7: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Rajshahi City Corporation

Table 55: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Rajshahi City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	0.01	0.999, 0.963 (M, F)	50	0.999	0.921
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	0.048	0.999, 0.894 (I, H)	50	-0.767	0.447
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	0.663	1.051, 0.955 (Y, N)	50	-1.3	0.419
Type of family (Single, Joint)					

Overall Trust Level	2.88	1.071, 0.781 (S, J)	50	0.99	0.096

df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 55 includes independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Rajshahi City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. However, There were no significant differences between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not; single and joint family of the respondents in Rajshahi City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.1.8: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Rangpur City Corporation

Table 56: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Rangpur City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	1.946	0.911, 0.690 (M, F)	33	-1.352	0.172
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	0.111	0.854, 1.069 (I, H)	33	-0.377	0.741
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	4.047	0.632, 0.930 (Y, N)	33	0.776	0.052
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	0.475	0.910, 0.884 (S, J)	33	0.054	0.495

df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 56 includes independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Rangpur City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. However, There were no significant differences between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not; single and joint family of the respondents in Rangpur City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.1.9: Independent sample t-test differences in respondents' overall level of trust on police in Sylhet City Corporation

Table 57: Independent sample t-test differences of respondents' overall level of trust on police in Sylhet City Corporation

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
Sex (Male, Female)					
Overall Trust Level	0.054	0.788, 0.679 (M, F)	58	1.229	0.816
Religion (Islam, Hindu)					
Overall Trust Level	3.854	0.724, 0.000 (I, H)	58	2.593	0.054
Having police member in family of the respondents (Yes, No)					
Overall Trust Level	0.037	0.527, 0.747 (Y, N)	58	-1.981	0.849
Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Trust Level	0.943	0.786, 0.726 (S, J)	58	-0.341	0.336

df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 57 includes independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police in Sylhet City Corporation based on sex, religion, having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

The respondents' overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation scores between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not ; single and joint family of the respondents were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. However, There were no significant differences between male and female respondents; Islam and Hindu religion; having a police member in family or not; single and joint family of the respondents in Sylhet City Corporation on level of trust on police.

8.2 One-way ANOVA Analysis (Mean Comparison)

8.2.1 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Total Respondents

Table 58: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of sex of the respondents

Sex	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	47.904	2	23.952	21.495	.001
Within Groups	1826.328	1639	1.114		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 58 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of sex of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared between the three categories (Male, Female and Third Gender) of sex of the respondents. The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 3.31 (SD = 1.15) for Male, 2.97 (SD = 0.92) for Female and 2.50 (SD = 0.71) regarding the Third Gender. The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 3.24 to 3.38 for Male respondents, 2.90 to 3.04 for Female respondents and -3.85 to 8.85 for Third Gender. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across three categories of sex of the respondents' $F(2, 1639) = 21.50$, $p < .001$.

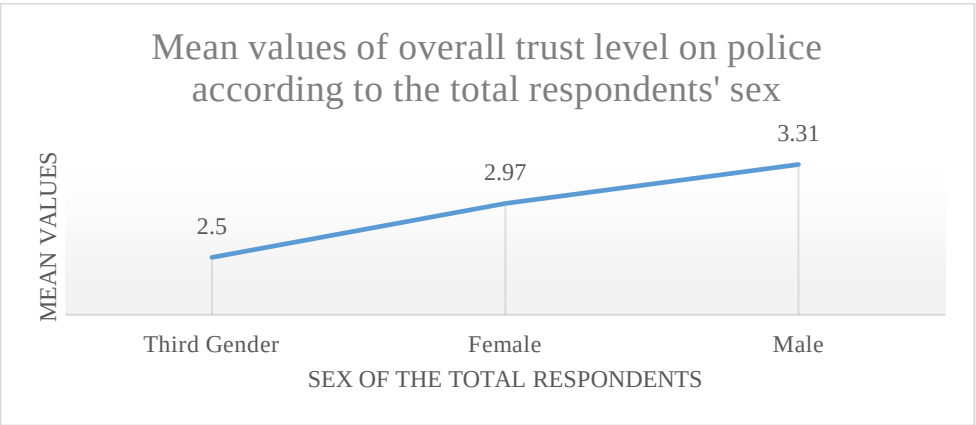


Figure 4: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the total respondents' sex

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police by different sex of the respondents of eight City Corporations. The significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between Male and Female ($p < .001$) respondents through Tukey HSD test.

Table 59: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.386	5	1.077	.943	.452
Within Groups	1868.846	1636	1.142		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 59 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight City Corporations were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 3.15 (SD = 1.11) for age category of 18-20 years, 3.13 (SD = 1.10) for age category of 21-30 years, 3.17 (SD = 1.06) for age category of 31-40 years, 3.28 (SD = 1.07) for age category of 41-50 years, 3.09 (SD = 1.04) for age category of 51-60 years and 3.09 (SD = 1.04) for age category of 60 years and above.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is a no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across six categories of age of the respondents. Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations. However, there was no significant differences also in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through Tukey HSD test.

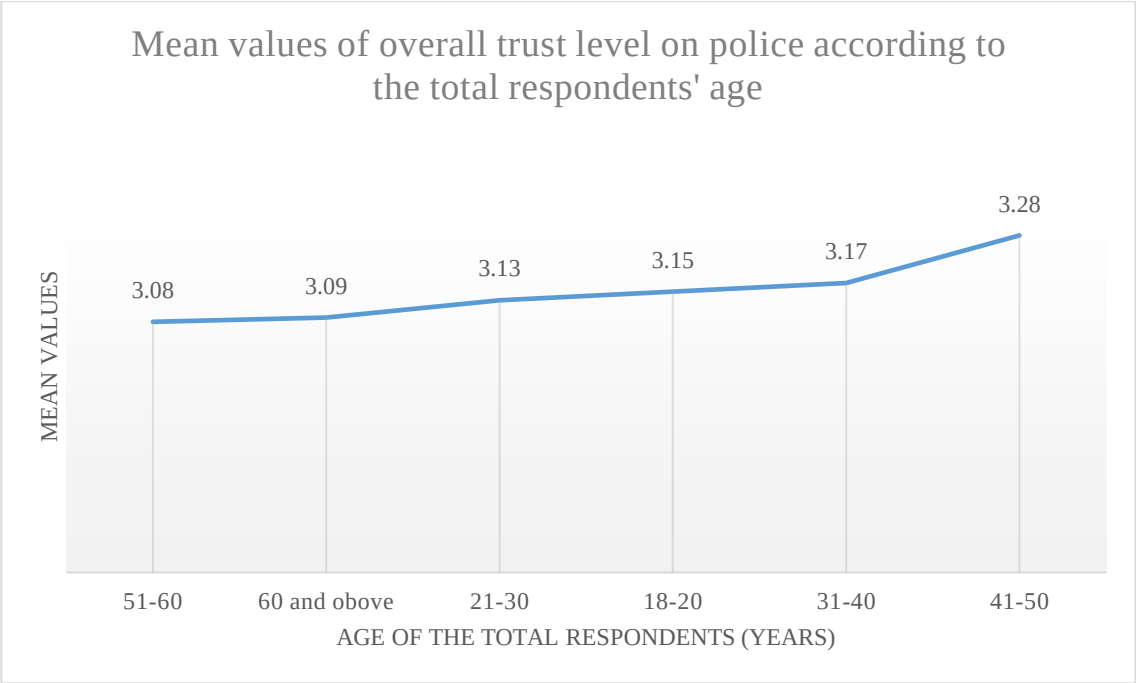


Figure 5: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's age

Table 60: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	25.808	6	4.301	3.805	.001
Within Groups	1848.424	1635	1.131		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 60 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 3.01 (SD = 0.88) for No Education, 3.09 (SD = 1.02) for Under SSC, 3.24 (SD = 1.14) for SSC/Equivalent, 3.21 (SD = 1.16) for HSC/Equivalent, 3.34 (SD = 1.12) for Honors /Equivalent, 3.47 (SD = 1.24) for Masters /Equivalent and 3.67 (SD = 2.08) for Religious Education.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents' $F(2, 1635) = 4.30$, $p < .001$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations. However, there were significant differences found in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between no education and honors, $p < .05$; no education and masters, $p < .05$; under SSC and masters, $p < .05$ through Tukey HSD test.

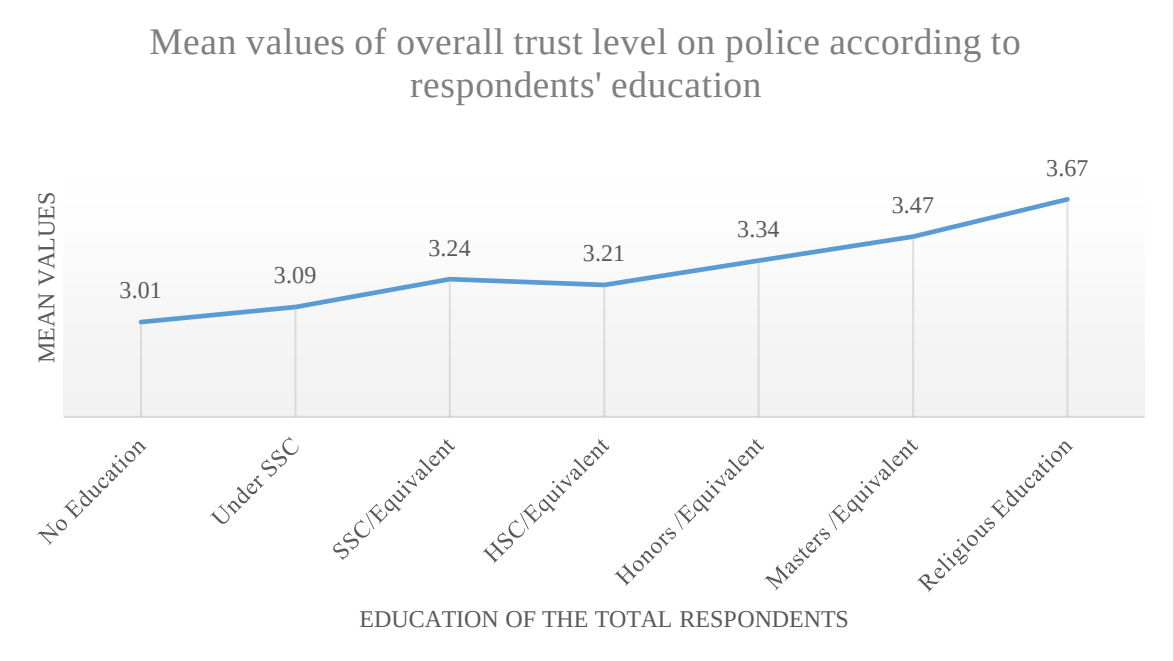


Figure 6: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's education

Table 61: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of religions of the respondents

Religion	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.536	2	1.268	1.110	.330
Within Groups	1871.696	1639	1.142		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 61 shows the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of religions of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared between the three major Religions categories of the study area 3.17 (SD = 1.07) for Islam, 3.05 (SD = 0.98) for Hindu religion.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across three categories of Religions of the respondents.

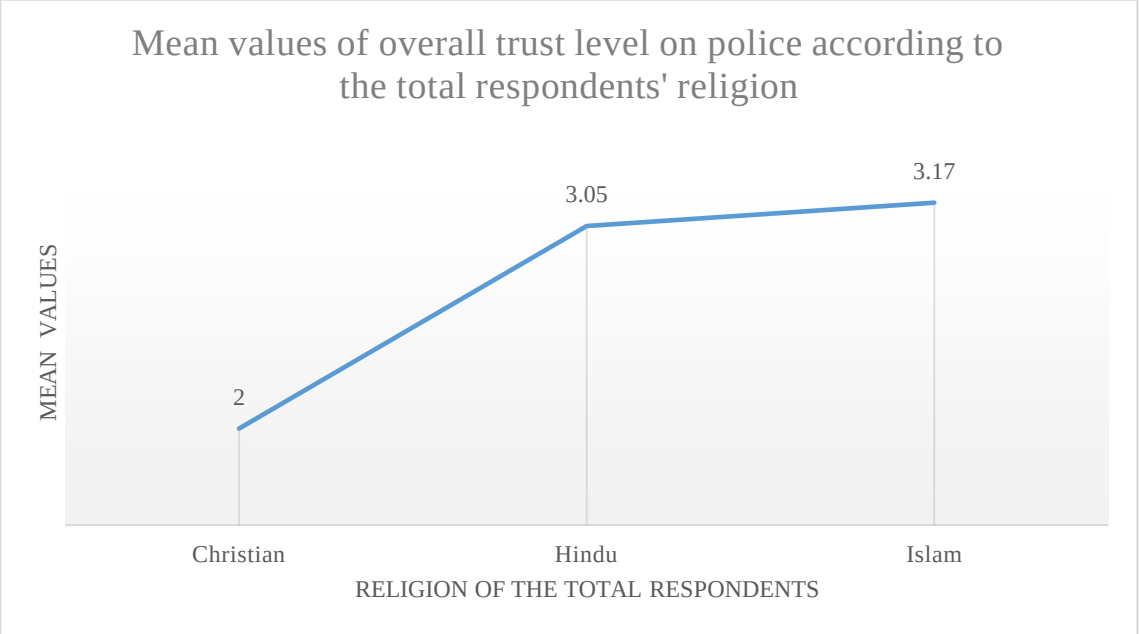


Figure 7: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's religion

Table 62: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	63.945	23	2.780	2.485	.001
Within Groups	1810.287	1618	1.119		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 62 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared among the 24 Primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor,

handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse, cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 2.91 (SD = 0.87) for Housewife/Householder, 3.20 (SD = 1.13) for Service Holder, 3.35 (SD = 1.17) for Business, 3.23 (SD = 1.20) for Student, 3.38 (SD = 1.19) for Hawker, 3.03 (SD = 0.96) for Day labor, 3.08 (SD = 0.52) for Garments Labor, 3.47 (SD = 0.88) for Car Driver, 3.36 (SD = 0.76) for Rickshaw puller, 3.40 (SD = 0.70) for 3 Wheel Van Puller, 3.47 (SD = 0.91) for Auto Rickshaw Driver and 2.91 (SD = 1.04) for Tailor.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across 24 categories of primary occupations of the respondents' $F(23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$.

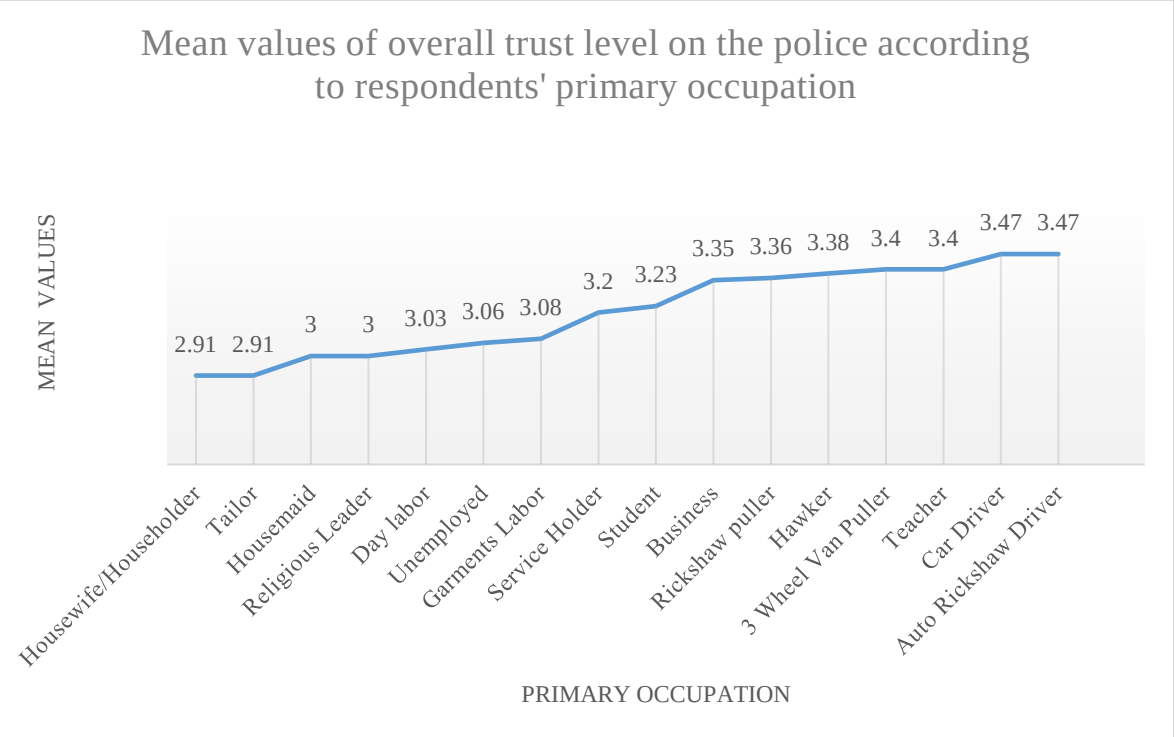


Figure 8: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's primary occupation

Table 63: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	27.568	8	3.446	3.045	.002
Within Groups	1846.638	1632	1.132		
Total	1874.206	1640			

Table 63 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared between the nine household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000, 35001 to 40000 and 40001 and above (TK)) of the respondents. The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 3.15 (SD = 0.81) for 5000 and below, 3.09 (SD = 0.85) for 5001 to 10000, 3.05 (SD = 0.97) for 10001 to 15000, 3.08 (SD = 1.01) for 15001 to 20000, 3.29 (SD = 1.15) for 20001 to 25000, 3.19 (SD = 1.16) for 25001 to 30000, 3.55 (SD = 1.37) for 30001 to 35000, 3.34 (SD = 1.17) for 35001 to 40000 and 3.34 (SD = 1.35) for 40001 (TK) and above.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across eight categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents' $F(8, 1632) = 3.05$, $p < .05$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations. However, there were significant differences found in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between 5001 to 10000, $p < .05$; 10001 to 15000 and 30001 to 35000, $p < .05$; 30001 to 35000 and 5001 to 10000, $p < .05$; 30001 to 35000 and 15001 to 20000, $p < .05$ through Tukey HSD test.

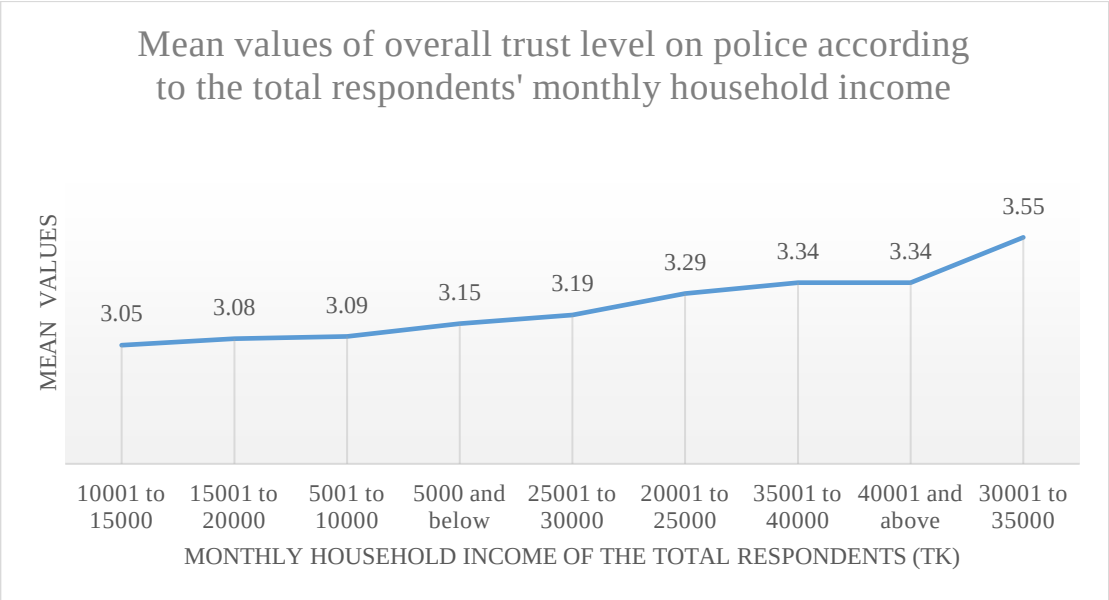


Figure 9: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's monthly household income (TK)

Table 64: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	30.163	7	4.309	3.818	.001
Within Groups	1844.069	1634	1.129		
Total	1874.232	1641			

Table 64 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total eight city corporations respondents' (n = 1642) responses on overall level of trust on the Bangladesh police through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations were compared between the eight household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35001 and above) of the respondents. The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were 3.09 (SD = 1.13) for 5000 and below, 3.05 (SD = 0.92) for 5001 to 10000, 3.09 (SD = 0.96) for 10001 to 15000, 3.17 (SD = 1.03) for 15001 to 20000, 3.41 (SD = 1.29) for 20001 to 25000, 3.45 (SD = 1.40) for 25001 to 30000, 3.40 (SD = 1.32) for 30001 to 35000 and 3.35 (SD = 1.42) for 35001 to (TK) and above.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations across eight categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents' $F(7, 1634) = 3.818$, $p < .001$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of eight city corporations. However, there were significant differences found in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between 5001 to 10000 and 20001 to 25000, $p < .05$; 5001 to 10000 and 25000 to 30000, $p < .05$; 10001 to 15000 and 30001 to 25000, $p < .05$ through Tukey HSD test.

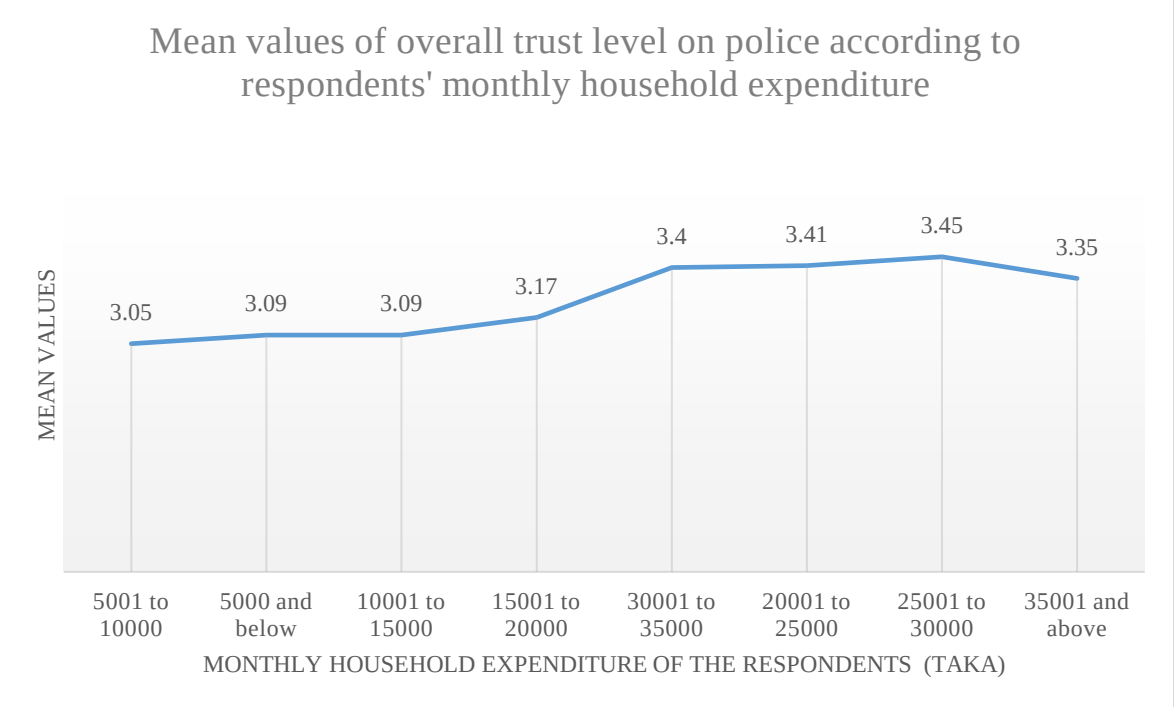


Figure 10: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to respondent's monthly household expenditure (TK)

8.2.2 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Barisal City Corporation's Respondents

Table 65: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.147	5	1.429	.785	.568
Within Groups	60.083	33	1.821		
Total	67.231	38			

Table 65 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation. However, there was no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found by age category through Tukey HSD test.

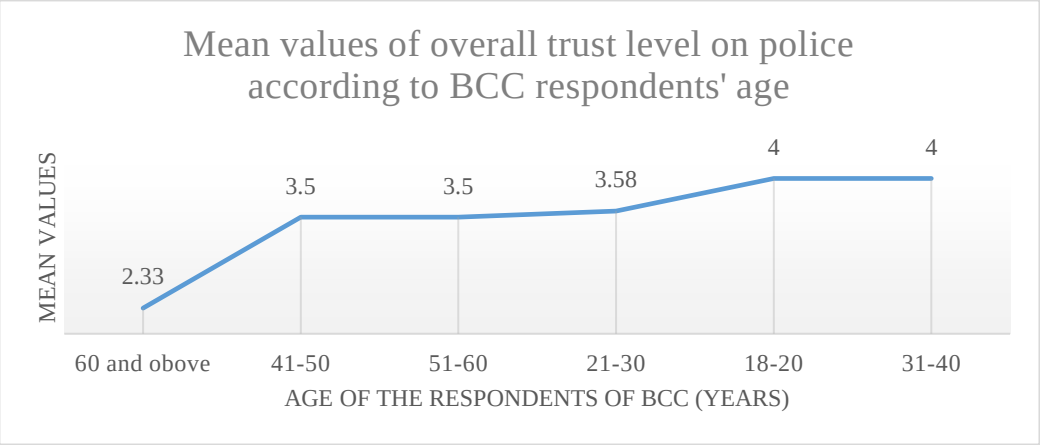


Figure 11: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to BCC respondents' age

Table 66: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.066	5	1.613	.900	.493
Within Groups	59.164	33	1.793		
Total	67.231	38			

Table 66 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation. However, there was no significant differences also in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found in Barisal City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents through Tukey HSD test.

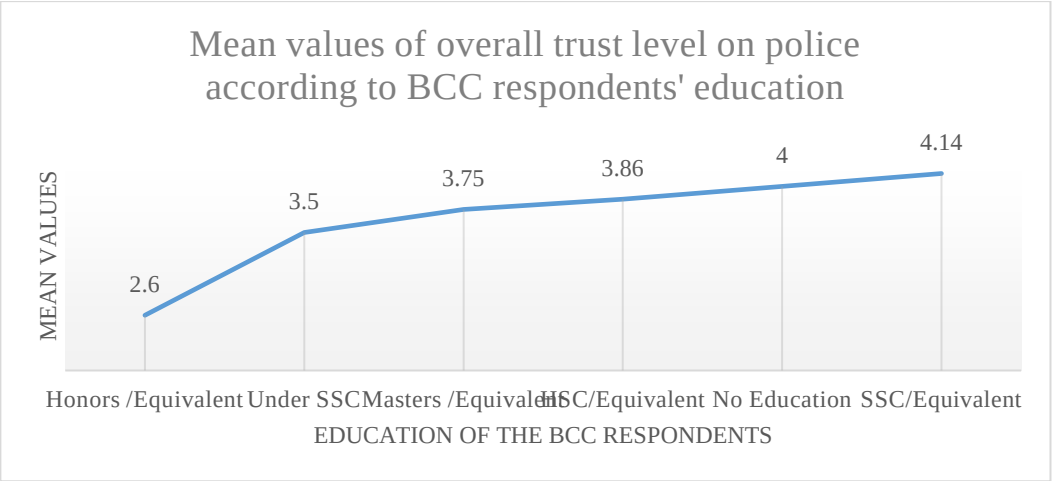


Figure 12: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to BCC respondents' education

Table 67: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	23.452	12	1.954	1.161	.359
Within Groups	43.779	26	1.684		
Total	67.231	38			

Table 67 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents.

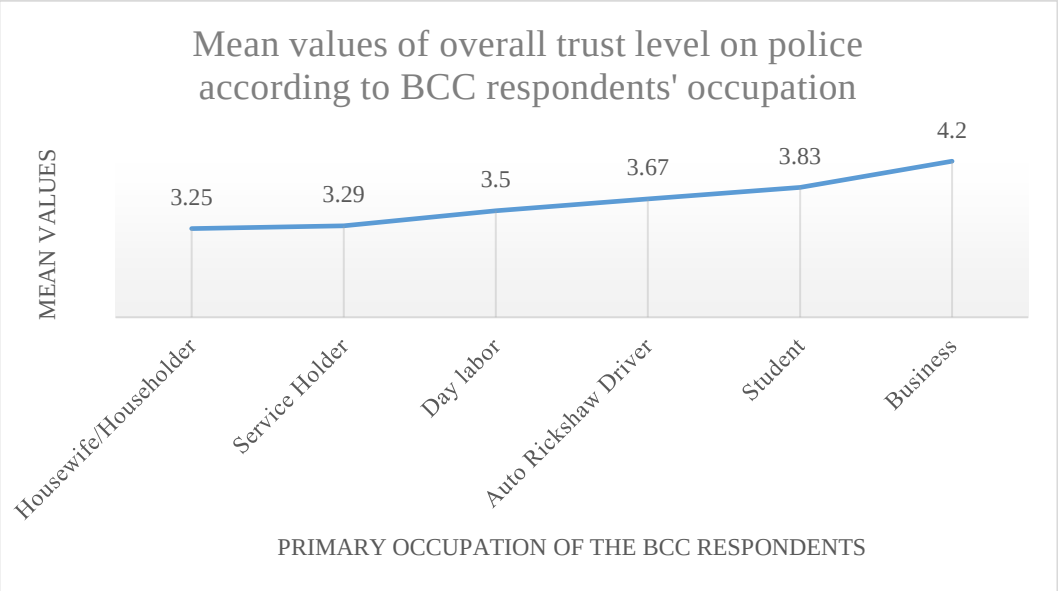


Figure 13: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to BCC respondents' primary occupation

Table 68: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.880	7	1.411	.763	.622
Within Groups	57.351	31	1.850		
Total	67.231	38			

Table 68 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35001 to 40000 (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation across Barisal categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

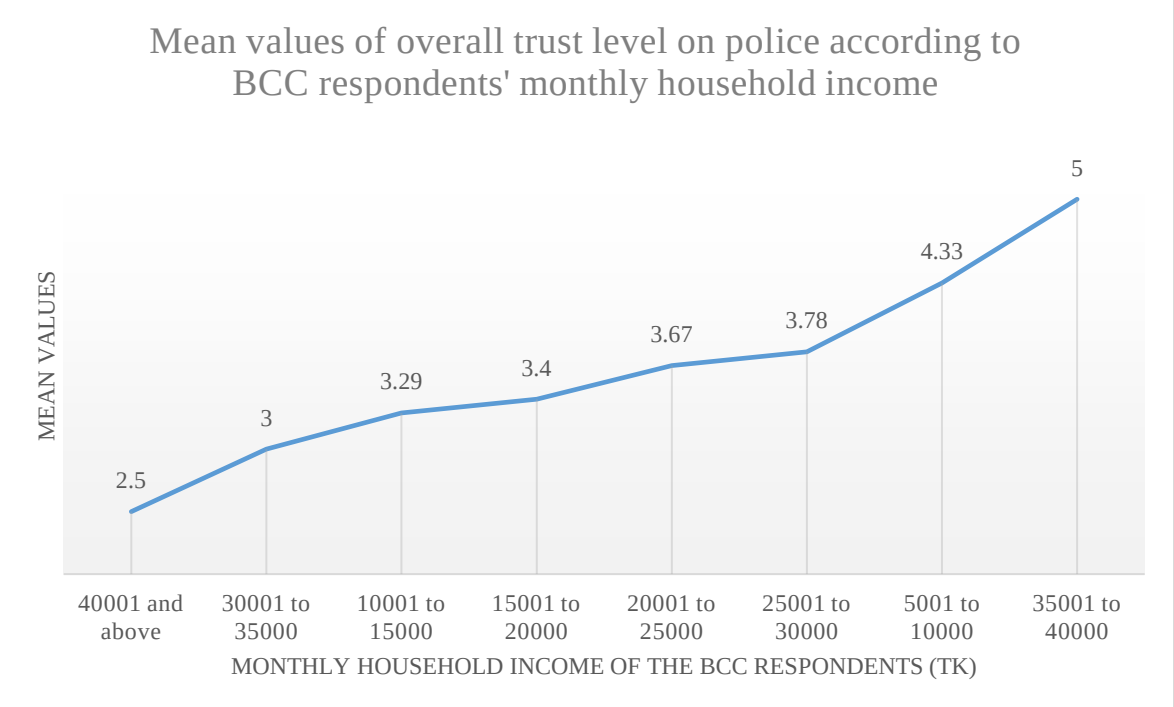


Figure 14: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to BCC respondents' monthly household income

Table 69: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.164	7	.881	.447	.865
Within Groups	61.067	31	1.970		
Total	67.231	38			

Table 69 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 39) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation were compared between the Barisal household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35001 to 40000 TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Barisal City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

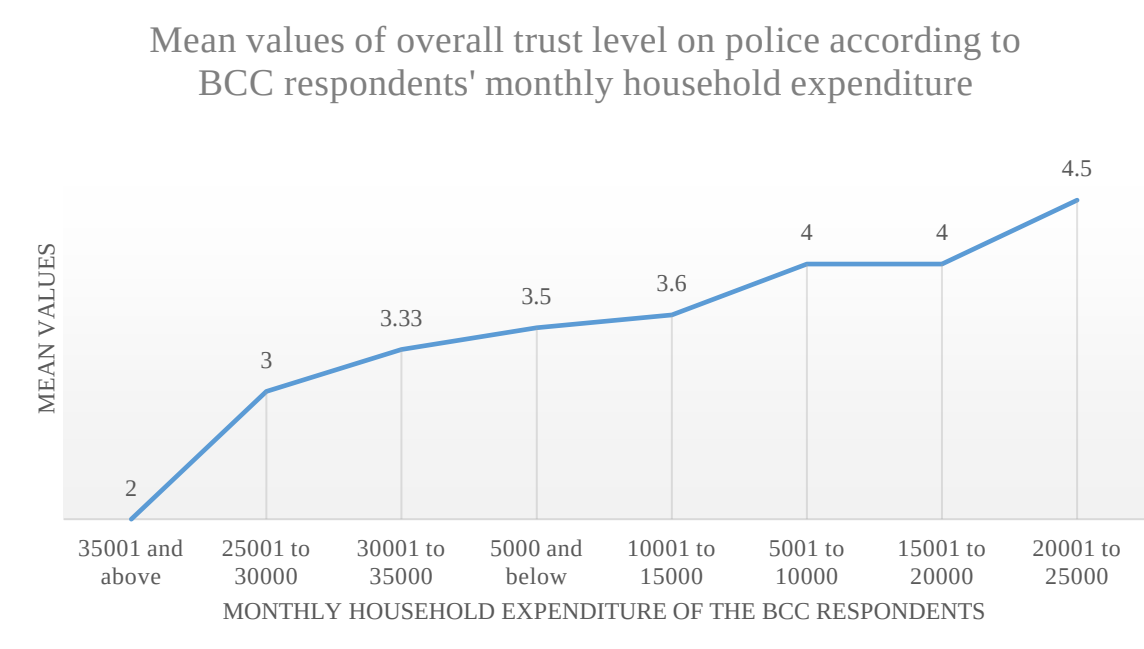


Figure 15: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to BCC respondents' monthly household expenditure

8.2.3 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Chittagong City Corporation's Respondents

Table 70: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.204	5	1.041	2.942	.013
Within Groups	102.234	289	.354		
Total	107.437	294			

Table 70 validates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents $F(5, 289) = 2.94$, $p < .05$

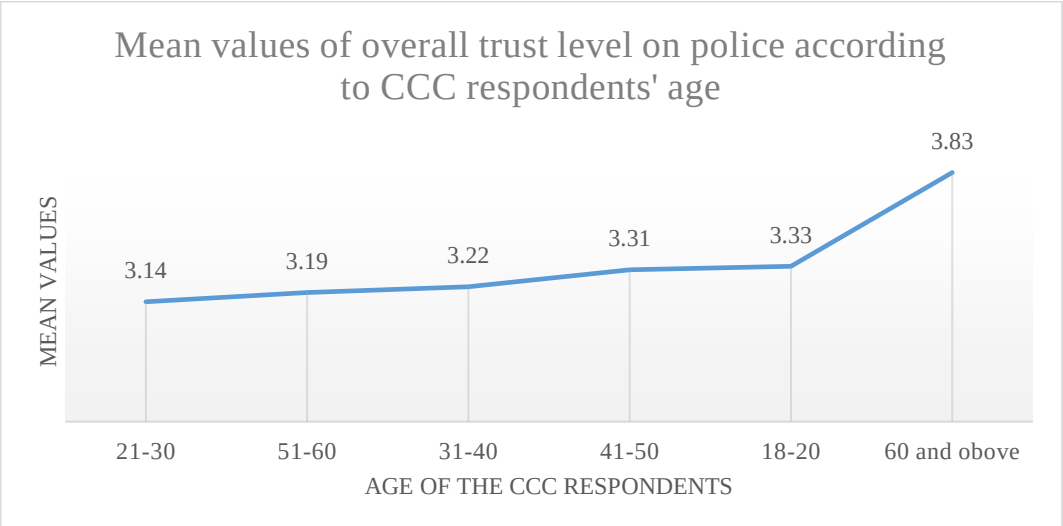


Figure 16: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to CCC respondents' age

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation. However, there was a significant difference also in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the 31-40 years and 60 years and above, $p < .01$ through Tukey HSD test.

Table 71: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.193	5	.839	2.348	.041
Within Groups	103.244	289	.357		
Total	107.437	294			

Table 71 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents' $F (5, 289) = 2.34$, $p < .05$.

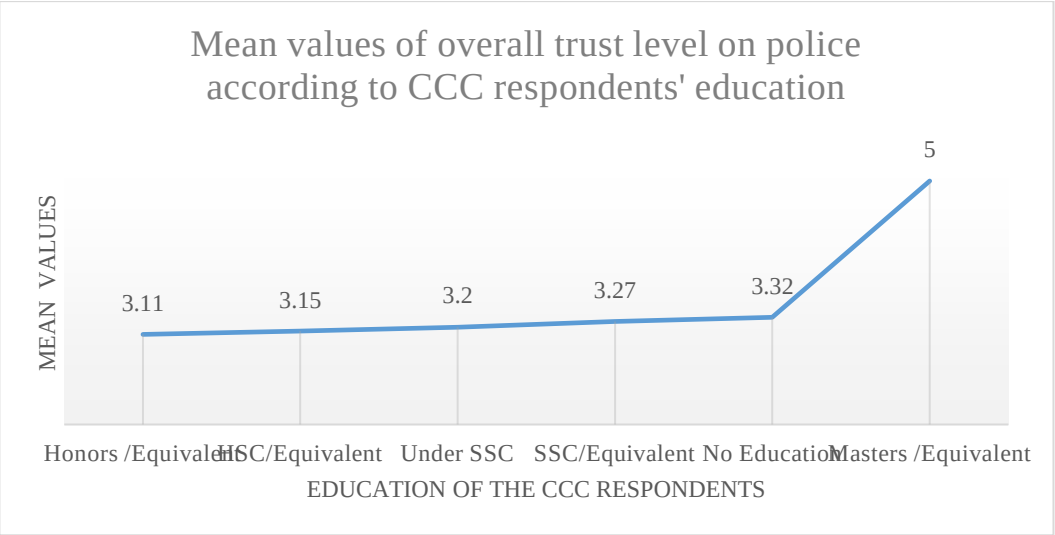


Figure 17: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to CCC respondents' education

Table 72: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	14.039	14	1.003	3.006	.001
Within Groups	93.398	280	.334		
Total	107.437	294			

Table 72 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of Primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler and nurse) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents' F (14, 280) = 3.00, p < .001

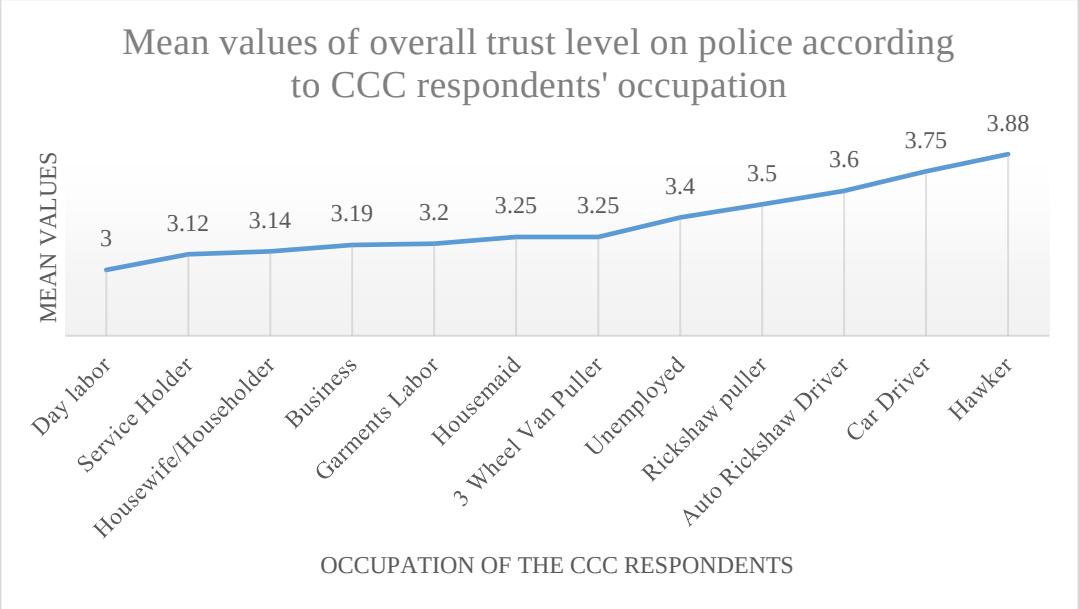


Figure 18: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to CCC respondents' occupation

Table 73; One-way ANOVA differences in Total Respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.279	8	.535	1.483	.163
Within Groups	103.158	286	.361		
Total	107.437	294			

Table 73 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000, 35001 to 40000 and 40000 and above (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

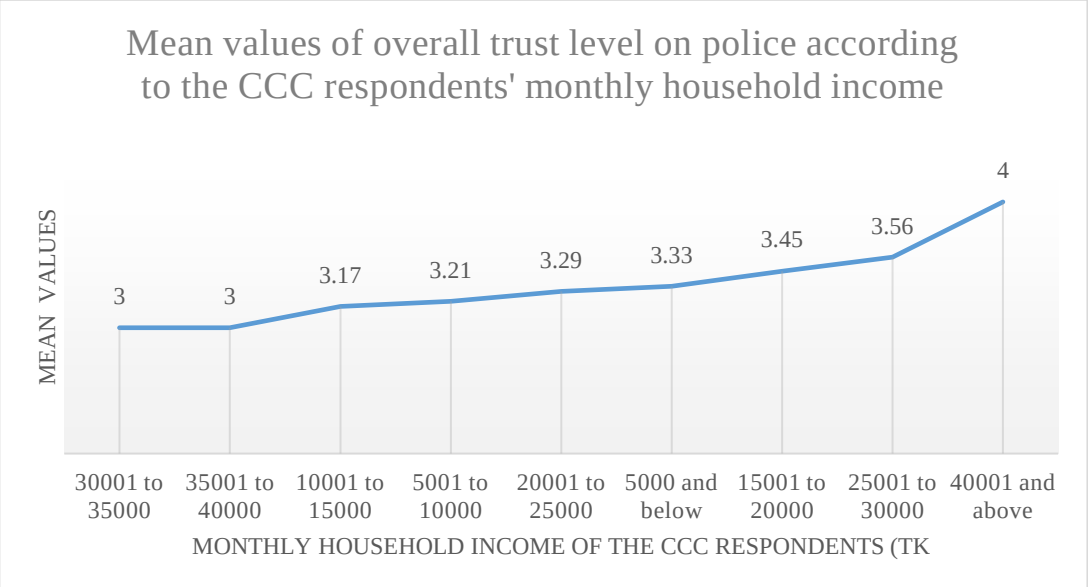


Figure 19: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to CCC respondents' household monthly income

Table 74: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.902	6	.317	.865	.521
Within Groups	105.536	288	.366		
Total	107.437	294			

Table 74 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 295) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation through the lens household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000 and 30001 to 35000) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents. Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of C City Corporation. However, there was no significant differences also in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Chittagong City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) through Tukey HSD test.

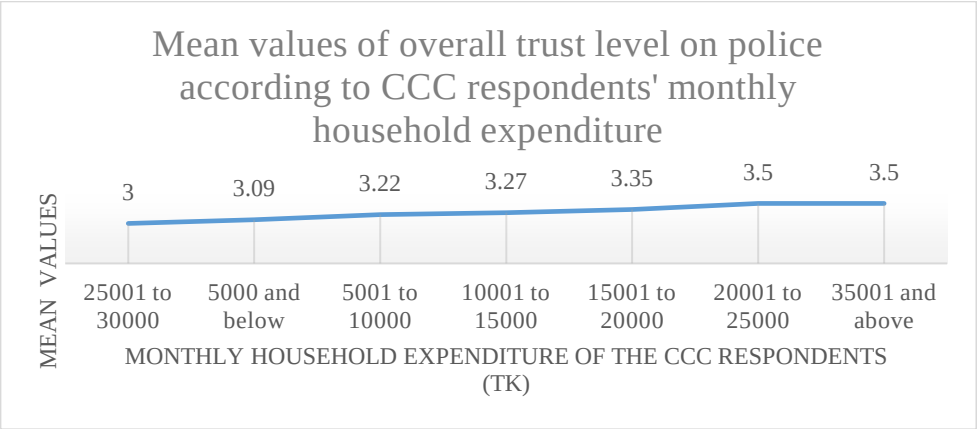


Figure 20: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to CCC respondents' household expenditure

8.2.4 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Dhaka City Corporation's Respondents

Table 75: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of sex of the respondents

Sex	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	63.178	2	31.589	23.942	.001
Within Groups	1368.198	1037	1.319		
Total	1431.376	1039			

Table 74 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of sex of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the three categories (Male, Female and Third Gender) of sex of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across three categories of sex of the respondents' $F(2, 1037) = 23.94$, $p < .001$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police by different sex of the respondents of eight City Corporations. However, a significant difference in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between male and female sex of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation, $p < .001$

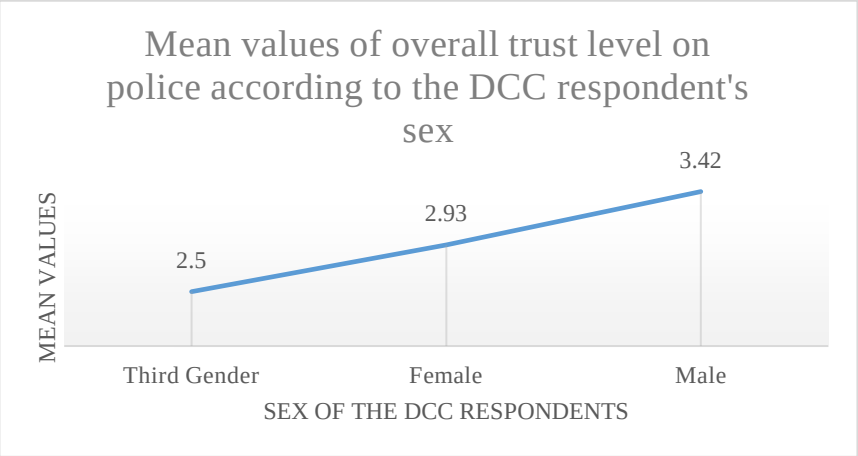


Figure 21: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' sex

Table 76: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.553	5	2.711	1.977	.080
Within Groups	1417.823	1034	1.371		
Total	1431.376	1039			

Table 76 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation. However, there were significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between 21-30 years and 41-50 years, $p < .05$; 41-50 years and 51-60 years, $p < .05$ across six categories of age of the respondents through Tukey HSD test.

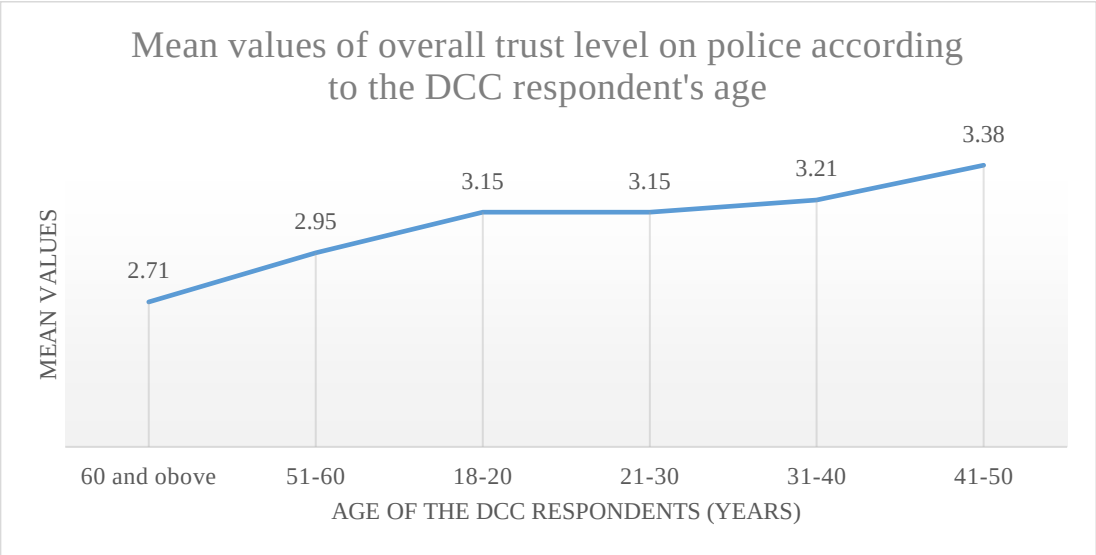


Figure 22: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' age

Table 77: One-way ANOVA differences in Total Respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	58.326	5	11.665	8.785	.001
Within Groups	1373.050	1034	1.328		
Total	1431.376	1039			

Table 77 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents' $F(5, 1034) = 8.79$, $p < .001$.

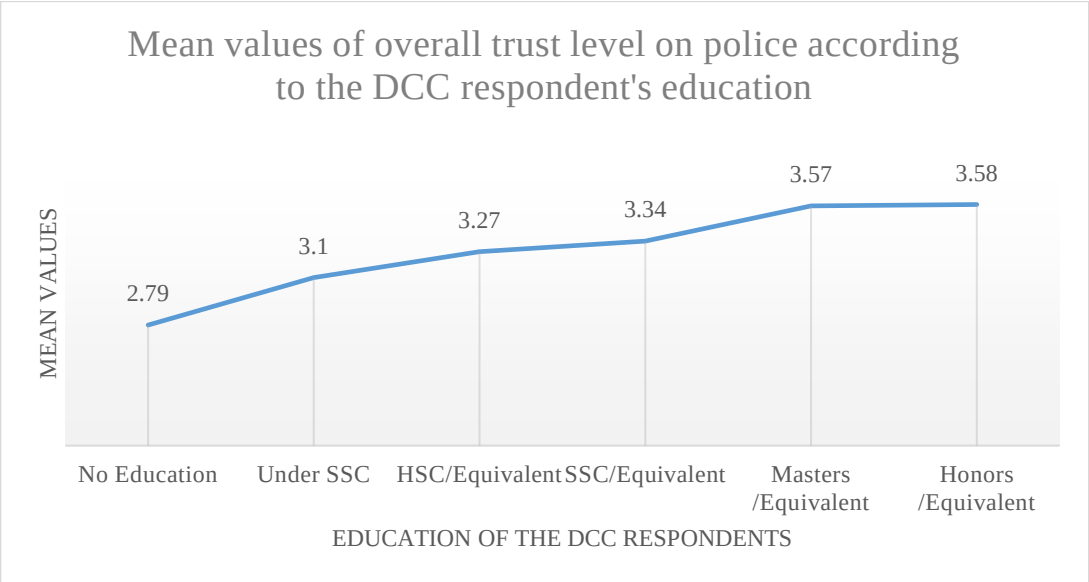


Figure 23: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' education

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through educational status of Dhaka City Corporation. However, there were significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the all five categories

(Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent and Masters /Equivalent) with the level of no education (respectively by the order, $p < .05$; $p < .001$;) $p < .05$; $p < .001$ and $p < .001$)

Table 78: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	73.221	17	4.307	3.241	.001
Within Groups	1358.155	1022	1.329		
Total	1431.376	1039			

Table 78 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents' $F(17, 1022) = 3.24$, $p < .001$.

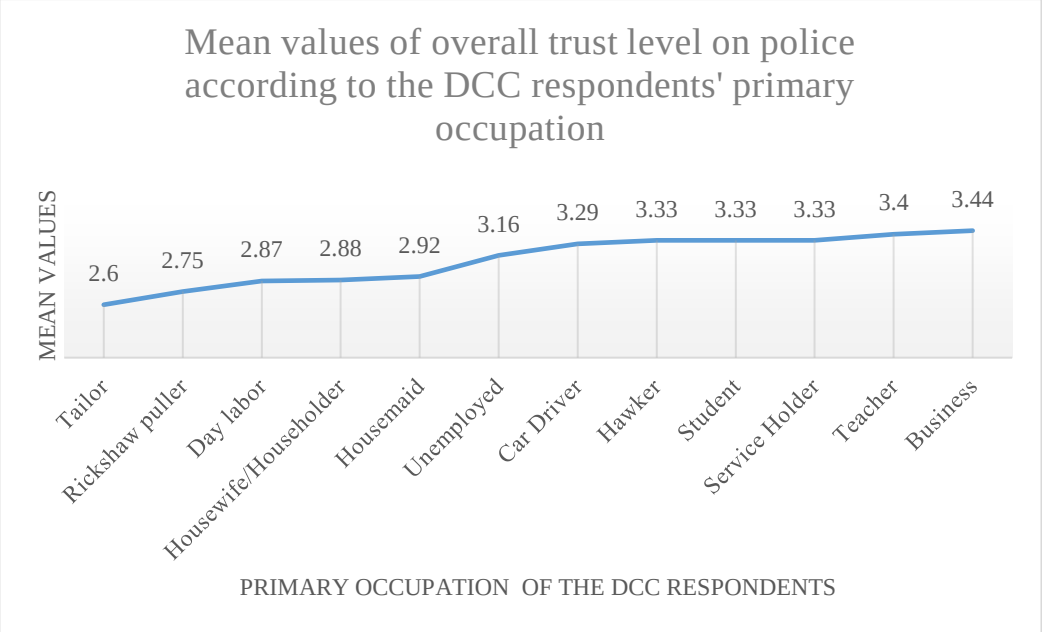


Figure 24: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' primary occupation

Table 79: One-way ANOVA differences in Total Respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	32.970	8	4.121	3.036	.002
Within Groups	1398.374	1030	1.358		
Total	1431.344	1038			

Table 79 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000, 35001 to 40000 and 40000 and above) (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across the categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents. $F(8, 1030) = 3.04$, $p < .05$.

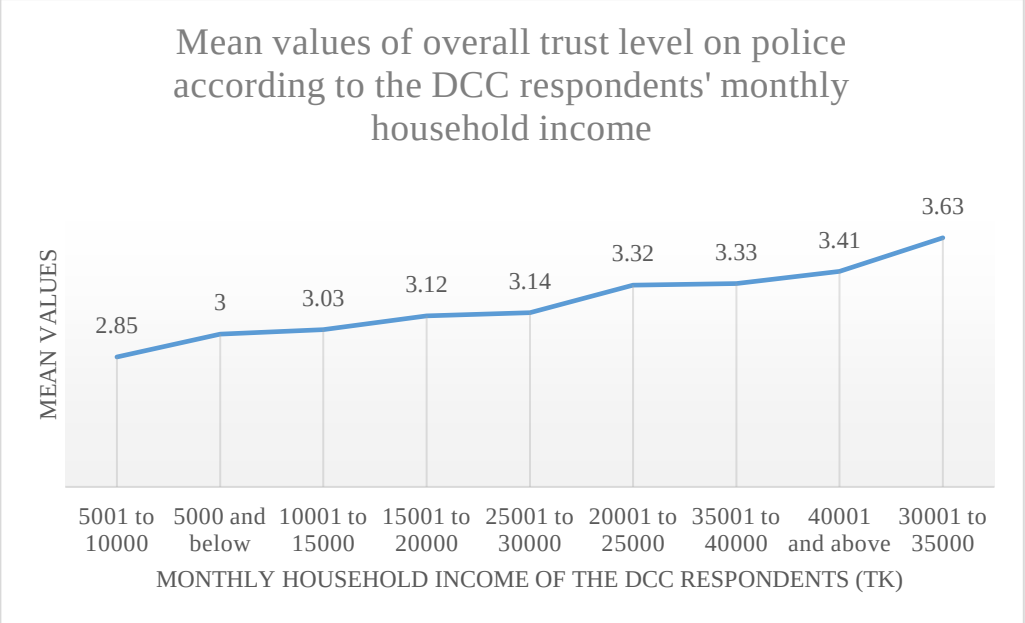


Figure 25: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' monthly household income

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through household monthly income (TK) of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation. However, there were significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between 5001 to 10000 and 30001 to 35000, $p < .05$.

Table 80: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	34.083	7	4.869	3.596	.001
Within Groups	1397.293	1032	1.354		
Total	1431.376	1039			

Table 80 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1040) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant

difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents' F (7, 1032) = 4.87, p = .001.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Dhaka City Corporation. However, there was no significant differences also in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between 5001 to 10000 and 20001 to 25000 (TK), $p < .05$ through Tukey HSD test.

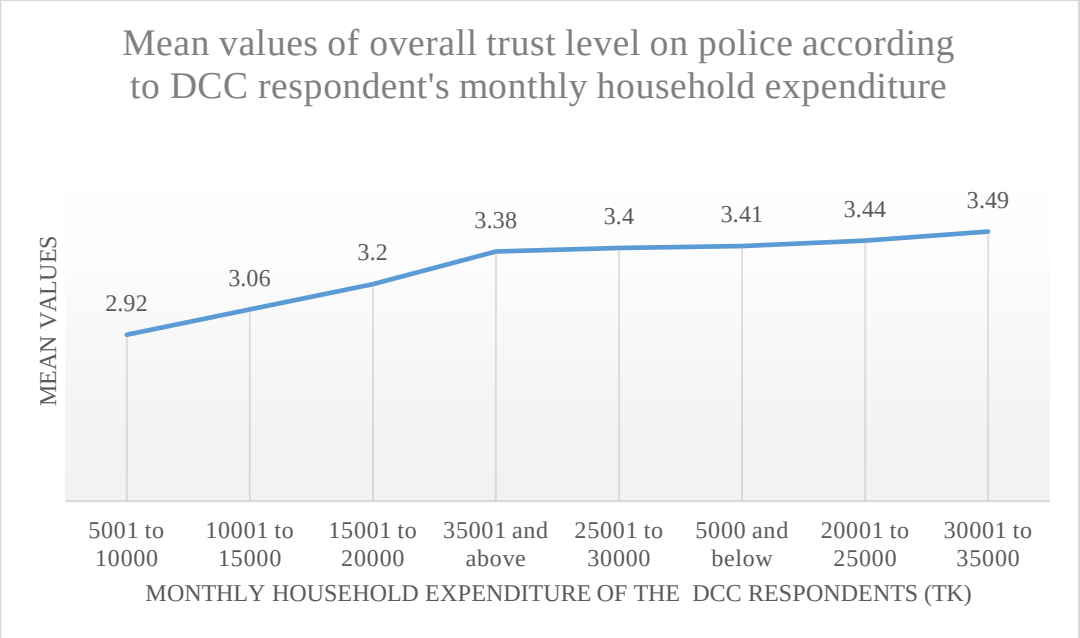


Figure 26: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' monthly household expenditure

8.2.5 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Khulna City Corporation's Respondents

Table 81: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.346	5	.469	.296	.914
Within Groups	111.075	70	1.587		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 81 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents.

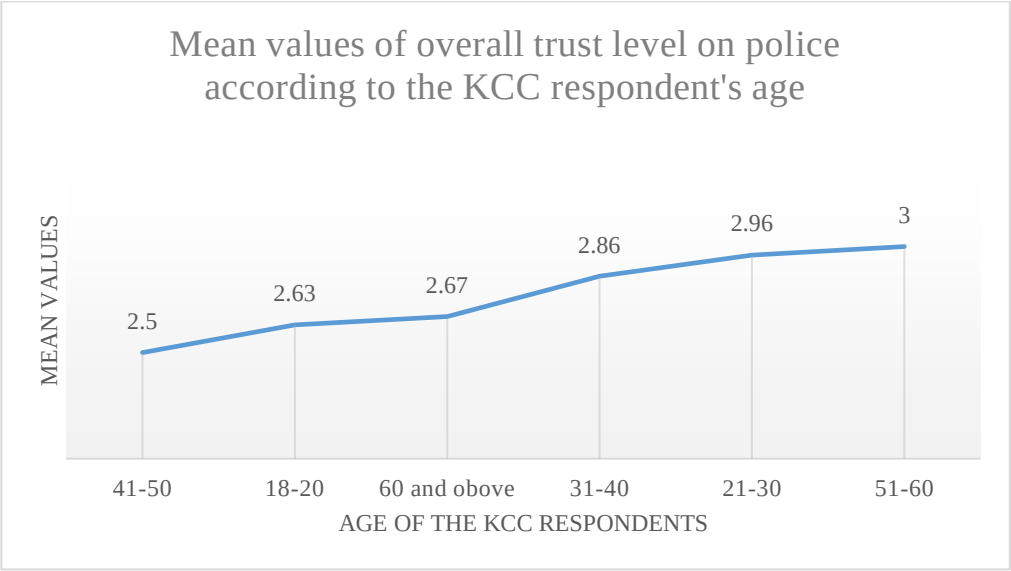


Figure 27: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to KCC respondents' age

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the six age categories.

Table 82: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	17.948	6	2.991	2.162	.057
Within Groups	95.473	69	1.384		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 82 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

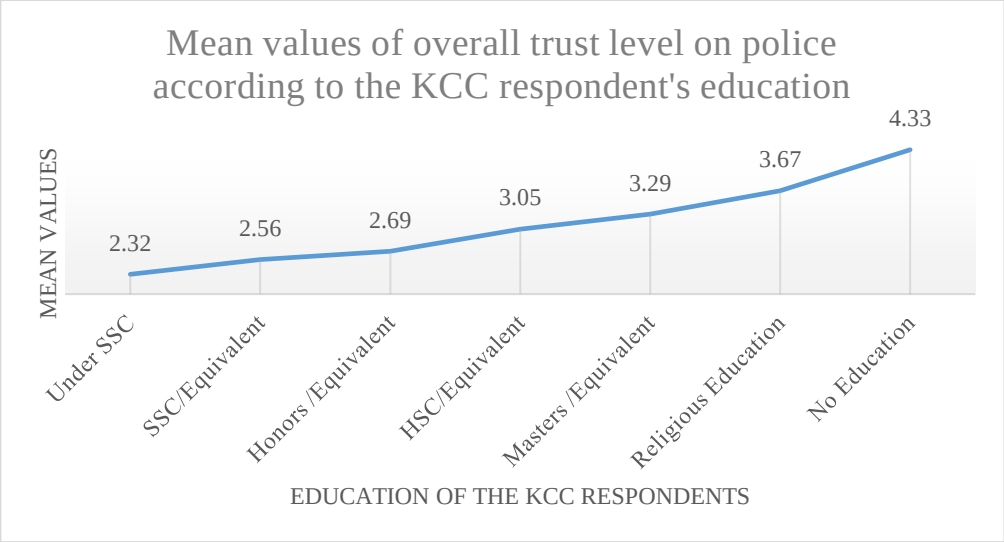


Figure 28: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' education

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through educational status of Khulna City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between the education levels of respondents Khulna City Corporation.

Table 83: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of religions of the respondents

Religion	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.300	2	1.150	.756	.473
Within Groups	111.121	73	1.522		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 83 shows the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation of Bangladesh through the lens of religions (Islam, Hindu and Christian) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across three categories of religions of the respondents.

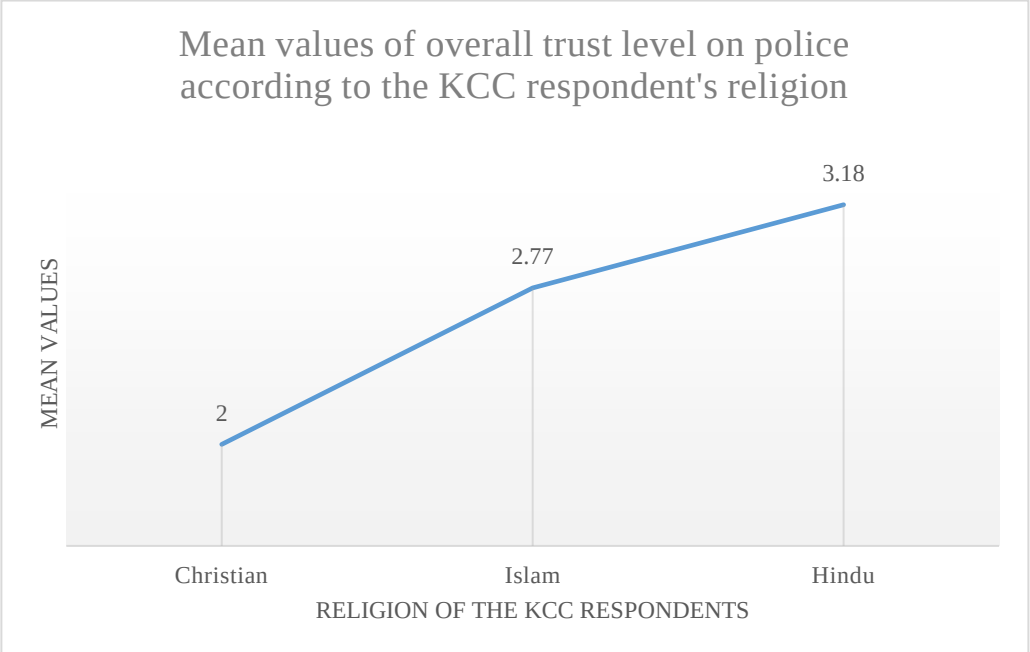


Figure 29: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' religion

Table 84: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	17.598	12	1.466	.964	.492
Within Groups	95.824	63	1.521		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 84 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents.

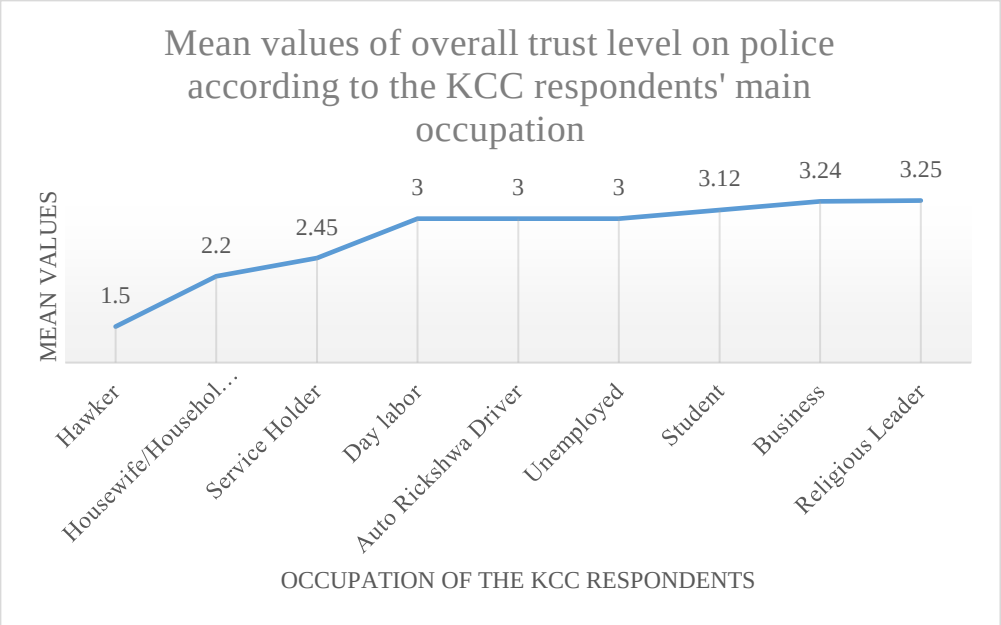


Figure 30: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' occupation

Table 85: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.524	7	1.932	1.315	.257
Within Groups	99.897	68	1.469		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 85 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in Total Respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35001 to 40000) (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across the categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

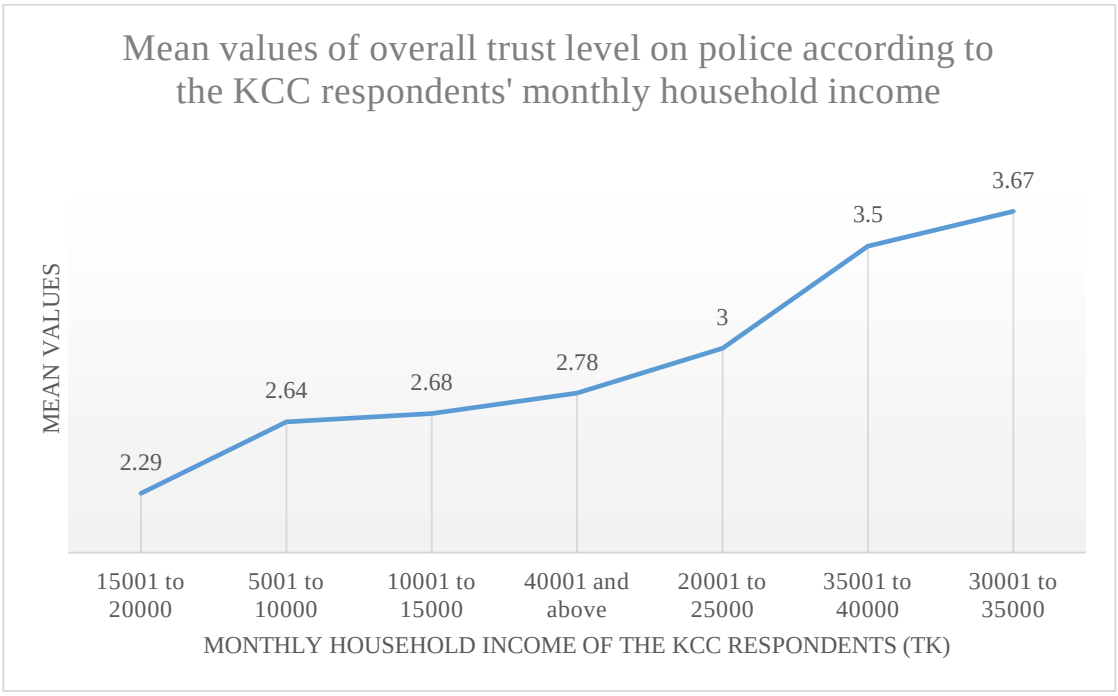


Figure 31: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' monthly household income

Table 86: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	20.988	7	2.998	2.206	.044
Within Groups	92.433	68	1.359		
Total	113.421	75			

Table 86 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 76) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation through the lens household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents' $F(7, 68) = 3.00$, $p < .05$.

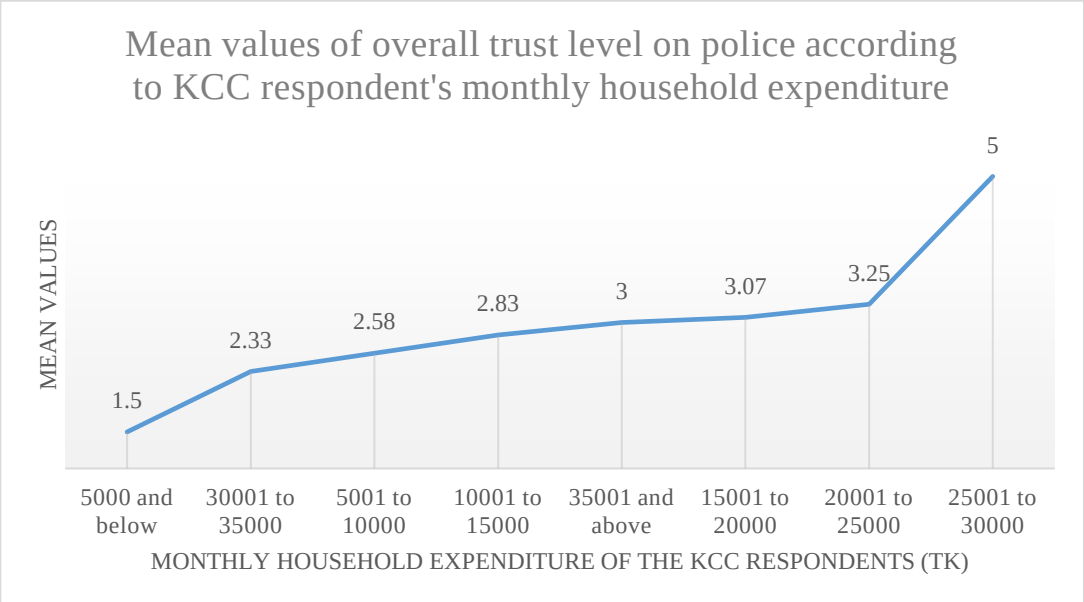


Figure 32: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to DCC respondents' monthly household expenditure

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation. However, there was a significant difference in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between 5000 and below and 250001 to 30000 Taka , $p < .05$ through Tukey HSD test in Khulna City Corporation.

8.2.6 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Mymensingh City Corporation's Respondents

Table 87: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.853	4	.463	1.388	.255
Within Groups	13.347	40	.334		
Total	15.200	44			

Table 87 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Mymensingh City Corporation Respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation were compared between the five age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, and 51-60 years) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents.

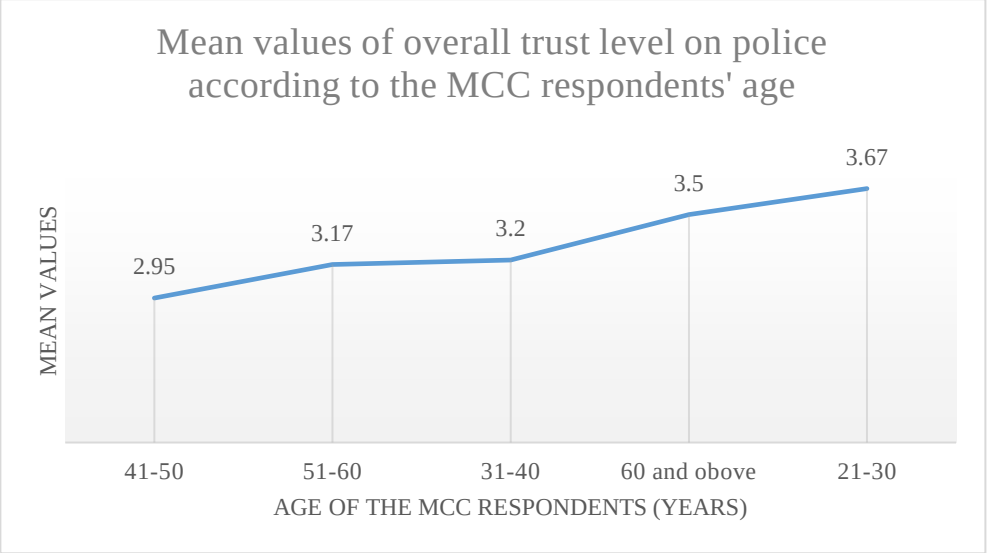


Figure 33: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the MCC respondents' age

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the age categories.

Table 88: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.253	4	.313	.899	.474
Within Groups	13.947	40	.349		
Total	15.200	44			

Table 88 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Mymensingh City Corporation respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

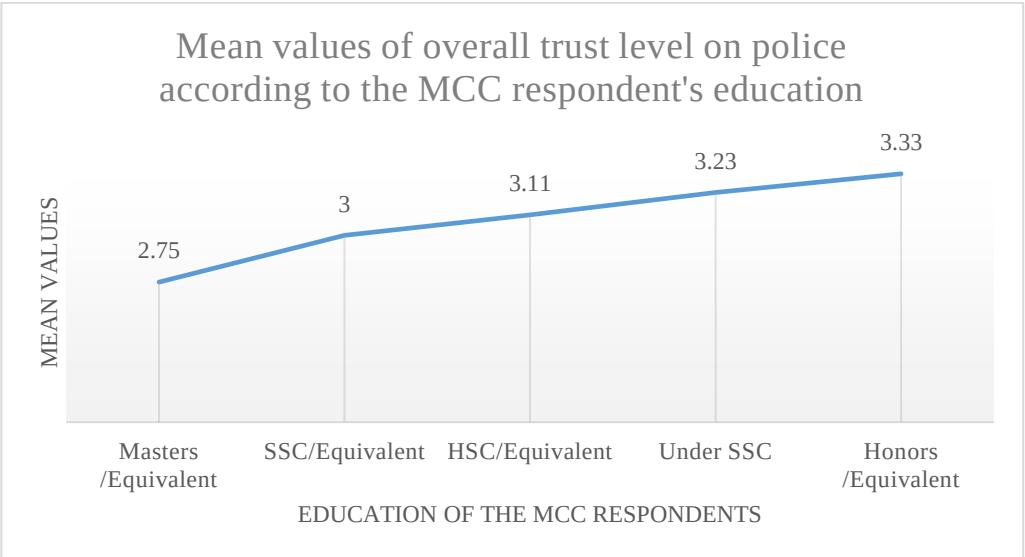


Figure 34: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the MCC respondents' education

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through educational status of Mymensingh City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between the education levels of respondents Mymensingh City Corporation.

Table 89: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.934	6	.656	2.211	.063
Within Groups	11.266	38	.296		
Total	15.200	44			

Table 89 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Mymensingh City Corporation respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of Primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

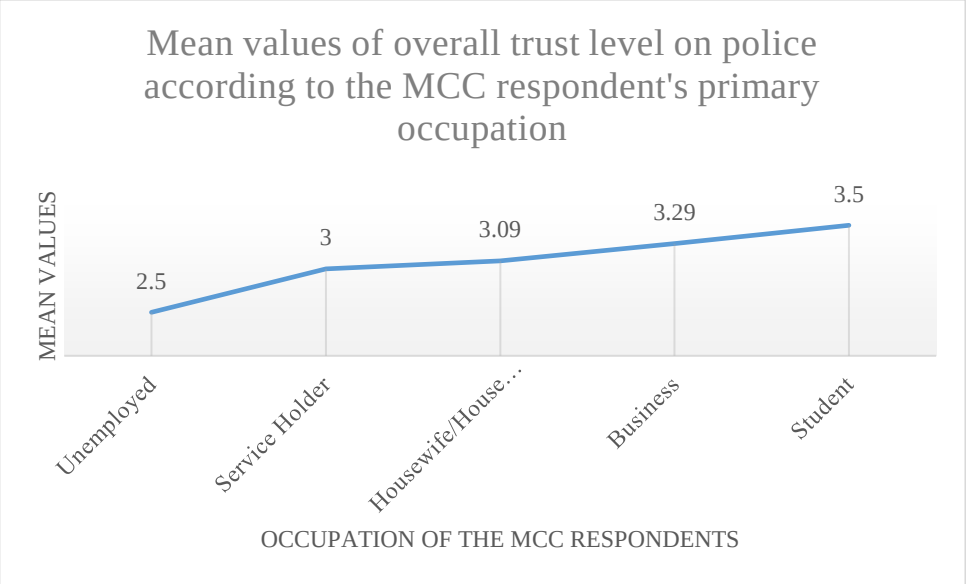


Figure 35: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the MCC respondents' occupation

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents.

Table 90: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.383	4	.096	.259	.903
Within Groups	14.817	40	.370		
Total	15.200	44			

Table 90 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total Mymensingh City Corporation respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000 and 25001 to 30000 (TK) of the respondents.

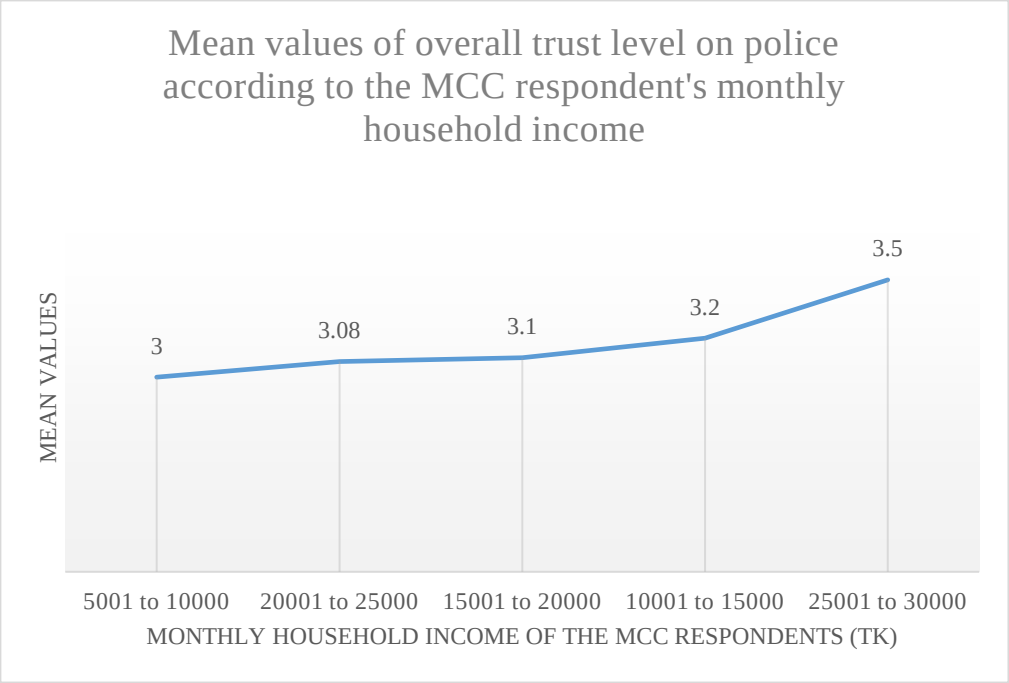


Figure 36: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the MCC respondents' monthly household income

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation across the categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

Table 91: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.874	4	.218	.610	.658
Within Groups	14.326	40	.358		
Total	15.200	44			

Table 91 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Mymensingh City Corporation respondents' (n = 45) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000) of the respondents.

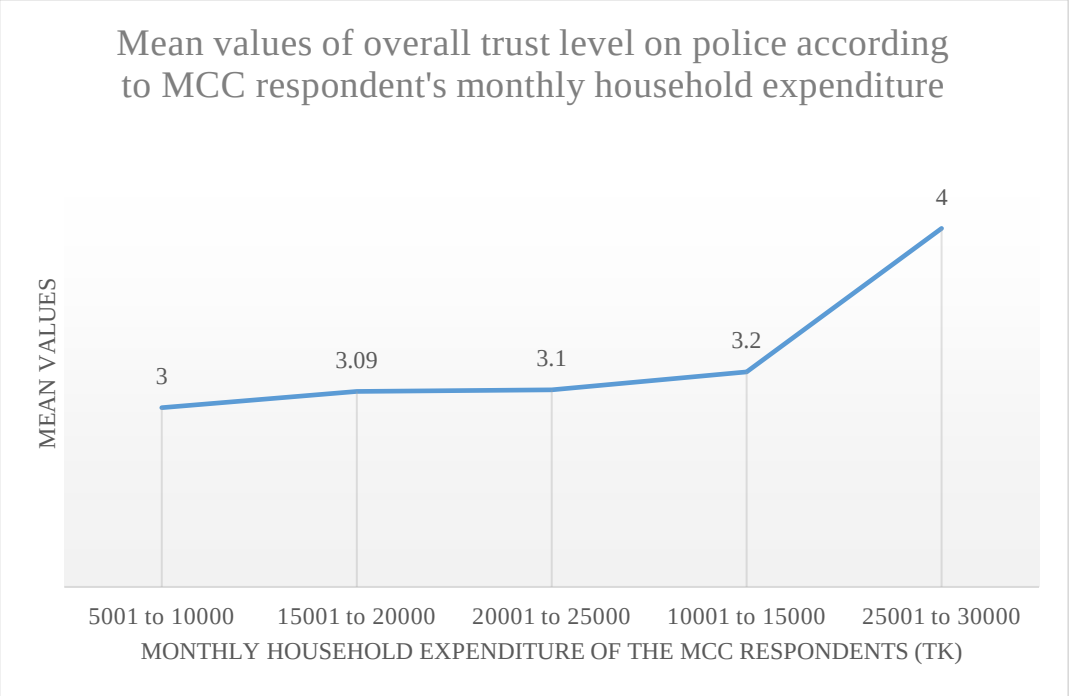


Figure 37: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the MCC respondents' monthly household expenditure

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Mymensingh City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

8.2.7 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Rajshahi City Corporation's Respondents

Table 92: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.867	3	2.622	3.010	.039
Within Groups	41.825	48	.871		
Total	49.692	51			

Table 92 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents of RJCC.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation were compared between the four age categories (21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years and 51-60 years) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation across six categories of age of the respondents' $F(3, 48) = 3.01$, $p < .05$.

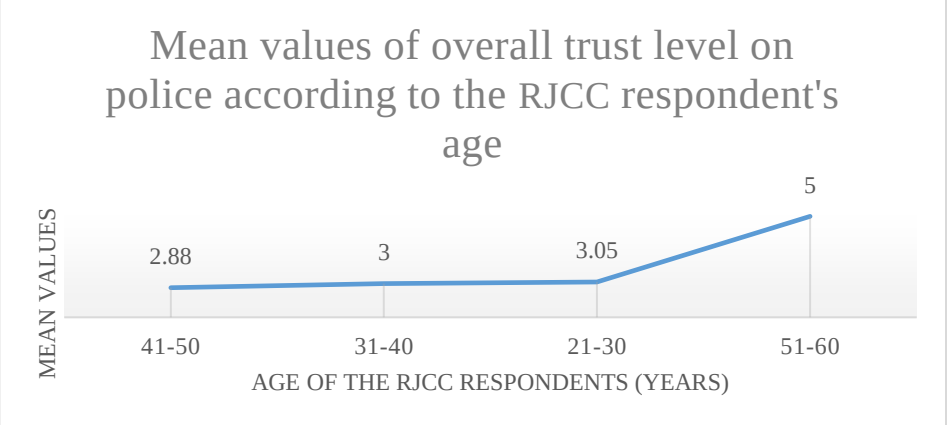


Figure 38: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RJCC respondent's age

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation. However, there were significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between three age categories of 21-30, 31-40 and 41-50 years with 51-60 years (respectively significant, $p < .05$ for each category).

Table 93: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.546	5	.509	.497	.777
Within Groups	47.146	46	1.025		
Total	49.692	51			

Table 58 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

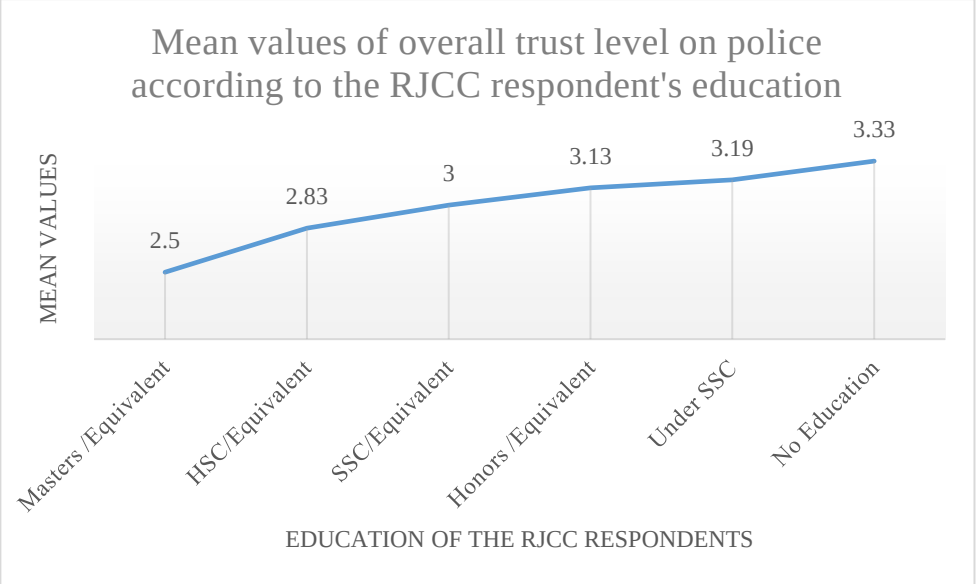


Figure 39: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RJCC respondent's education

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through educational status of Rajshahi City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between the education levels of respondents Rajshahi City Corporation.

Table 94: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	17.977	9	1.997	2.645	.016
Within Groups	31.715	42	.755		
Total	49.692	51			

Table 94 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor,

handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents' $F(9, 42) = 2.65$, $p < .05$.

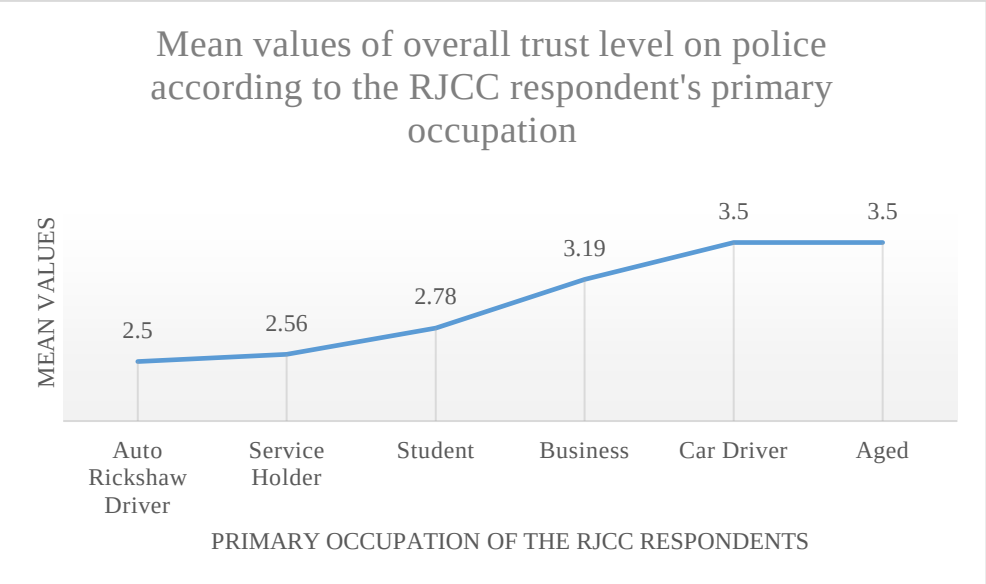


Figure 40: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RJCC respondent's education

Table 95: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.496	8	.562	.535	.824
Within Groups	45.196	43	1.051		
Total	49.692	51			

Table 95 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of

Rajshahi City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation across the categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

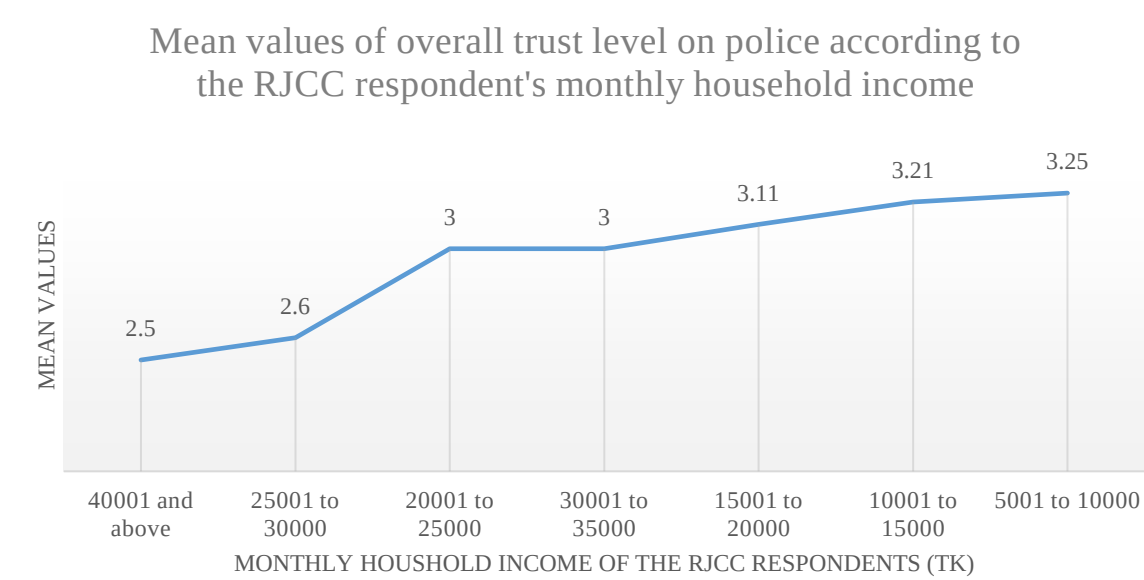


Figure 41: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RJCC respondent's monthly household expenditure

Table 96: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.977	5	1.995	2.311	.059
Within Groups	39.715	46	.863		
Total	49.692	51			

Table 96 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 52) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes 5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) of the RJCC respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation across the nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

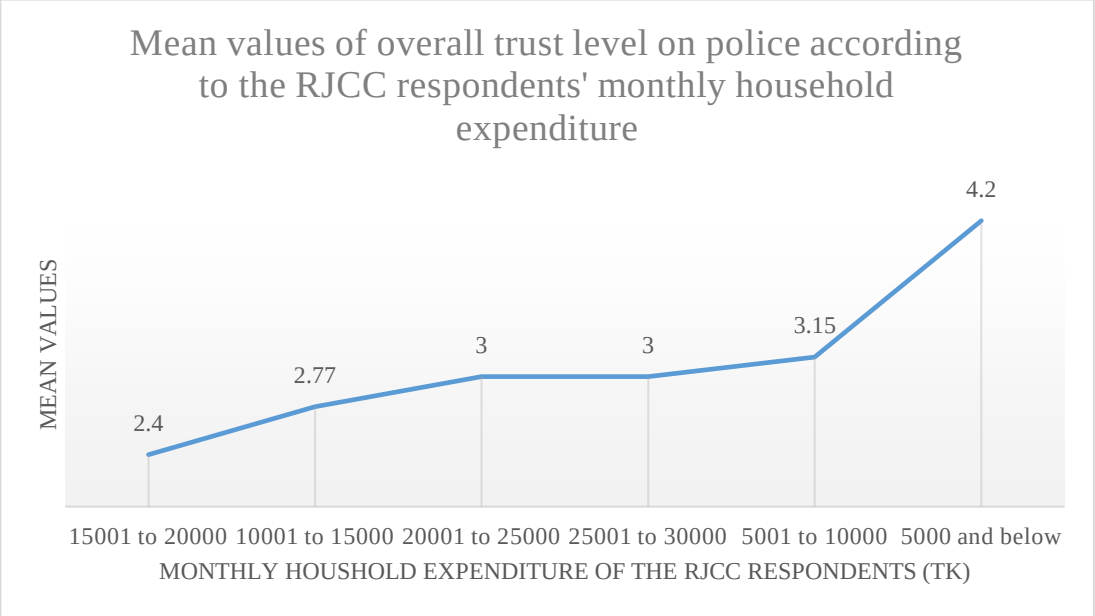


Figure 42: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RJCC respondent's monthly household expenditure

8.2.8 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Rangpur City Corporation's Respondents

Table 97: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.506	5	1.101	1.508	.218
Within Groups	21.179	29	.730		
Total	26.686	34			

Table 97 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Rangpur City Corporation respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation were compared between the four age categories (21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years and 51-60 years) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation across the six categories of age of the respondents.

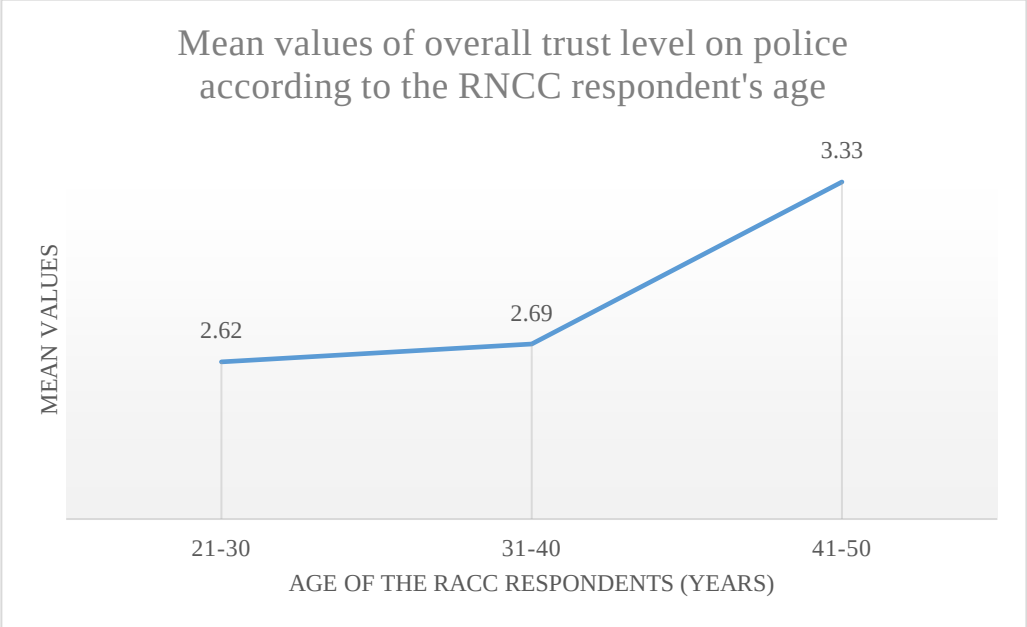


Figure 43: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RNCC respondent's age

Table 98: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.116	5	.223	.253	.935
Within Groups	25.570	29	.882		
Total	26.686	34			

Table 98 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Rangpur City Corporation respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation across the seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

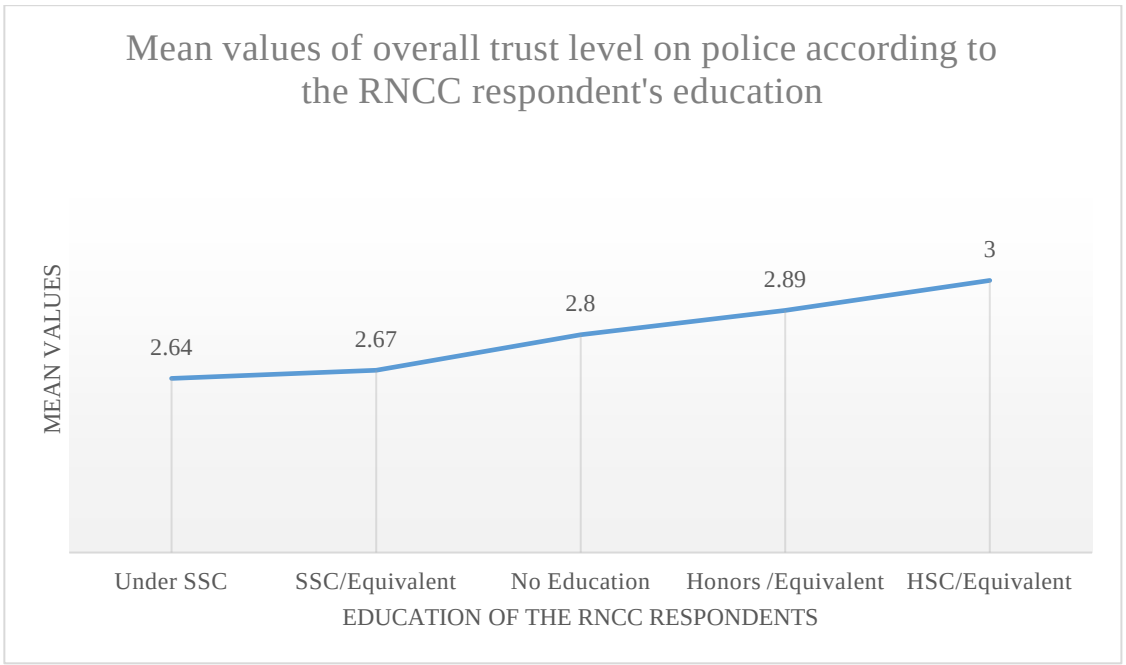


Figure 44: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RNCC respondent's education

Table 99: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.862	10	1.086	1.647	.153
Within Groups	15.824	24	.659		
Total	26.686	34			

Table 99 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Rangpur City Corporation respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents.

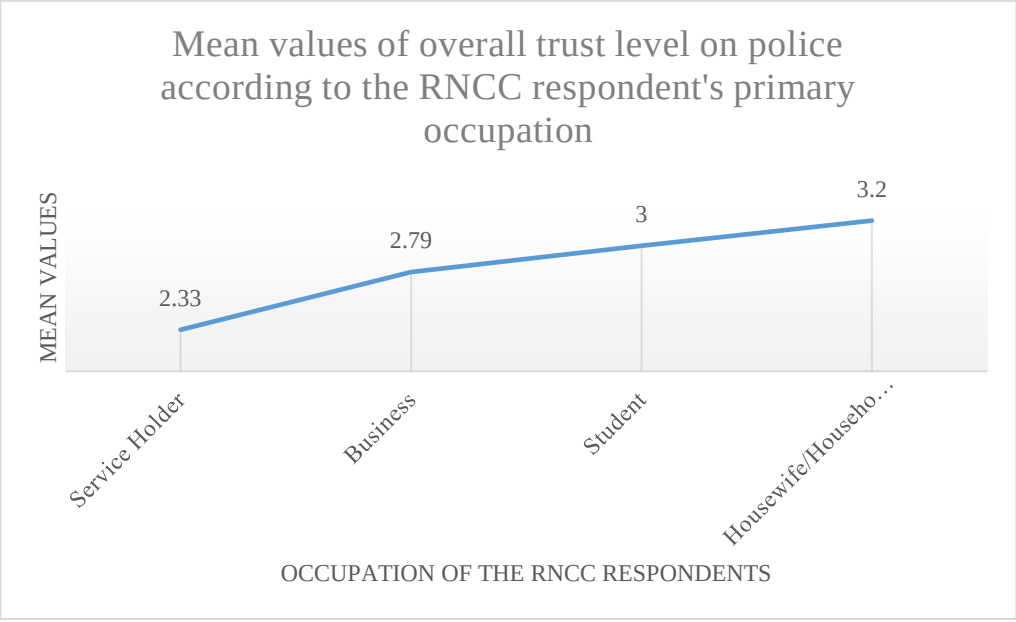


Figure 45: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RNCC respondent's occupation

Table 100: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.936	4	.234	.273	.893
Within Groups	25.750	30	.858		
Total	26.686	34			

Table 100 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total Rangpur City Corporation respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000 and 20001 to 25000) (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance and also the Tukey HSD showed that there is no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation across Rangpur categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents. No significant differences were also found through Tukey HSD test for the household monthly income (TK) categories in Rangpur City Corporation.

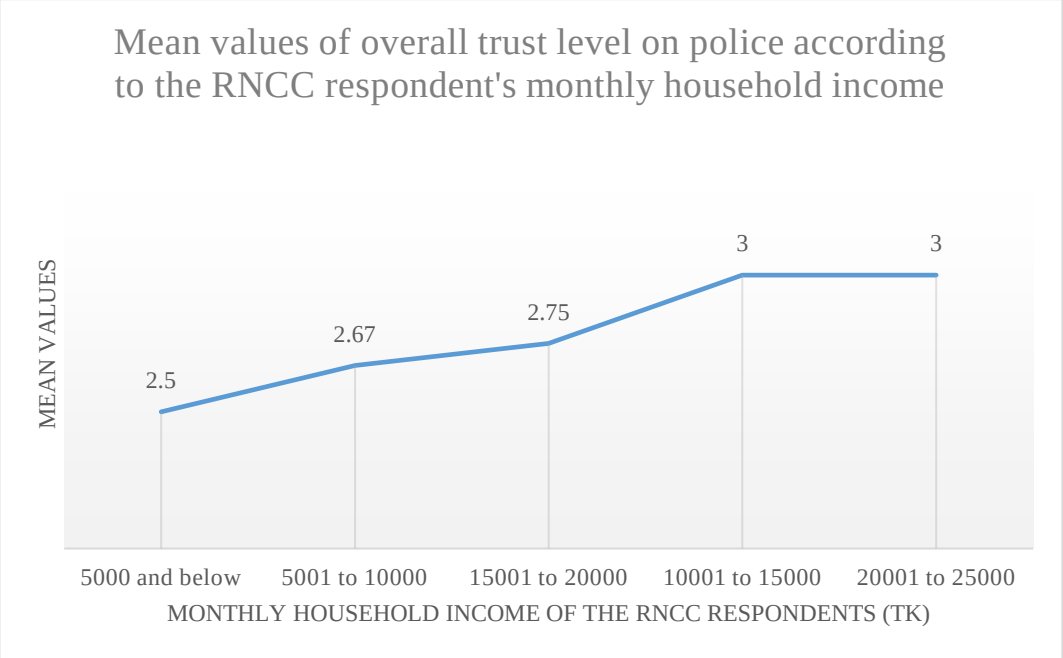


Figure 46: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RNCC respondent's monthly household income

Table 101: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.141	2	.071	.085	.919
Within Groups	26.544	32	.830		
Total	26.686	34			

Table 101 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total Rangpur City Corporation respondents' (n = 35) responses on overall level of trust on the police through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation were compared between the household monthly expenditure (TK) classes 5000 and below, 5001 to 10000 and 10001 to 15000 of the RNCC respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Rangpur City Corporation across categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents. No significant differences were also found through Tukey HSD test for the household monthly expenditure (TK) categories in Rangpur City Corporation.

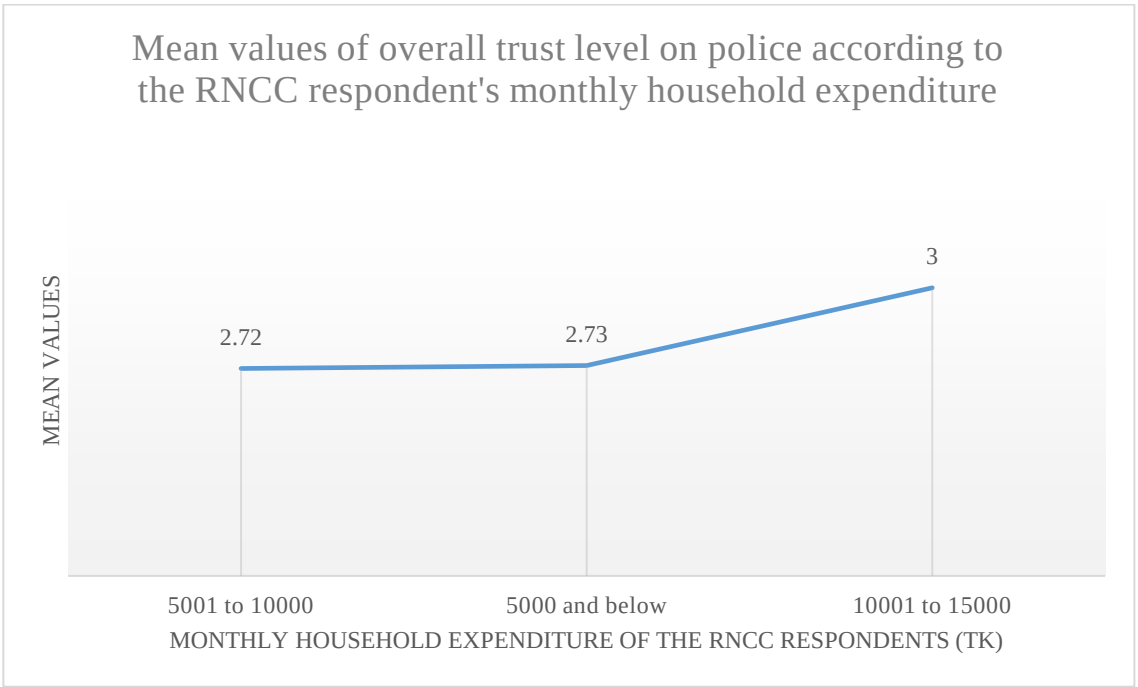


Figure 47: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the RNCC respondent's monthly household expenditure

8.2.9 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police with the Characteristics of the Sylhet City Corporation's Respondents

Table 102: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.797	4	.199	.349	.844
Within Groups	31.387	55	.571		
Total	32.183	59			

Table 102 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation were compared between the four age categories (18 – 20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years and 51-60 years) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation across five categories of age of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police were found between the five age categories.

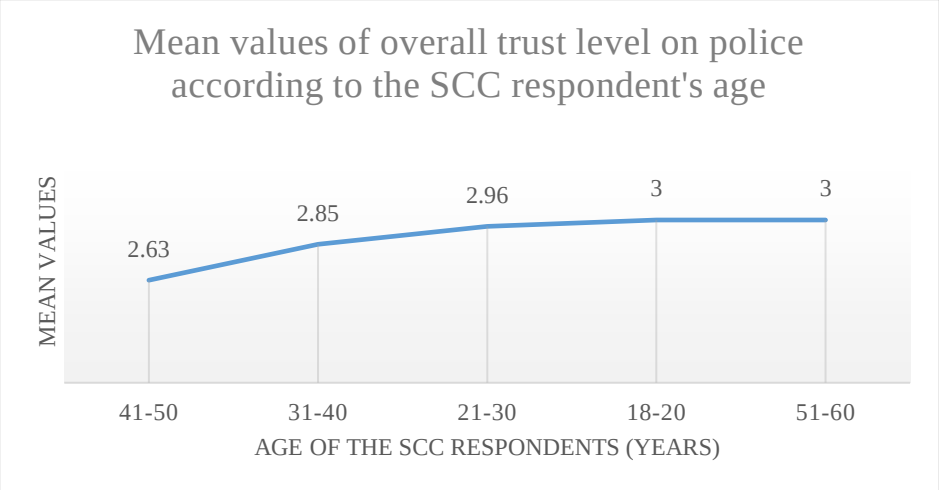


Figure 48: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the SCC respondent's age

Table 103: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.962	3	.321	.575	.634
Within Groups	31.222	56	.558		
Total	32.183	59			

Table 103 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation across the categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police through educational status of Sylhet City Corporation. However, there were no significant differences in mean responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police between the education levels of respondents Sylhet City Corporation.

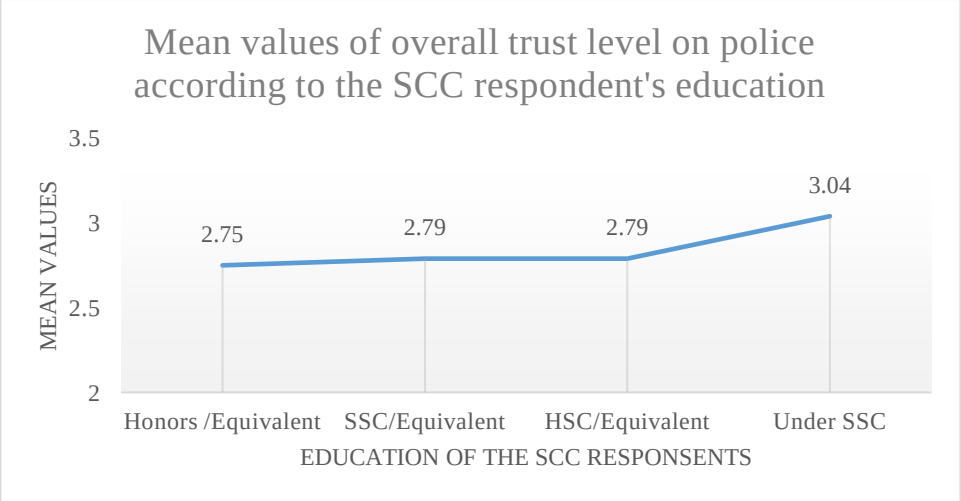


Figure 49: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the SCC respondent's education

Table 104: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.545	8	.443	.789	.614
Within Groups	28.638	51	.562		
Total	32.183	59			

Table 104 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation across categories of primary occupations of the respondents.

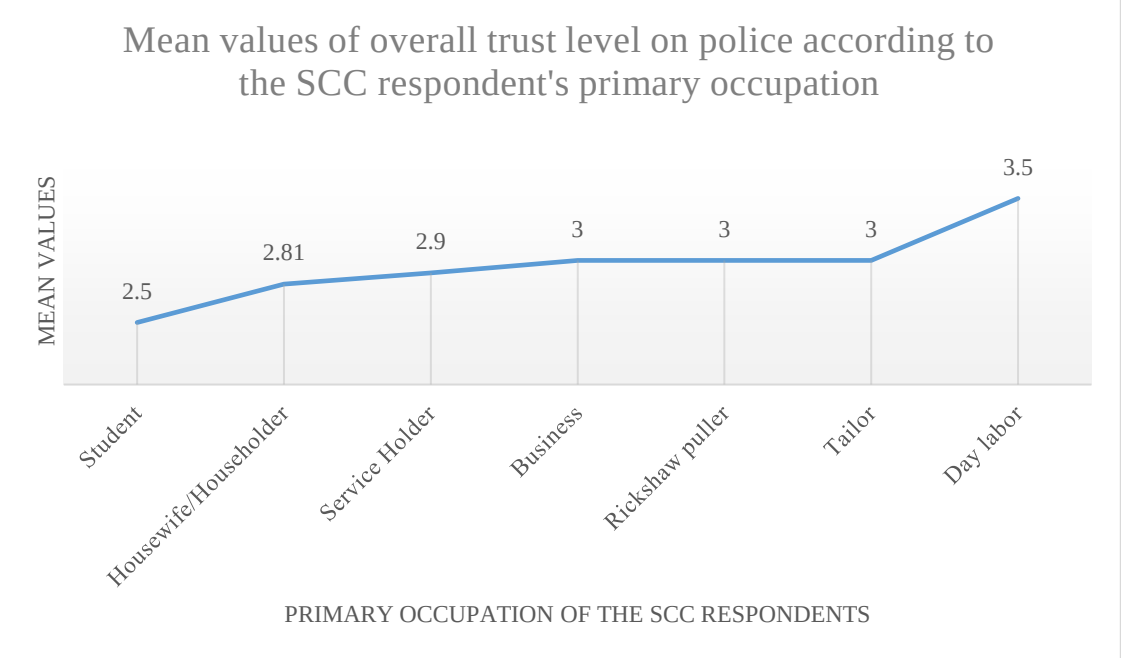


Figure 50: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the SCC respondent's occupation

Table 105: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.570	3	1.523	3.089	.034
Within Groups	27.614	56	.493		
Total	32.183	59			

Table 105 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation were compared between the eight household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) (TK) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation across the categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents' $F(3, 56) = 1.52$, $p < .05$.

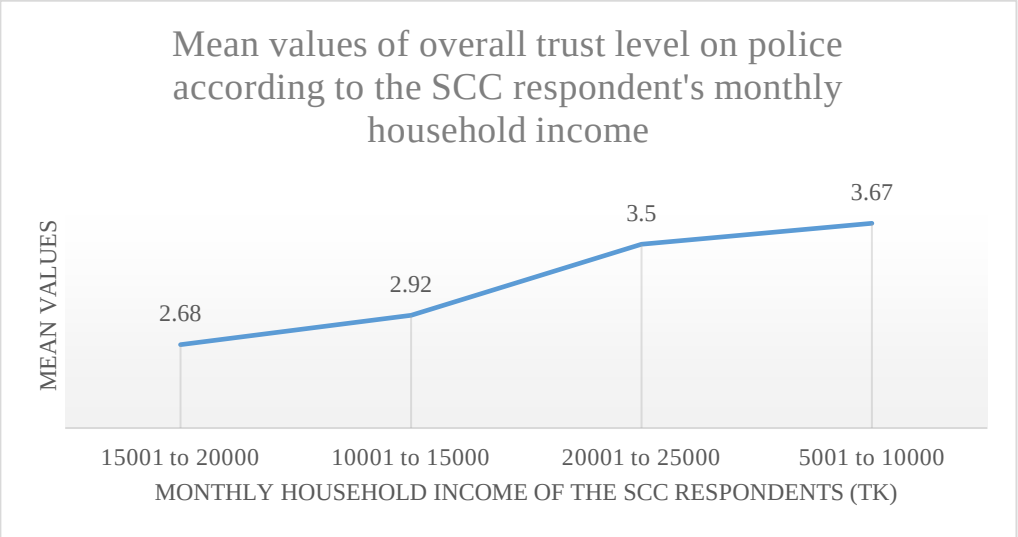


Figure 51: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the SCC respondent's monthly household income

Table 106: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.305	3	1.435	2.882	.044
Within Groups	27.879	56	.498		
Total	32.183	59			

Table 106 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 60) responses on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation were compared between the Sylhet household monthly expenditure (TK) classes 5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35000 to 40000) of the respondents.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of responses of the respondents on overall level of trust on the police of Sylhet City Corporation across the nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents $F(3, 56) = 1.44$, $p < .05$.

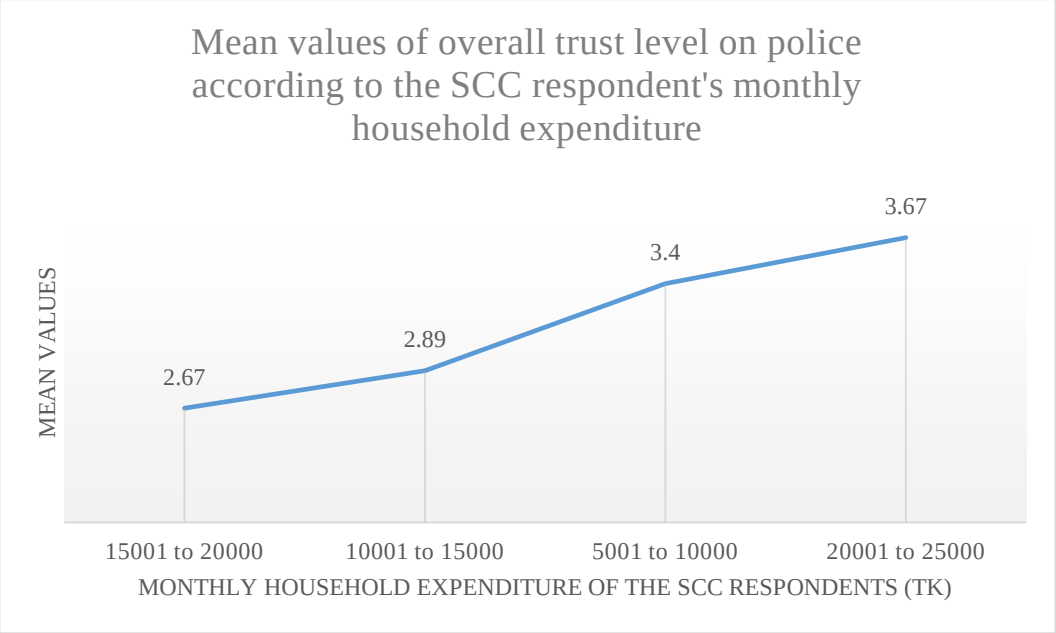


Figure 52: Mean values of overall trust level on police according to the SCC respondent's monthly household expenditure

8.3 Key Points – Chapter 8

- For total respondents' evaluation on public trust of police of the eight city corporations, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' sex ($F (2, 1639) = 21.50$, $p < .001$), education ($F (2, 1635) = 4.30$, $p < .001$), primary occupation ($F (23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$), household monthly income ($F (8, 1632) = 3.05$, $p < .05$), and household monthly expenditure ($F (7, 1634) = 3.818$, $p < .001$).
- There was only a significant difference between the Islam and Hindu respondents' level of trust on police $t (37) = 1.824$, $p = .042$ in Barisal City Corporation.
- There were significant differences between the male and female respondents $t (293) = 1.561$, $p = .001$ and between having a police member in family or not $t (293) = 0.092$, $p = .001$ on level of trust on police in Chittagong City Corporation. Moreover, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' age ($F (5, 289) = 2.94$, $p < .05$), education ($F (5, 289) = 2.34$, $p < .05$), and primary occupation ($F (14, 280) = 3.00$, $p < .001$).
- In Dhaka city Corporation, There were significant differences between the male and female $t (1036) = 6.87$, $p = .001$ and between having a police member in family or not $t (1036) = 6.87$, $p = .001$ on level of trust on police. Moreover, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' sex ($F (2, 1037) = 23.94$, $p < .001$), education ($F (5, 1034) = 8.79$, $p < .001$), occupation ($F (17, 1022) = 3.24$, $p < .001$), monthly household income ($F (8, 1030) = 3.04$, $p < .05$) and monthly household expenditure ($F (7, 1032) = 4.87$, $p = .001$).
- There was a significant difference between the level of overall trust on the police of Khulna City Corporation across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents' $F (7, 68) = 3.00$, $p < .05$.
- In Mymensingh City Corporation, there were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' age ($F (3, 48) = 3.01$, $p < .05$) and primary occupation ($F (9, 42) = 2.65$, $p < .05$).
- There were significant differences between the level of trust on the police of Rajshahi City Corporation and respondents' age ($F (3, 48) = 3.01$, $p < .05$) and primary occupation ($F (9, 42) = 2.65$, $p < .05$).
- In Sylhet City Corporation, There were significant differences between the level of trust on the police and respondents' monthly household income ($F (3, 56) = 1.52$, $p < .05$) and monthly household expenditure ($F (3, 56) = 1.44$, $p < .05$).

CHAPTER 9: INTERRELATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND RATING ON POLICE PERFORMANCE

9.1 Independent sample t-test differences in total respondents' rating on police performance of total eight city corporations

Table 107: Independent sample t-test differences in total respondents' rating on rating on the overall police performance based on having police member in family of the respondents and type of family

	F	SD	df	Calculated *t*	P
(a) Having police member in family (Yes, No)					
Overall Rating on Police Performance	3.846	2.201, 2.047 (Y, N)	1640	2.684	0.050*
(b) Type of family (Single, Joint)					
Overall Rating on Police Performance	2.881	2.116, 1.951 (S, J)	1640	-1.337	0.090

*Significant at 0.05 (2-tailed); df, degree of freedom; SD, standard deviation

Table 107 comprises Independent sample t-test differences in responses of the respondents on rating on the overall performance of police of total eight city corporations based on having police member in family of the respondents and type of family.

a) The mean levels in table 1 vary from two categories in the response of the query of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations. These are if there were or are anyone in the respondents' family member of the police or not. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance 5.62 (SD = 2.20) for the positive response of having a police member and 5.22 (SD = 2.05) for not having a police in family members. The 95% confidence interval of the difference of means are 5.51 to 6.31 for positive response to the query and 5.13 to 5.93 for negative response to the stated query above. The rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations scores of positive and negative responses to the query of having a police member in family were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There was a significant difference between the positive and negative responses t (1640) = 2.68, p = .01.

b) Table 1 also denotes that the mean levels vary from two categories in the response of the query of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations. These groups are single family and joint family, which is based on the query of type of family the respondent belong from childhood. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance 5.24 (SD = 2.15) for the single family and 5.39 (SD = 1.96) for the joint family. The 95% confidence interval of the difference of means are 5.71 to 5.31 for single family and 5.76 to 5.45 for joint family to the response of the stated query above. The rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations scores of single and joint family to the responses of the query of type of family the respondent belong from

childhood were compared using an independent sample *t*-test. There was a significant difference between the single and joint family responses of the respondents' *t* (1640) = -1.337, p = 0.18.

9.2 One-way ANOVA Analysis (Mean Comparison) between Rating on the Police Performance with the Characteristics of the total Respondents

Table 108: One-way ANOVA differences in Total Respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of sex of the respondents

Sex	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	131.453	2	65.726	15.571	.001
Within Groups	6918.355	1639	4.221		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 108 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in Total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of sex of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight City Corporations were compared between the three categories (male, female and third gender) of sex of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.03 (SD = 2.20) for male, 5.60 (SD = 1.85) for female and 4.50 (SD = 3.53) regarding the third gender. The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 4.89 to 5.18 for male respondents, 5.47 to 5.74 for female respondents and -27.27 to 36.27 for third gender. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across three categories of sex of the respondents' F (2, 1639) = 15.57, p < .001.

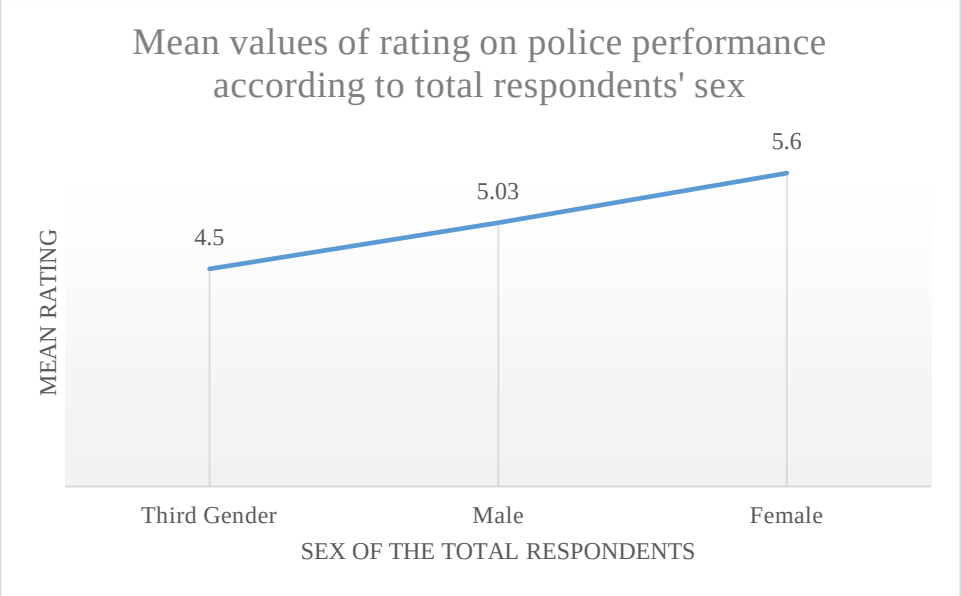


Figure 53: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' sex

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance by different sex of the respondents of eight city corporations. The significant differences in mean rating on overall police performance were found between male and female, $p < .001$.

Table 109: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of age of the respondents

Age	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	43.071	5	8.614	2.011	.074
Within Groups	7006.737	1636	4.283		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 109 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of age of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations were compared between the six age categories (18-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 60 years and above) of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.38 (SD = 2.08) for age category of 18-20 years, 5.35 (SD = 2.04) for age category of 21-30 years, 5.27 (SD = 2.13) for age category of 31-40 years, 4.94 (SD = 2.06) for age category of 41-50 years, 5.53 (SD = 2.00) for age category of 51-60 years and 5.39 (SD = 1.95) for age category of 60 years and above.

The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 4.97 to 5.78 for age category of 18-20 years, 5.19 to 5.51 for age category of 21-30years, 5.08 to 5.46 for age category of 31-40years, 4.69 to 5.19 for age category of 41-50years, 5.20 to 5.86 for age category of 51-60years and 4.70 to 6.09 for age category of 60 years and above. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a no significant difference between the levels of rating on police performance of eight City Corporations across the six categories of age of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance of eight City Corporations. However, there was no significant differences also in mean rating on overall police performance were found between the levels of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across the six categories of age of the respondents through Tukey HSD test.

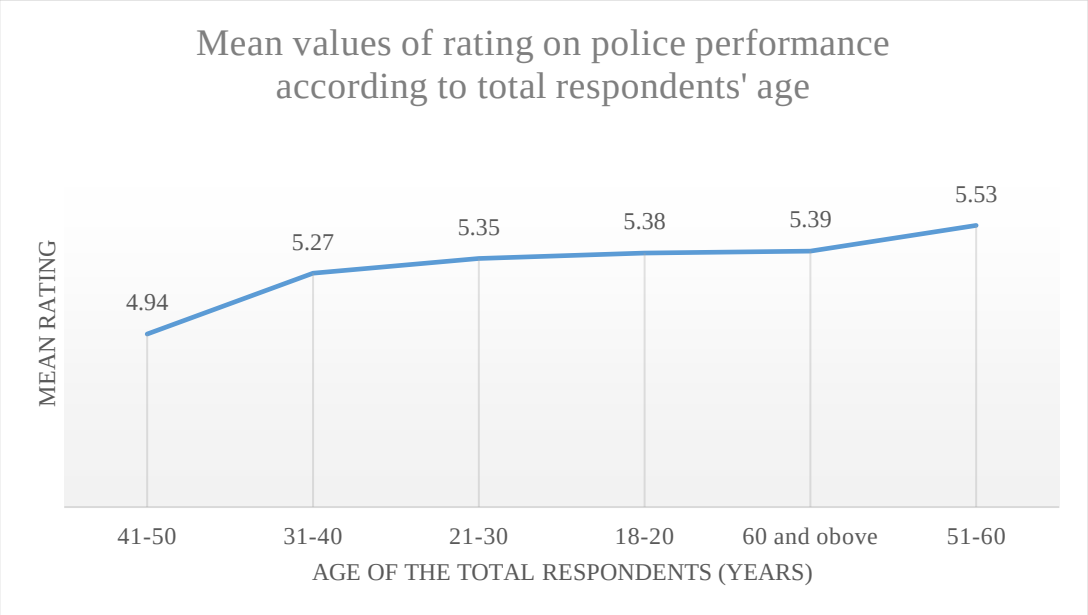


Figure 54: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' age

Table 110: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	76.077	6	12.679	2.973	.007
Within Groups	6973.731	1635	4.265		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 110 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of academic qualification of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations were compared between the seven academic qualification categories (No Education, Under SSC, SSC/Equivalent, HSC/Equivalent, Honors /Equivalent, Masters /Equivalent, Religious Education) of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.45 (SD = 1.89) for No Education, 5.41 (SD = 1.98) for Under SSC, 5.11 (SD = 2.26) for SSC/Equivalent, 5.31 (SD = 2.14) for HSC/Equivalent, 4.95 (SD = 2.12) for Honors /Equivalent, 4.75 (SD = 2.30) for Masters /Equivalent and 3.67 (SD = 3.51) for Religious Education.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a no significant difference between the levels of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across the seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance of eight city corporations. However, there was no significant differences also in mean rating on overall police performance were found among the levels of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across seven categories of academic qualification of the respondents through Tukey HSD test.

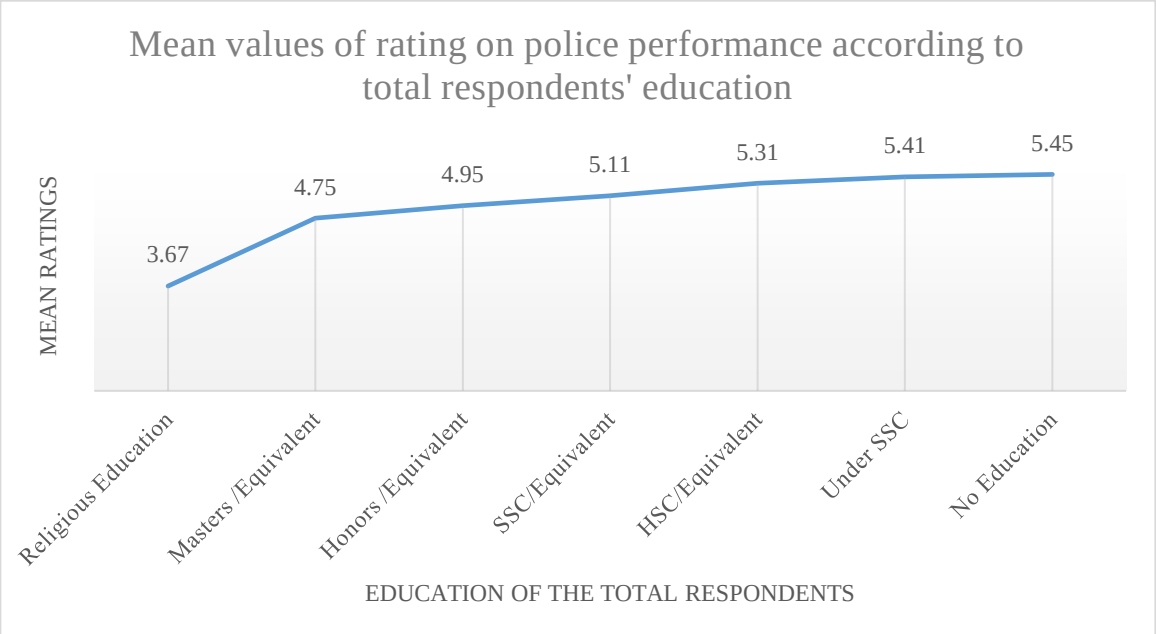


Figure 55: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' age

Table 111: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of religions of the respondents

Religion	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	28.658	2	14.329	3.345	.036
Within Groups	7021.150	1639	4.284		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 111 shows the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of religions of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight City Corporations were compared between the three major religions categories of the study area 5.25 (SD = 2.07) for Islam, 5.68 (SD = 2.09 for Hindu religion. The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 5.15 to 5.36 for Islam, 5.23 to 6.13 for Hindu and there were no confidence intervals for mean in Christian religion.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of rating on police performance of eight City Corporations across the three categories of religions of the respondents' F (2, 1639) = 3.35, $p < .05$

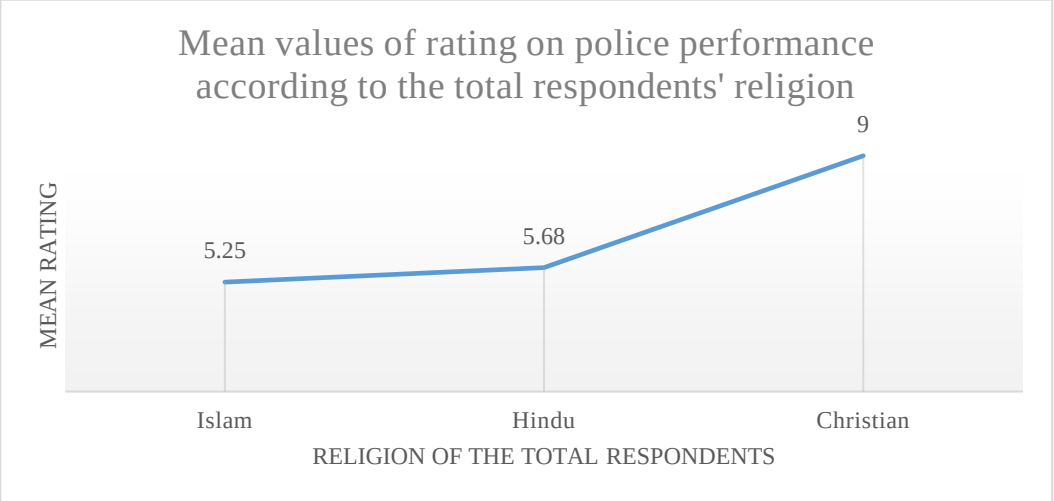


Figure 56: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' religion

Table 112: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	240.107	23	10.439	2.480	.001
Within Groups	6809.701	1618	4.209		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 112 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of primary occupation of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations were compared between the primary occupation categories (housewife/householder, service holder, business, student, hawker, farmer, day labor, garments labor, car driver, rickshaw puller, 3 wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver, tailor, handy-crafter, labor, housemaid, unemployed, aged, religious leader, teacher, cobbler, nurse and cricket player and chef) of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.68 (SD = 1.82) for housewife/householder, 5.23 (SD = 2.13) for service holder, 5.00 (SD = 2.27) for business, 5.28 (SD = 2.15) for student, 5.08 (SD = 2.53) for hawker, 3.50 (SD = 2.12) for farmer, 5.83 (SD = 1.58) for day labor, 5.58 (SD = 1.44) for garments labor, 4.22 (SD = 2.01) for car driver, 4.44 (SD = 1.39) for rickshaw puller, 4.90 (SD = 1.79) for 3 wheel van puller, 5.21 (SD = 2.20) for auto rickshaw driver, 5.55 (SD = 1.51) for tailor, for labor, 4.86 (SD = 1.62) for housemaid, 5.55 (SD = 1.86) for unemployed, 5.00 (SD = 2.00) for aged, 4.80 (SD = 2.95) for religious leader and 5.40 (SD = 1.52) for teacher,

The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 5.51 to 5.84 for housewife/householder, 5.00 to 5.45 for service holder, 4.78 to 5.20 for business, 4.91 to 5.65 for student, 3.55 to 6.61 for hawker, 15.56 to 22.56 for farmer, 5.24 to 6.42 for day labor, 4.67 to 6.50 for garments labor, 3.46 to 4.98 for car driver, 3.87 to 5.01 for rickshaw puller, 3.62 to 6.18 for three wheel van puller, 4.15 to 6.27 for auto rickshaw driver, 4.53 to 6.56 for tailor, 4.25 to 5.48 for housemaid, 4.87 to 6.23 for unemployed, 3.15 to 6.85 for aged, 1.14 to 8.46 for religious leader and 3.52 to 7.28 for teacher,

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across the categories of primary occupations of the respondents' $F(23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$.

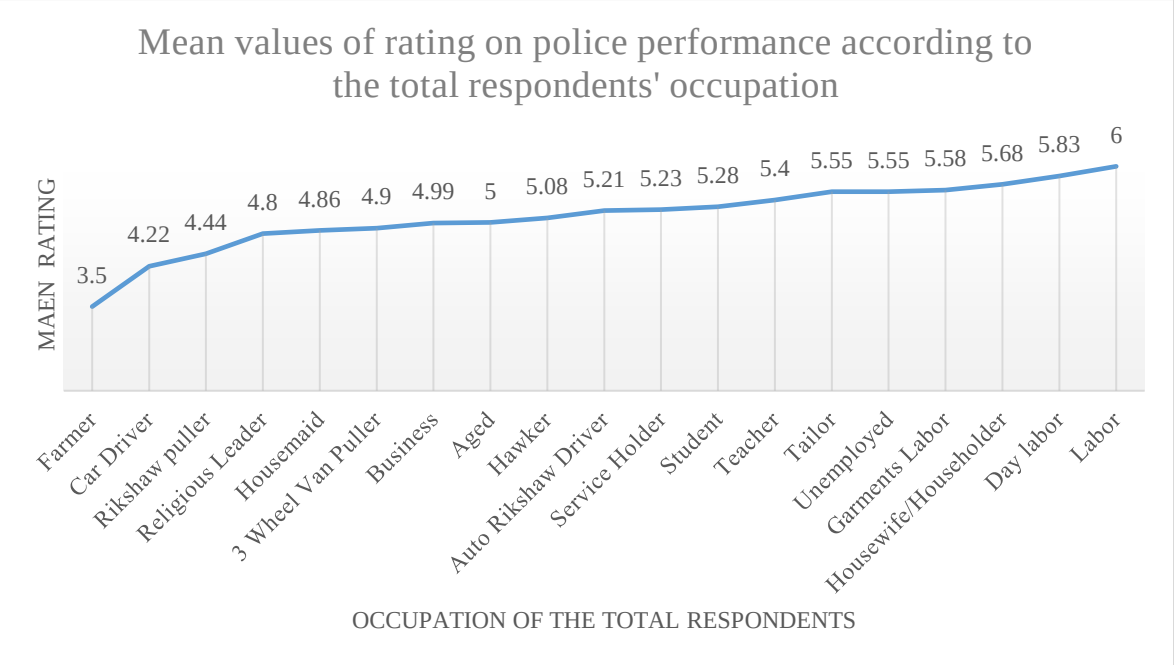


Figure 57: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' occupation

Table 113: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents

Income	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	80.487	8	10.061	2.356	.016
Within Groups	6969.243	1632	4.270		
Total	7049.731	1640			

Table 113 determines the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations were compared between the nine household monthly income (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000, 35001 to 40000 and 40001 and above (TK)) of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.23 (SD = 2.29) for 5000 and below, 5.42 (SD = 1.98) for 5001 to 10000, 5.35 (SD = 1.92) for 10001 to 15000, 5.30 (SD = 1.93) for 15001 to 20000, 4.89 (SD = 2.42) for 20001 to 25000, 4.81 (SD = 2.49) for 25001 to 30000, 5.44 (SD = 2.19) for 30001 to 35000 and 5.23 (SD = 2.07) for 35001 (TK) and above.

The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 4.73 to 6.17 for 5000 and below, 5.24 to 5.72 for 5001 to 10000, 5.37 to 5.75for 10001 to 15000, 5.03 to 5.44 for 15001 to 20000, 4.78 to 5.40

for 20001 to 25000, 4.70 to 5.35 for 25001 to 30000, 4.24 to 5.48 for 30001 to 35000 and 4.57 to 5.61 for 35001, 4.57 to 5.49 for 40001 and above (TK).

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between the level of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across the eight categories of household monthly income (TK) of the respondents $F(8, 1632) = 2.356$, $p < .05$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance of eight City Corporations. However, there was no significant differences also in mean rating on overall police performance were found between the levels of rating on police performance of eight City Corporations across nine categories of household monthly income (TK) through Tukey HSD test.

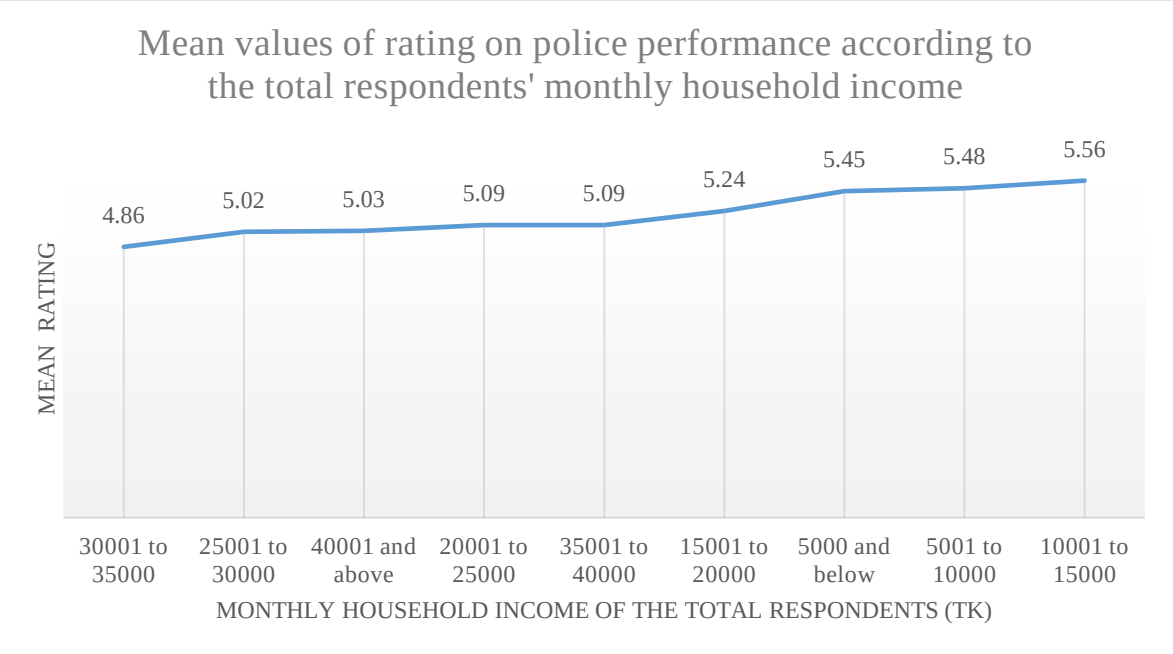


Figure 58: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' monthly household income

Table 114: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents

Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	54.599	7	7.800	1.822	.079
Within Groups	6995.209	1634	4.281		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 114 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the lens household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents.

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of eight city corporations were compared between the eight household monthly expenditure (TK) classes (5000 and below, 5001 to 10000, 10001 to 15000, 15001 to 20000, 20001 to 25000, 25001 to 30000, 30001 to 35000 and 35001 and above) of the respondents. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.23 (SD = 2.29) for 5000 and below, 5.42 (SD = 1.98) for 5001 to 10000, 5.35 (SD = 1.92) for 10001 to 15000, 5.30 (SD = 1.93) for 15001 to 20000, 4.89 (SD = 2.42) for 20001 to 25000, 4.81 (SD = 2.49) for 25001 to 30000, 5.44 (SD = 2.19) for 30001 to 35000 and 5.23 (SD = 2.07) for 35001 (TK) and above. The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 4.59 to 5.86 for 5000 and below, 5.23 to 5.61 for 5001 to 10000, 5.17 to 5.52 for 10001 to 15000, 5.10 to 5.50 for 15001 to 20000, 4.50 to 5.28 for 20001 to 25000, 4.28 to 5.33 for 25001 to 30000, 4.79 to 6.10 for 30001 to 35000 and 4.56 to 5.91 for 35001 (TK) and above.

An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the levels of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) of the respondents. Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance of eight city corporations. However, there was no significant differences also in mean rating on overall police performance were found between the levels of rating on police performance of eight city corporations across nine categories of household monthly expenditure (TK) through Tukey HSD test.

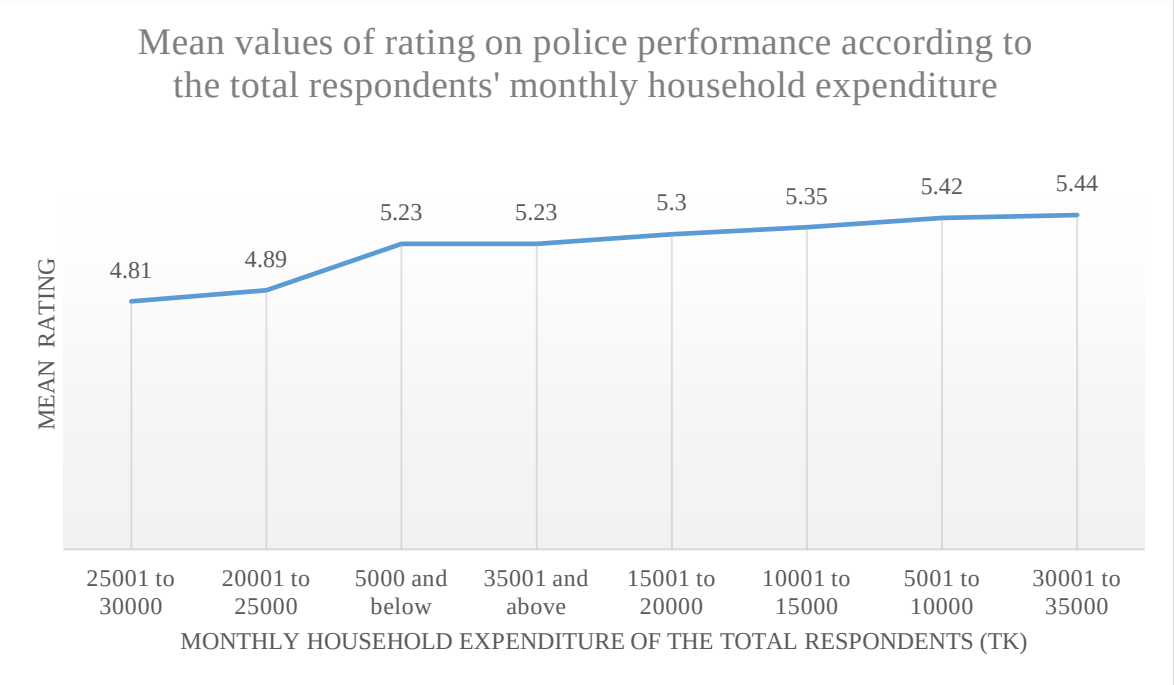


Figure 59: Mean values of rating on police performance according to total respondents' monthly household expenditure

Table 115: One-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating on overall police performance of Bangladesh through the respondents from eight different city corporations of Bangladesh

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	93.333	7	13.333	3.132	.003
Within Groups	6956.475	1634	4.257		
Total	7049.808	1641			

Table 115 demonstrates the one-way ANOVA differences in total respondents' (n = 1642) rating of overall police performance of eight city corporations of Bangladesh through the respondents from eight different city corporations of Bangladesh

The mean levels of rating on overall police performance of Bangladesh were compared among the respondents from eight different city corporations (Dhaka City Corporation, Chittagong City Corporation, Barisal City Corporation, Khulna City Corporation, Mymensingh City Corporation, Rangpur City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation and Sylhet City Corporation) of Bangladesh. The mean levels of rating on overall police performance were 5.16 (SD = 2.17) for Dhaka City Corporation, 5.57 (SD = 1.79) for Chittagong City Corporation, 4.85 (SD = 2.31) for Barisal City Corporation, 6.05 (SD = 2.50) for Khulna City Corporation, 5.26 (SD = 1.65) for Rangpur City Corporation, 5.23 (SD = 1.72) for Rajshahi City Corporation, 5.62 (SD = 1.29) for Sylhet City Corporation, 5.02 (SD = 1.25) for Mymensingh City Corporation.

The 95% confidence intervals for mean are 5.03 to 5.30 for Dhaka City Corporation, 5.31 to 5.72 for Chittagong City Corporation, 4.10 to 5.60 for Barisal City Corporation, 5.48 to 6.62 Khulna City Corporation, 4.69 to 5.82 for Rangpur City Corporation, 4.75 to 5.71 for Rajshahi City Corporation, 5.28 to 5.95 for Sylhet City Corporation, 4.65 to 5.40 for Mymensingh City Corporation. An independent samples one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference between levels of rating on overall police performance of Bangladesh were compared among the respondents from eight different city corporations $F(7, 1634) = 3.13$, $p < .05$.

Tukey HSD tests were used to examine the differences between the mean ratings on overall police performance of respondents from eight different city corporations. However, significant differences in mean rating on overall police performance were found between the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and Khulna City Corporation $p < .05$.

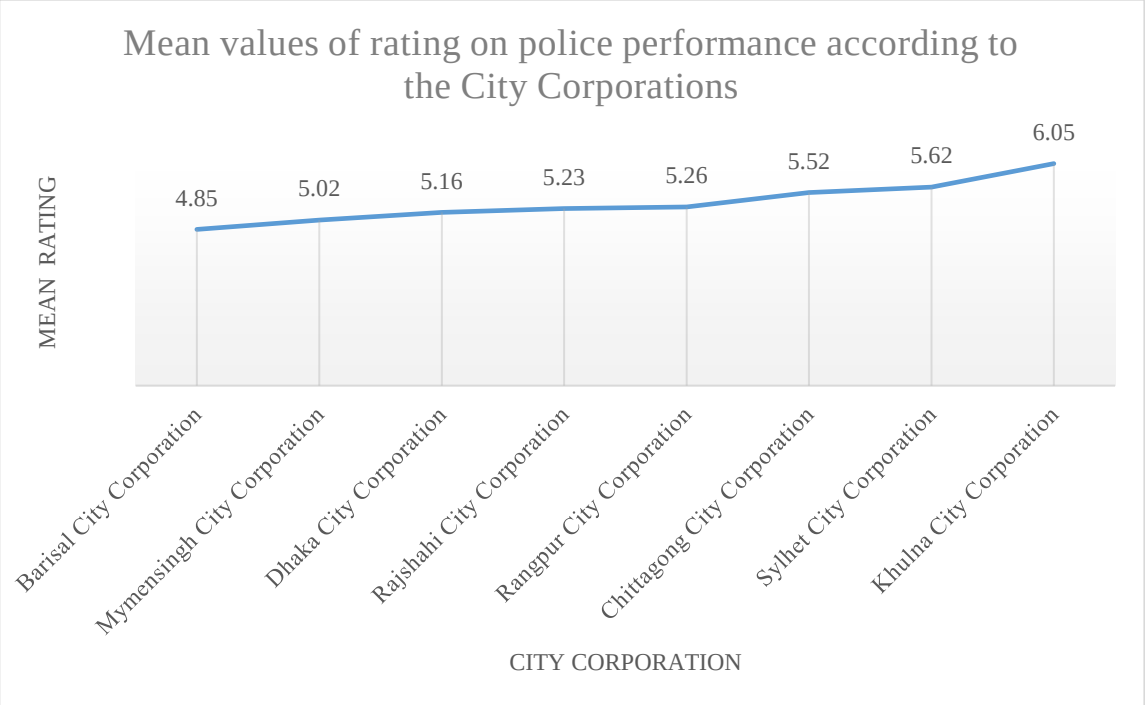


Figure 60: Mean values of rating on police performance according to the City Corporations

9.3 Key Points – Chapter 9

- In the case of total respondents' evaluation on the rating of police performance (0 to 10 scales), there were significant differences between the rating on police performance and respondents' age ($F(2, 1639) = 15.57$, $p < .001$), religion ($F(2, 1639) = 3.35$, $p < .05$), primary occupation ($F(23, 1618) = 2.48$, $p < .001$), household monthly income ($F(8, 1632) = 2.356$, $p < .05$), and city corporations ($F(7, 1634) = 3.13$, $p < .05$).

CHAPTER 10: POLICE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATE WITH PUBLIC TRUST & MISTRUST AND MASS OPINIONS FOR TRUSTWORTHY POLICING

10.1 Problems associated with Policing: A Review on Public Opinions of the Urban Area

Table 116: Problems Associated with Policing of Bangladesh Police throughout Different City Corporations and in Total

Total Respondents (n=1642)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent***
Inadequate budget for the police	1065	64.86
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	992	60.41
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	930	56.64
Negative prevalence of politicians	807	49.15
General people have no trust in police	707	43.06
Inadequate training for the police	566	34.47
Corruption of the police	422	25.70
Inadequate vacation time of police	400	24.36
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	372	22.66
Don't know	211	12.85
Total	6472	394.15
Respondents of Barisal City Corporation (n=39)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Corruption of the police	26	66.67
Negative prevalence of politicians	14	35.90
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	10	25.64
General people have no trust in police	8	20.51
Don't know	7	17.95
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	2	5.13
Inadequate budget for the police	1	2.56
Total	68	174.36
Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inadequate budget for the police	267	90.51
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	198	67.12
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	190	64.41

Negative prevalence of politicians	146	49.49
General people have no trust in police	146	49.49
Inadequate training for the police	145	49.15
Corruption of the police	64	21.69
Inadequate vacation time of police	18	6.10
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	16	5.42
Don't know	5	1.69
Total	1195	405.08

Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)

Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inadequate budget for the police	684	65.77
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	585	56.25
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	541	52.02
Negative prevalence of politicians	507	48.75
General people have no trust in police	384	36.92
Inadequate training for the police	361	34.71
Corruption of the police	344	33.08
Inadequate vacation time of police	340	32.69
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	279	26.83
Don't know	166	15.96
Total	4191	402.98

Respondents of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)

Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inadequate budget for the police	28	36.84
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	21	27.63
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	16	21.05
Negative prevalence of politicians	15	19.74
General people have no trust in police	6	7.89
Inadequate training for the police	3	3.95
Corruption of the police	3	3.95
Inadequate vacation time of police	2	2.63
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	1	1.32
Don't know	1	1.32
Total	96	126.32

Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)

Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Corruption of the police	45	100.00
Negative prevalence of politicians	44	97.78
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	33	73.33
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	29	64.44
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	18	40.00

General people have no trust in police	15	33.33
Inadequate budget for the police	10	22.22
Inadequate training for the police	8	17.78
Inadequate vacation time of police	5	11.11
Total	207	460.00

Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=52)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Negative prevalence of politicians	48	92.31
Corruption of the police	47	90.38
General people have no trust in police	40	76.92
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	38	73.08
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	30	57.69
Inadequate training for the police	18	34.62
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	14	26.92
Inadequate budget for the police	12	23.08
Inadequate vacation time of police	7	13.46
Total	254	488.46

Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (n=35)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Negative prevalence of politicians	33	94.29
General people have no trust in police	30	85.71
Corruption of the police	30	85.71
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	30	85.71
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	20	57.14
Inadequate training for the police	14	40.00
Inadequate vacation time of police	8	22.86
Inadequate budget for the police	7	20.00
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	4	11.43
Don’t know	1	2.86
Total	177	505.71

Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)		
Problems	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Corruption of the police	59	98.33
Negative prevalence of politicians	55	91.67
Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process	46	76.67
Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation	42	70.00
Inadequate manpower and infrastructures	28	46.67
General people have no trust in police	26	43.33
Inadequate training for the police	15	25.00
Inadequate budget for the police	7	11.67
Inadequate vacation time of police	6	10.00

Total	284	473.33

*multiple responses

The table 116 demonstrates the frequencies and percent of cases regarding a review on public opinions of the urban area focusing on problems associated with policing of Bangladesh police throughout different City Corporations and in total as well. In the response of the problems of the police are facing mostly in all the study areas in eight City Corporations, there were a total of 6472 multiple responses. Of those, most of the (1065) responses were in favor of the inadequacy of budget for the police and the percent of cases was 64.86 %. Again, negative prevalence of politicians in all the study area cumulatively was the consideration in response respectively as total 807 frequency of responses with the almost half of the cases. However, the percent of cases in response of other cases as general people have no trust in police, inadequate training for the police, and corruption of the police, inadequate vacation time of police and tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process were below fifty percent for total respondents.

Considering the total 4191 multiple responses regarding the problems of the police are facing mostly in study area of Dhaka City Corporation, about 56.25 % responses uttered the matter of inadequate work force and infrastructures with 585 responses. Yet again, along all the cases, 166 responses of 15.96 % cases were of not knowing the aspects asked through queries provided in Dhaka City Corporation. Most of the (267) responses were in favor of the inadequate budget for the police and the percent of cases was 90.51 % in Chittagong City Corporation. Opinions in not being concern about developing the law and order situation by the police in the study area of Khulna City Corporation were 21.05 % with the frequency of 16 responses. In the response of the problems of the police are facing mostly in study area of Rajshahi City Corporation, there were 254 multiple responses in total. Of those, most of the (48) responses were in favor of the Inadequate budget for the police and the percent of cases was 92.31%. However, opinions in not being concern about developing the law and order situation by the police in the study area of Sylhet City Corporation were 76.67 % with the frequency of 46 responses.

10.2 Police Activities That Helps to Create Public Trust on Policing

Table 117: Police Activities that Create Public Trust on Policing

Total Respondents (n=1642)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent***
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	1254	76.37
Ensuring security in different locality	1141	69.49
Introducing Community police system	932	56.76

Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	852	51.89
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	778	47.38
BD police online service	750	45.68
Police is in charge of electoral duty	566	34.47
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	364	22.17
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	240	14.62
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	182	11.08
Successful services through model police stations	149	9.07
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	145	8.83
Role of police in Special forces	140	8.53
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	139	8.47
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	103	6.27
Obligation of duties without taking bribe	8	0.49
Being neutral in job	1	0.06
Total	7744	471.62

Respondents of Barisal City Corporation (n=39)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	18	46.15
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	12	30.77
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	9	23.08
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	8	20.51
Introducing Community police system	7	17.95
Being neutral in job	5	12.82
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	4	10.26
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	2	5.13
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	2	5.13
BD police online service	1	2.56
Police is in charge of electoral duty	1	2.56
Successful services through model police stations	1	2.56
Total	70	179.49

Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	292	98.98
Ensuring security in different locality	283	95.93
Introducing Community police system	278	94.24
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	271	91.86
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	269	91.19
BD police online service	181	61.36
Police is in charge of electoral duty	142	48.14

Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	103	34.92
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	32	10.85
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	30	10.17
Successful services through model police stations	16	5.42
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	13	4.41
Role of police in Special forces	12	4.07
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	10	3.39
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	5	1.69
Total	1937	656.61

Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	762	73.27
Ensuring security in different locality	655	62.98
Introducing Community police system	493	47.40
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	463	44.52
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	358	34.42
BD police online service	354	34.04
Police is in charge of electoral duty	321	30.87
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	172	16.54
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	172	16.54
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	121	11.63
Successful services through model police stations	118	11.35
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	82	7.88
Role of police in Special forces	75	7.21
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	55	5.29
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	31	2.98
Obligation of duties without taking bribe	2	0.19
Being neutral in job	1	0.10
Total	4235	407.21

Respondents of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	35	46.05
Ensuring security in different locality	26	34.21
Introducing Community police system	24	31.58
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	14	18.42
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	10	13.16
BD police online service	7	9.21
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	2	2.63

Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	1	1.32
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	1	1.32
Role of police in Special forces	1	1.32
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	1	1.32
Being neutral in job	1	1.32
Total	123	161.84

Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	45	100.00
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	45	100.00
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	43	95.56
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	37	82.22
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	35	77.78
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	32	71.11
Ensuring security in different locality	25	55.56
BD police online service	24	53.33
Successful services through model police stations	21	46.67
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	18	40.00
Introducing Community police system	14	31.11
Police is in charge of electoral duty	8	17.78
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	7	15.56
Role of police in Special forces	1	2.22
Total	355	788.89

Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=52)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	51	98.08
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	49	94.23
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	47	90.38
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	44	84.62
Ensuring security in different locality	35	67.31
Police is in charge of electoral duty	15	28.85
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	14	26.92
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	14	26.92
Introducing Community police system	11	21.15
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	7	13.46
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	6	11.54
BD police online service	5	9.62
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	4	7.69
Successful services through model police stations	4	7.69

Role of police in Special forces	3	5.77
Total	309	594.23
Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (n=35)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	35	100.00
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	35	100.00
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	32	91.43
Ensuring security in different locality	29	82.86
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	25	71.43
Police is in charge of electoral duty	21	60.00
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	17	48.57
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	11	31.43
BD police online service	6	17.14
Successful services through model police stations	6	17.14
Introducing Community police system	5	14.29
Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	5	14.29
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	5	14.29
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	4	11.43
Role of police in Special forces	3	8.57
Total	239	682.86
Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot	60	100.00
Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing	60	100.00
Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission	57	95.00
Role of police in preventing narcotics activities	53	88.33
Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam	52	86.67
Ensuring security in different locality	43	71.67
Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	43	71.67
Successful services through model police stations	28	46.67
BD police online service	19	31.67
Police is in charge of electoral duty	19	31.67
Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police	16	26.67
Ability of the police in preventing disaster	16	26.67
Introducing Community police system	8	13.33
Role of police in Special forces	2	3.33
Total	476	793.33

*multiple responses

The table 117 demonstrates the frequencies and percent of cases regarding a review on public opinions of the urban area focusing on police activities that helps to create public trust on policing of Bangladesh police throughout different City Corporations and in total as well.

Among the responses 7744 total responses of eight City Corporations, more than three-fourth of the (1254, 76.3 %) responses focused on the successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission of police. Of all the responses regarding the issue, ensuring security in different localities in all the City Corporations were opined by the almost seventy percent of cases. Again, 932 responses were in approval of introducing Community Police System with the percentage of case of 56.76%. Incidentally, Role of police in preventing narcotics activities were opined by almost half of the responses with the percentage of about fifty-one percent of the entire sample. However, the responses for preventing theft, robbery, hijacking and riot and police online service were respectively almost fifty percent (47.38 %) of the cases. Among 1937 in number, including the multiple selections in the study area of Chittagong City Corporation, almost all of the percent of the case (99.98 %) focused on the successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission of police together with 292 responses the 283 responses. Of all the responses regarding the issue of ensuring security in different locality in the Dhaka City Corporation were preached by the 655 responses with 62.98 % of the case. However, the least responses were to the reason of being neutral in job with only one responses together with 1.32 % of the case in Khulna City Corporation. . Among all the responses, the issue of ensuring security in different locality in the Rajshahi City Corporation were discoursed by the highest of its 49 responses with 94.23 % of the case. Cent percent focused on the successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission of police and were noticed in the Sylhet City Corporation together with 60 responses.

10.3 Police Activities that Cause Public Mistrust on Policing

Table 118: Police Activities that Cause Public Mistrust on Policing

Total Respondents (n=1642)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inability to investigate and delay	1319	80.33
Belated Response	1199	73.02
Lack of adequate police force	1022	62.24
Lack of sincerity in response	903	54.99
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help	839	51.10
Tendency of taking bribe	755	45.98
Inefficiency of modern technology	575	35.02
Nepotism	506	30.82
Lack of accountability and responsibility	500	30.45
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	473	28.81

Misuse of power	473	28.81
Negative attitude towards the police	356	21.68
Misuse of police in political interest	356	21.68
Lack of modern technology	305	18.57
Involvement in drug and smuggling	257	15.65
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	197	12.00
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	195	11.88
Negative presentation of police in media	188	11.45
Misconception about police among the public	183	11.14
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	150	9.14
Faulty and the backdated procedures	145	8.83
Harassment of public through false cases	101	6.15
Total	10997	669.73

Respondents of Barisal City Corporation (n=39)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inability to investigate and delay	22	56.41
Belated Response	20	51.28
Lack of adequate police force	12	30.77
Lack of sincerity in response	8	20.51
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help5	8	20.51
Tendency of taking bribe	7	17.95
Lack of accountability and responsibility	5	12.82
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	4	10.26
Misuse of power	4	10.26
Negative attitude towards the police	4	10.26
Misuse of police in political interest	3	7.69
Involvement in drug and smuggling	3	7.69
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	3	7.69
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	2	5.13
Misconception about police among the public	1	2.56
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	1	2.56
Harassment of public through false cases	1	2.56
Total	108	276.92

Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)

Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inability to investigate and delay	290	98.31
Belated Response	251	85.08
Lack of adequate police force	233	78.98
Lack of sincerity in response	209	70.85
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help5	188	63.73
Tendency of taking bribe	154	52.20

Inefficiency of modern technology	101	34.24
Nepotism	63	21.36
Lack of accountability and responsibility	59	20.00
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	40	13.56
Misuse of power	35	11.86
Negative attitude towards the police	35	11.86
Misuse of police in political interest	28	9.49
Lack of modern technology	24	8.14
Involvement in drug and smuggling	19	6.44
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	13	4.41
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	10	3.39
Negative presentation of police in media	10	3.39
Misconception about police among the public	7	2.37
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	4	1.36
Harassment of public through false cases	1	0.34
Total	1774	601.36

Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inability to investigate and delay	833	80.10
Belated Response	723	69.52
Lack of adequate police force	694	66.73
Lack of sincerity in response	591	56.83
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help5	586	56.35
Tendency of taking bribe	470	45.19
Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	365	35.10
Nepotism	344	33.08
Lack of accountability and responsibility	328	31.54
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	295	28.37
Misuse of power	286	27.50
Negative attitude towards the police	285	27.40
Misuse of police in political interest	271	26.06
Lack of modern technology	193	18.56
Involvement in drug and smuggling	183	17.60
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	182	17.50
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	175	16.83
Negative presentation of police in media	154	14.81
Misconception about police among the public	140	13.46
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	109	10.48
Faulty and the backdated procedures	88	8.46
Harassment of public through false cases	69	6.63
Total	7364	708.08

Respondents of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)	
Activities	**Yes**

	Frequency	Percent
Inability to investigate and delay	30	39.47
Belated Response	21	27.63
Lack of sincerity in response	14	18.42
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help	13	17.11
Tendency of taking bribe	11	14.47
Nepotism	10	13.16
Lack of accountability and responsibility	8	10.53
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	7	9.21
Misuse of power	5	6.58
Negative attitude towards the police	3	3.95
Misuse of police in political interest	2	2.63
Involvement in drug and smuggling	2	2.63
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	2	2.63
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	1	1.32
Negative presentation of police in media	1	1.32
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	1	1.32
Harassment of public through false cases	1	1.32
Total	132	173.68
Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Inability to investigate and delay	43	95.56
Tendency of taking bribe	43	95.56
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	42	93.33
Belated Response	38	84.44
Lack of sincerity in response	34	75.56
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help	32	71.11
Misuse of police in political interest	29	64.44
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	25	55.56
Misuse of power	22	48.89
Lack of accountability and responsibility	21	46.67
Misconception about police among the public	20	44.44
Harassment of public through false cases	20	44.44
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	19	42.22
Negative attitude towards the police	14	31.11
Lack of adequate police force	6	13.33
Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	6	13.33
Nepotism	5	11.11
Lack of modern technology	5	11.11
Negative presentation of police in media	3	6.67
Faulty and the backdated procedures	3	6.67
Total	430	955.56

Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=52)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Tendency of taking bribe	49	94.23
Lack of sincerity in response	47	90.38
Nepotism	46	88.46
Belated Response	37	71.15
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	33	63.46
Lack of adequate police force	29	55.77
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help5	29	55.77
Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	20	38.46
Inability to investigate and delay	17	32.69
Lack of accountability and responsibility	17	32.69
Misuse of power	7	13.46
Involvement in drug and smuggling	6	11.54
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	5	9.62
Misconception about police among the public	4	7.69
Misuse of police in political interest	3	5.77
Lack of modern technology	3	5.77
Harassment of public through false cases	3	5.77
Negative attitude towards the police	1	1.92
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	1	1.92
Negative presentation of police in media	1	1.92
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	1	1.92
Total	359	690.38

Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (n=35)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Tendency of taking bribe	32	91.43
Lack of sincerity in response	31	88.57
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	29	82.86
Nepotism	28	80.00
Lack of adequate police force	26	74.29
Belated Response	24	68.57
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help	23	65.71
Inability to investigate and delay	21	60.00
Involvement in drug and smuggling	16	45.71
Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	13	37.14
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	13	37.14
Lack of accountability and responsibility	12	34.29
Misuse of power	12	34.29
Misuse of police in political interest	12	34.29
Harassment of public through false cases	9	25.71

Lack of modern technology	8	22.86
Misconception about police among the public	2	5.71
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	2	5.71
Negative attitude towards the police	1	2.86
Negative presentation of police in media	1	2.86
Faulty and the backdated procedures	1	2.86
Total	316	902.86

Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)		
Activities	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Tendency of taking bribe	59	98.33
Inability to investigate and delay	48	80.00
Belated Response	46	76.67
Misuse of power	42	70.00
The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	39	65.00
Lack of sincerity in response	35	58.33
The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help5	35	58.33
Harassment of public through false cases	29	48.33
Misuse of police in political interest	28	46.67
Lack of accountability and responsibility	21	35.00
Providing services considering the social and economic conditions	21	35.00
Misconception about police among the public	20	33.33
Nepotism	19	31.67
Violating law by police themselves in front of public	15	25.00
Lack of adequate police force	14	23.33
Negative attitude towards the police	9	15.00
Lack of modern technology	9	15.00
Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	8	13.33
Faulty and the backdated procedures	8	13.33
Negative presentation of police in media	5	8.33
Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial	4	6.67
Total	514	856.67

*multiple responses

The table 118 demonstrates the frequencies and percent of cases regarding a review on public opinions of the urban area focusing on police activities that cause public mistrust on policing of Bangladesh police throughout different City Corporations and in total as well. The concerned table validates some total responses of 10997 from all the eight City Corporations opined in the query of the activities of police, by which people may lose trust on the police. Among those responses, most of the opinions (1319) were recognized for inability to investigate and delay of police department and the percent of the case was 80.33%. Yet again, approval for the reason behind losing trust on belated response of the police in oppose of complaining in percent of the case was 73.02 % along with a number of 1199 responses. In response of lack of asking of multiple opinions for the inadequate police force, lack of

sincerity in response, the apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help were respectively 62.24 %, 54.99 % and 51.10 % by the relevant cases. However, the percent of cases from the opinion on tendency of taking bribe to harassment of public through false cases were below the fifty percent of the all responses for the segment.

Most of the opinions (290) were for inability to investigate and delay of police department and the percent of the case was 98.31 % in Chittagong City Corporation. Yet again, in oppose of complaining in percent of the case was 85.8 % along with a number of 251 multiple responses in Chittagong. Approval for the reason behind losing trust on belated response of the police in oppose of complaining in percent of the case was 69.52 % along with a number of 723 multiple responses in Dhaka City Corporation.

10.4 Steps should be taken to Increase the Public Trust on Police

Table 119: Steps should be taken to Increase the Public Trust on Bangladesh Police

Total Respondents (n=1642)		
Steps	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent***
Emergency response capacity should be increased	1290	78.56
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	1162	70.77
Develop the relation between police and mass media	1060	64.56
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	1012	61.63
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	794	48.36
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	532	32.40
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	521	31.73
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	487	29.66
Increase the transparency of the police administration	441	26.86
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	403	24.54
Ensuring the proper application of laws	386	23.51
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	371	22.59
Avoiding nepotism	365	22.23
Ensure good governance in police administration	332	20.22
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	318	19.37
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	270	16.44
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	205	12.48
Total	9949	605.91
Respondents of Barisal City Corporation (n=39)		
Steps	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Emergency response capacity should be increased	19	48.72
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	13	33.33
Develop the relation between police and mass media	12	30.77
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	9	23.08
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	9	23.08
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	6	15.38
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	6	15.38
Increase the transparency of the police administration	6	15.38
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	5	12.82
Ensuring the proper application of laws	4	10.26
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	4	10.26
Avoiding nepotism	2	5.13
Ensure good governance in police administration	1	2.56

Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	1	2.56
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	1	2.56
Total	98	251.28

Respondents of Chittagong City Corporation (n=295)

Steps	Yes	
	Frequency	Percent
Emergency response capacity should be increased	293	99.32
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	258	87.46
Develop the relation between police and mass media	249	84.41
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	206	69.83
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	190	64.41
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	122	41.36
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	66	22.37
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	59	20.00
Increase the transparency of the police administration	53	17.97
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	46	15.59
Ensuring the proper application of laws	28	9.49
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	25	8.47
Avoiding nepotism	19	6.44
Ensure good governance in police administration	18	6.10
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	18	6.10
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	16	5.42
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	15	5.08
Total	1681	569.83

Respondents of Dhaka City Corporation (n=1040)

Steps	Yes	
	Frequency	Percent
Emergency response capacity should be increased	799	76.83
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	789	75.87
Develop the relation between police and mass media	713	68.56
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	651	62.60
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	432	41.54
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	377	36.25
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	362	34.81
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	346	33.27
Increase the transparency of the police administration	287	27.60
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	279	26.83
Ensuring the proper application of laws	278	26.73
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	269	25.87
Avoiding nepotism	190	18.27
Ensure good governance in police administration	186	17.88
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	178	17.12
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	165	15.87

Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	162	15.58
Total	6463	621.44

Respondents of Khulna City Corporation (n=76)

Steps	Yes	
	Frequency	Percent
Emergency response capacity should be increased	41	53.95
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	23	30.26
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	10	13.16
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	10	13.16
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	9	11.84
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	8	10.53
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	6	7.89
Increase the transparency of the police administration	6	7.89
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	6	7.89
Ensuring the proper application of laws	4	5.26
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	2	2.63
Avoiding nepotism	1	1.32
Ensure good governance in police administration	1	1.32
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	1	1.32
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	1	1.32
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	1	1.32
Total	130	171.05

Respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation (n=45)

Steps	Yes	
	Frequency	Percent
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	43	95.56
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	42	93.33
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	41	91.11
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	38	84.44
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	36	80.00
Emergency Response capacity should be increased	35	77.78
Increase the transparency of the police administration	33	73.33
Ensure good governance in police administration	31	68.89
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	24	53.33
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	21	46.67
Ensuring the proper application of laws	20	44.44
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	17	37.78
Develop the relation between police and mass media	13	28.89
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	11	24.44
Avoiding nepotism	6	13.33
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	3	6.67
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	1	2.22
Total	415	922.22

Respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation (n=52)		
Steps	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	48	92.31
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	46	88.46
Emergency Response capacity should be increased	39	75.00
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	39	75.00
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	29	55.77
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	25	48.08
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	24	46.15
Avoiding nepotism	19	36.54
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	17	32.69
Develop the relation between police and mass media	13	25.00
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	13	25.00
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	12	23.08
Ensuring the proper application of laws	10	19.23
Ensure good governance in police administration	8	15.38
Increase the transparency of the police administration	6	11.54
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	6	11.54
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	5	9.62
Total	359	690.38
Respondents of Rangpur City Corporation (n=35)		
Steps	**Yes**	
	Frequency	**Percent**
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	33	94.3
Emergency Response capacity should be increased	28	80.0
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	26	74.3
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	23	65.7
Develop the relation between police and mass media	22	62.9
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	21	60.0
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	20	57.1
Ensuring the proper application of laws	18	51.4
Avoiding nepotism	17	48.6
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	15	42.9
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	10	28.6
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	10	28.6
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	8	22.9
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	7	20.0
Ensure good governance in police administration	6	17.1
Increase the transparency of the police administration	5	14.3
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	4	11.4
Total	273	780.0
Respondents of Sylhet City Corporation (n=60)		

Steps	Yes	
	Frequency	Percent
The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	59	98.33
Ensuring police administration free from political influence	56	93.33
Emergency response capacity should be increased	54	90.00
Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	50	83.33
Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	40	66.67
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	40	66.67
Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	40	66.67
Ensure good governance in police administration	35	58.33
Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	29	48.33
Ensuring the proper application of laws	24	40.00
Increase the transparency of the police administration	22	36.67
Develop the relation between police and mass media	20	33.33
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	16	26.67
Avoiding nepotism	15	25.00
Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	12	20.00
Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	11	18.33
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	7	11.67
Total	530	883.33

*multiple responses

The table 119 demonstrates the frequencies and percent of cases regarding a review on public opinions of the urban area concentrating on steps should be taken to increase the trust on Bangladesh police throughout different City Corporations and in total as well.

Consent of the table 119 denotes the aspect for multiple responses from all the City Corporation was seeking opinion for the steps should be taken to increase the trust on police of people and a sub total of 9949 opinions including multiple responses were composed. Among those, on behalf of emergency response, the participants with almost the eighty percent of cases recommended most of the responses (1290). Moreover, the steps of ensuring police administration free from political influence got the 70.77 % percent of the case along with 1162 responses. Nevertheless, developing the relation between police and mass media and extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously got opinion through the percent of these two cases as 64.56 % and 61.63 % correspondingly. However, the most less response (205 of frequency of 9949 responses) were for the step of giving freedom of performing all legal duties in consort with the 12.48 % of the cases. Among 98 opinions, nineteen responses were recommended by the participants for emergency response capabilities of police with almost the fifty percent of cases in Barisal City Corporation. Among 1681 responses of Chittagong City Corporation, also on behalf of emergency response, the participants with almost the 100 percent of cases recommended most of the responses (293). Moreover, in Dhaka City Corporation, the steps of ensuring police administration free from political influence got the 75.81 % percent of the cases along with 789 responses. The steps of

ensuring police administration free from political influence got the 30.26 % percent of the case along with 23 responses in Khulna City Corporation. Among 273 total responses of Rangpur City Corporation, on behalf of emergency response, most of the responses (33) were recommended by the participants with 94.3 % of cases.

10.5 Key Points – Chapter 10

- Regarding the problems associated with policing of Bangladesh police for total respondents, highest response was for inadequate budget for the police (64.86 %), whereas the second highest response was of inadequate manpower and infrastructures (60.41). Again, maximum responses from the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were of also inadequate budget for the police regarding that factor (90.51 % and 65.77 % respectively). Furthermore, the second highest responses of the respondents from these two city corporations were also of inadequate manpower and infrastructures.
- About the police activities that create public trust on policing, maximum response of the total respondents from eight city corporations was for successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission (76.37 %), while the second maximum response was for ensuring security in different locality with the percentage of 69.49 %. In addition, the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations mostly responded for the same factor of successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission with the percent of 98.98 % and 73.27 % respectively. The second highest responses of respondents of these two city corporations were also the same as total respondents regarding the issue.
- Concerning about the police activities that cause public mistrust on policing for total respondents, highest response was for inability to investigate and delay (80.33 %) and the second highest responses regarding the issue were belated response of police with 73.02 % responses. Moreover, maximum responses from the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations were also of inability to investigate and delay (98.31 % and 80.10 % respectively).
- Responding about the steps should be taken to increase the public trust on Bangladesh police, there were maximum responses of the total respondents from eight city corporations for emergency response capacity should be increased (78.56 %) and the second highest responses were in favor of ensuring police administration free from political influence (70.77 %). Furthermore, the respondents of Chittagong and Dhaka city corporations mostly responded for the same issue of emergency response capacity should be increased with the percent of 99.32 % and 76.83 % respectively. The second highest responses from these two city corporations were just the same as total respondents' responses (emergency response capacity should be increased).

CHAPTER 11: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

11.1 Recommendations

- To increase the level of public trust, police should be given freedom to perform their legal duties without any unfair bias such as politically influenced actions.
- Equipment with modern technology should be introduced and proper skill development and ICT trainings should be provided to enhance the operational response capacity of police force.
- The existing media wing of police should be more active and the successful actions and missions of police should be broadcasted more through mass electronic and print media.
- Police grants or budget should be increased to enhance the overall capacity of police force.
- Tendency of nepotism, taking bribery and all sort of corruptions should be completely eradicated from police force to ensure good governance and for augmenting public trust on Bangladesh police.
- Overall police attitudes and behavior towards the public should be dynamic and positive at all levels of service in any situation, so that public can be treated equally with dignity and honor.
- Community policing is viewed as one potential avenue to repairing relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. More practicing and strengthening of "Proactive policing" and "Community policing" should be proceed to engage the police force in making partnership with public for greater welfare of mass community.

11.2 The Limitation Involved

The current study, like almost all studies, was not free of limitations. Here those limitations are represented specifically in this purpose, will be taken into consideration in future studies relation to this one.

- This study only focused on the urban population, more specifically only population of divisional city corporation areas, so it reflects the level of public trust on police of urban people, where the services and vigilances of police are maximum in comparison to the other rural areas of the country.
- In this study, quantitative approach was used to measure the level of public trust on Bangladesh Police. However, both qualitative and quantitative methods might be used in future for similar types of research to understand the in-depth of the research problems as well as the reason behind the level of trust.

- Though the sample size of this research is statistically significant, more samples are always deserved for closer reflection of realities.
- Time and funding constraint are the major issues to limit the study at this stage, more funding and time are required for vigorous work on the subject matter.

11.3 Scope of Future Works

Considering the findings of the current study and those limitations in the study, the scope of works are mentioned here in brief. In this connection, it is recommend to:

- Conduct a study on public trust of Bangladesh police for semi-urban and rural areas in Bangladesh.
- Carry out an in-depth study on factors affecting public trust on police in Bangladesh.
- Conduct a study on the attitudes and believes of young generation towards police of Bangladesh.
- Carry out a study to examine the factors related to public mistrust on police by evaluating the police members themselves

11.4 Conclusion

The public trust on police are largely dependent in enormous external and internal factors. As the single most institution entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring rule of law and human rights, Bangladesh police need to present policing as an integrated profession. Police departments should work to recruit workforce, who want to become a police based on a realistic understanding that the large majority of police force's time is spent addressing community needs and that actual "law enforcement" is a must need of the time. Bangladesh police also should step up efforts in promotional processes to increase overall diversity in their departments by race and many other demographics. On the other hand, involving the broader community in the development of strategies for managing social order can encourage public acceptance of Bangladesh police. Engaging in transparent, rule-based decision-making would demonstrate that policing policy and practices are fair and unbiased in Bangladesh. Correspondingly, treating citizens with dignity assures the mass public that their rights are being respected. Showing sensitivity to people's needs and concerns indicates that the police are sincerely trying to do what is best for those involved in policing.

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ANNEX-1: CROSS TABULATION OF LEVEL OF PUBLIC TRUST ON POLICE

Annex 1.1: Cross tabulation of total respondents' characteristics of eight City Corporations with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	26 1.6%	149 9.1%	476 29.0%	154 9.4%	51 3.1%	78 4.8%	934 56.9%
Female	17 1.0%	169 10.3%	409 24.9%	66 4.0%	21 1.3%	24 1.5%	706 43.0%
Third Gender		1 .1%	1 .1%				2 .1%
Total	43 2.6%	319 19.4%	886 54.0%	220 13.4%	72 4.4%	102 6.2%	1642 100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	9 .5%	64 3.9%	161 9.8%	58 3.5%	22 1.3%	30 1.8%	344 21.0%
Married	33 2.0%	248 15.1%	710 43.2%	157 9.6%	49 3.0%	71 4.3%	1268 77.2%
Separated		1 .1%		2 .1%	1 .1%		4 .2%
Husband abandoned	1 .1%		3 .2%				4 .2%

Divorced			2 .1%				2 .1%
Widow		6 .4%	10 .6%	3 .2%	0.0%	1 .1%	20 1.2%
Total	43 2.6%	319 19.4%	886 54.0%	220 13.4%	72 4.4%	102 6.2%	1642 100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education	7 .4%	58 3.5%	156 9.5%	43 2.6%	5 .3%	7 .4%	276 16.8%
Under SSC	19 1.2%	131 8.0%	351 21.4%	84 5.1%	24 1.5%	32 1.9%	641 39.0%
SSC/Equivalent	10 .6%	37 2.3%	139 8.5%	32 1.9%	13 .8%	20 1.2%	251 15.3%
HSC/Equivalent	5 .3%	51 3.1%	120 7.3%	25 1.5%	14 .9%	19 1.2%	234 14.3%
Honors /Equivalent	1 .1%	27 1.6%	74 4.5%	26 1.6%	7 .4%	13 .8%	148 9.0%
Masters /Equivalent	1 .1%	14 .9%	45 2.7%	10 .6%	9 .5%	10 .6%	89 5.4%
Religious Education		1 .1%	1 .1%			1 .1%	3 .2%
Total	43 2.6%	319 19.4%	886 54.0%	220 13.4%	72 4.4%	102 6.2%	1642 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	42 2.6%	297 18.1%	840 51.2%	209 12.7%	70 4.3%	98 6.0%	1556 94.8%

Hindu	1 .1%	21 1.3%	46 2.8%	11 .7%	2 .1%	4 .2%	85 5.2%
Christian		1 .1%					1 .1%
Total	43 2.6%	319 19.4%	886 54.0%	220 13.4%	72 4.4%	102 6.2%	1642 100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder	15 .9%	110 6.7%	279 17.0%	44 2.7%	10 .6%	12 .7%	470 28.6%
Service Holder	11 .7%	60 3.7%	192 11.7%	37 2.3%	15 .9%	28 1.7 %	343 20.9%
Business	9 .5%	76 4.6%	235 14.3%	68 4.1%	27 1.6%	44 2.7 %	459 28.0%
Student	4 .2%	30 1.8%	60 3.7%	19 1.2%	8 .5%	11 .7%	132 8.0%
Hawker	1 .1%	2 .1%	3 .2%	5 .3%	2 .1%		13 .8%
Farmer			1 .1%			1 .1%	2 .1%
Day labor	1 .1%	6 .4%	17 1.0%	4 .2%	1 .1%	1 .1%	30 1.8%
Garments Labor		1 .1%	9 .5%	2 .1%			12 .7%
Car Driver		3 .2%	15 .9%	11 .7%	2 .1%	1 .1%	32 1.9%
Rickshaw puller		3 .2%	11 .7%	10 .6%	1 .1%		25 1.5%
3 Wheel Van Puller			7 .4%	2 .1%	1 .1%		10 .6%
Auto Rickshaw Driver		3 .2%	6 .4%	8 .5%	2 .1%		19 1.2%
Tailor	1 .1%	2 .1%	6 .4%	1 .1%	1 .1%		11 .7%
Handy crafter		1					1

		.1%					.1%
Labor			2				2
			.1%				.1%
Housemaid		5	19	5			29
		.3%	1.2%	.3%			1.8%
Unemployed		9	16	3	1	2	31
		.5%	1.0%	.2%	.1%	.1%	1.9%
Aged	1	2	2	1	1		7
	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%		.4%
Religious Leader		3	1			1	5
		.2%	.1%			.1%	.3%
Teacher		1	3			1	5
		.1%	.2%			.1%	.3%
Cobbler			1				1
			.1%				.1%
Nurse		1					1
		.1%					.1%
Cricket Player			1				1
			.1%				.1%
Chef		1					1
		.1%					.1%
Total	43	319	886	220	72	102	1642
	2.6%	19.4%	54.0%	13.4%	4.4%	6.2 %	100.0 %

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police.

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	13	69	87	26	14	16
	.8%	4.2%	5.3%	1.6%	.9%	1.0%
No	30	250	799	194	58	86
	1.8%	15.2%	48.7%	11.8%	3.5%	5.2%
Total	43	319	886	220	72	102
	2.6%	19.4%	54.0%	13.4%	4.4%	6.2%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police.

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20	2	23	56	9	6	7	103
	.1%	1.4%	3.4%	.5%	.4%	.4%	6.3%
21-30	19	131	316	76	34	35	611
	1.2%	8.0%	19.2%	4.6%	2.1%	2.1%	37.2%
31-40	11	94	269	68	16	33	491
	.7%	5.7%	16.4%	4.1%	1.0%	2.0%	29.9%
41-50	5	39	146	41	12	19	262
	.3%	2.4%	8.9%	2.5%	.7%	1.2%	16.0%
51-60	5	24	84	20	2	7	142
	.3%	1.5%	5.1%	1.2%	.1%	.4%	8.6%
60 and above	1	8	15	6	2	1	33
	.1%	.5%	.9%	.4%	.1%	.1%	2.0%
Total	43	319	886	220	72	102	1642
	2.6%	19.4%	54.0%	13.4%	4.4%	6.2%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of eight City Corporations and overall trust level of the city on the police.

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below	1	2	10	7			20
	.1%	.1%	.6%	.4%			1.2%
5001 to 10000	7	41	149	45	7	6	255
	.4%	2.5%	9.1%	2.7%	.4%	.4%	15.5%
10001 to 15000	13	74	216	51	14	14	382
	.8%	4.5%	13.2%	3.1%	.9%	.9%	23.3%
15001 to 20000	7	86	199	51	10	20	373
	.4%	5.2%	12.1%	3.1%	.6%	1.2%	22.7%
20001 to 25000	5	33	102	25	15	15	195
	.3%	2.0%	6.2%	1.5%	.9%	.9%	11.9%
25001 to 30000	6	31	87	16	11	12	163
	.4%	1.9%	5.3%	1.0%	.7%	.7%	9.9%
30001 to 35000	1	12	27	12	1	12	65
	.1%	.7%	1.6%	.7%	.1%	.7%	4.0%
35001 to 40000	1	13	42	5	9	6	76
	.1%	.8%	2.6%	.3%	.5%	.4%	4.6%
40001 and above	2	27	53	8	5	17	112
	.1%	1.6%	3.2%	.5%	.3%	1.0%	6.8%
Total	43	319	885	220	72	102	1641
	2.6%	19.4%	53.9%	13.4%	4.4%	6.2%	100.0%

Annex 1.2: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Barisal City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	7	10	3	7	2	29
	17.9%	25.6%	7.7%	17.9%	5.1%	74.4%
Female	2	3	2	1	2	10
	5.1%	7.7%	5.1%	2.6%	5.1%	25.6%
Total	9	13	5	8	4	39
	23.1%	33.3%	12.8%	20.5%	10.3%	100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
	1	3		1	2	7
Unmarried	2.6%	7.7%		2.6%	5.1%	17.9%
	8	10	5	7	2	32
Married	20.5%	25.6%	12.8%	17.9%	5.1%	82.1%
	9	13	5	8	4	39
Separated	23.1%	33.3%	12.8%	20.5%	10.3%	100.0%
Husband	1	3		1	2	7
abandoned	2.6%	7.7%		2.6%	5.1%	17.9%
	8	10	5	7	2	32
Divorced	20.5%	25.6%	12.8%	17.9%	5.1%	82.1%
	9	13	5	8	4	39
Widow	23.1%	33.3%	12.8%	20.5%	10.3%	100.0%
	1	3		1	2	7
Total	2.6%	7.7%		2.6%	5.1%	17.9%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education	1 2.6%				1 2.6%	2 5.1%
Under SSC	4 10.3%	4 10.3%	2 5.1%	3 7.7%	1 2.6%	14 35.9%
SSC/Equivalent		3 7.7%	1 2.6%	2 5.1%	1 2.6%	7 17.9%
HSC/Equivalent		4 10.3%	1 2.6%	1 2.6%	1 2.6%	7 17.9%
Honors /Equivalent	3 7.7%	1 2.6%	1 2.6%			5 12.8%
Masters /Equivalent	1 2.6%	1 2.6%		2 5.1%		4 10.3%
Total	9 23.1%	13 33.3%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	39 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	7 17.9%	11 28.2%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	35 89.7%
Hindu	2 5.1%	2 5.1%				4 10.3%
Total	9 23.1%	13 33.3%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	39 100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder	2 5.1%		1 2.6%	1 2.6%		4 10.3%
Service Holder	1 2.6%	4 10.3%	1 2.6%	1 2.6%		7 17.9%
Business		4 10.3%	2 5.1%	2 5.1%	2 5.1%	10 25.6%
Student		4 10.3%		1 2.6%	1 2.6%	6 15.4%
Farmer					1 2.6%	1 2.6%
Day labor	1 2.6%			1 2.6%		2 5.1%
Car Driver	1 2.6%					1 2.6%
Rickshaw puller				1 2.6%		1 2.6%
Auto Rickshaw Driver	1 2.6%			1 2.6%		3 7.7%
Unemployed	1 2.6%					1 2.6%
Aged	1 2.6%					1 2.6%
Religious Leader	1 2.6%					1 2.6%
Cobbler		1 2.6%				1 2.6%
Total	9 23.1%	13 33.3%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	39 100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	1 2.6%	3 7.7%	3 7.7%	2 5.1%	1 2.6%	10 25.6%
No	8 20.5%	10 25.6%	2 5.1%	6 15.4%	3 7.7%	29 74.4%
Total	9 23.1%	13 33.3%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	39 100.0%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20		2 5.1%			1 2.6%	3 7.7%
21-30	2 5.1%	5 12.8%	1 2.6%	4 10.3%		12 30.8%
31-40	3 7.7%	1 2.6%	2 5.1%	3 7.7%	2 5.1%	11 28.2%
41-50	1 2.6%	2 5.1%	2 5.1%	1 2.6%		6 15.4%
51-60	1 2.6%	2 5.1%			1 2.6%	4 10.3%
60 and above	2 5.1%	1 2.6%				3 7.7%
Total	9 23.1%	13 33.3%	5 12.8%	8 20.5%	4 10.3%	39 100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below	2 .1%	10 .6%	7 .4%			20 1.2%
5001 to 10000	41 2.5%	149 9.1%	45 2.7%	7 .4%	6 .4%	255 15.5%
10001 to 15000	74 4.5%	216 13.2%	51 3.1%	14 .9%	14 .9%	382 23.3%
15001 to 20000	86 5.2%	199 12.1%	51 3.1%	10 .6%	20 1.2%	373 22.7%
20001 to 25000	33 2.0%	102 6.2%	25 1.5%	15 .9%	15 .9%	195 11.9%
25001 to 30000	31 1.9%	87 5.3%	16 1.0%	11 .7%	12 .7%	163 9.9%
30001 to 35000	12 .7%	27 1.6%	12 .7%	1 .1%	12 .7%	65 4.0%
35001 to 40000	13 .8%	42 2.6%	5 .3%	9 .5%	6 .4%	76 4.6%
40001 and above	27 1.6%	53 3.2%	8 .5%	5 .3%	17 1.0%	112 6.8%
Total	319 19.4%	885 53.9%	220 13.4%	72 4.4%	102 6.2%	1641 100.0%

Annex 1.3: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Chittagong City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	16	127	59	7	1	210
	5.4%	43.1%	20.0%	2.4%	.3%	71.2%
Female		71	14			85
		24.1%	4.7%			28.8%
Total	16	198	73	7	1	295
	5.4%	67.1%	24.7%	2.4%	.3%	100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	1	13	8	1		23
	.3%	4.4%	2.7%	.3%		7.8%
Married	15	177	61	5	1	259
	5.1%	60.0%	20.7%	1.7%	.3%	87.8%
Separated			2	1		3
			.7%	.3%		1.0%
Husband Abandoned		2				2
		.7%				.7%
Divorced		2				2
		.7%				.7%
Widow		4	2			6
		1.4%	.7%			2.0%
Total	16	198	73	7	1	295

	5.4%	67.1%	24.7%	2.4%	.3%	100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education	2 .7%	58 19.7%	29 9.8%	1 .3%		90 30.5%
Under SSC	10 3.4%	81 27.5%	29 9.8%	3 1.0%		123 41.7%
SSC/Equivalent	1 .3%	39 13.2%	10 3.4%	1 .3%	1 .3%	52 17.6%
HSC/Equivalent	1 .3%	15 5.1%	4 1.4%			20 6.8%
Honors /Equivalent	2 .7%	5 1.7%	1 .3%	1 .3%		9 3.1%
Masters /Equivalent				1 .3%		1 .3%
Total	16 5.4%	198 67.1%	73 24.7%	7 2.4%	1 .3%	295 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	13 4.4%	178 60.3%	70 23.7%	6 2.0%	1 .3%	268 90.8%
Hindu	3 1.0%	20 6.8%	3 1.0%	1 .3%		27 9.2%
Total	16 5.4%	198 67.1%	73 24.7%	7 2.4%	1 .3%	295 100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder		54 18.3%	9 3.1%			63 21.4%
Service Holder	4 1.4%	31 10.5%	7 2.4%	1 .3%		43 14.6%
Business	11 3.7%	68 23.1%	22 7.5%	3 1.0%	1 .3%	105 35.6%
Student		1 .3%				1 .3%
Hawker		2 .7%	5 1.7%	1 .3%		8 2.7%
Day labor		4 1.4%	7 2.4%	1 .3%		12 4.1%
Garments Labor		8 2.7%	8 2.7%			16 5.4%
Car Driver		6 2.0%	2 .7%			8 2.7%
Rickshaw puller		4 4	6 7	1		10 12
3 Wheel Van Puller		1.4% 8	2.4% 8	.3%		4.1% 16
Auto Rickshaw Driver		2.7%	2.7% 1.4%	2.0%		5.4%
Tailor		1 .3%	1 .3%			2 .7%
Housemaid		3 1.0%	1 .3%			4 1.4%
Unemployed		3 1.0%	2 .7%			5 1.7%
Aged	.1%			1 .3%		1 .3% .1%
Total	16 5.4%	198 67.1%	73 24.7%	7 2.4%	1 .3%	295 100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	13	69	87	26	14	16
	.8%	4.2%	5.3%	1.6%	.9%	1.0%
No	30	250	799	194	58	86
	1.8%	15.2%	48.7%	11.8%	3.5%	5.2%
Total	43	319	886	220	72	102
	2.6%	19.4%	54.0%	13.4%	4.4%	6.2%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20		2	1			3
		.7%	.3%			1.0%
21-30	2	39	7	1		49
	.7%	13.2%	2.4%	.3%		16.6%
31-40	7	67	25	2		101
	2.4%	22.7%	8.5%	.7%		34.2%
41-50	2	52	22	2		78
	.7%	17.6%	7.5%	.7%		26.4%
51-60	4	34	14			52
	1.4%	11.5%	4.7%			17.6%
60 and above	1	4	4	2	1	12
	.3%	1.4%	1.4%	.7%	.3%	4.1%
Total	16	198	73	7	1	295
	5.4%	67.1%	24.7%	2.4%	.3%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below		8	4			12
		2.7%	1.4%			4.1%
5001 to 10000	6	96	33	1		136
	2.0%	32.5%	11.2%	.3%		46.1%
10001 to 15000	5	63	18	1		87
	1.7%	21.4%	6.1%	.3%		29.5%
15001 to 20000	3	15	13	1	1	33
	1.0%	5.1%	4.4%	.3%	.3%	11.2%
20001 to 25000	2	8	2	2		14
	.7%	2.7%	.7%	.7%		4.7%
25001 to 30000		5	3	1		9
		1.7%	1.0%	.3%		3.1%
30001 to 35000		1				1
		.3%				.3%
35001 to 40000		1				1
		.3%				.3%
40001 and above		1		1		2
		.3%		.3%		.7%
Total	16	198	73	7	1	295
	5.4%	67.1%	24.7%	2.4%	.3%	100.0%

Annex 1.4: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Dhaka City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	15 1.4%	82 7.9%	268 25.8%	55 5.3%	33 3.2%	71 6.8%	524 50.4%
Female	16 1.5%	136 13.1%	288 27.7%	35 3.4%	18 1.7%	21 2.0%	514 49.4%
Third Gender		1 .1%	1 .1%				2 .2%
Total	31 3.0%	219 21.1%	557 53.6%	90 8.7%	51 4.9%	92 8.8%	1040 100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	6 .6%	42 4.0%	112 10.8%	29 2.8%	17 1.6%	26 2.5%	232 22.3%
Married	24 2.3%	171 16.4%	440 42.3%	60 5.8%	34 3.3%	65 6.3%	794 76.3%
Separated		1 .1%					1 .1%
Husband Abandoned	1 .1%						1 .1%
Widow		5 .5%	5 .5%	1 .1%		1 .1%	12 1.2%
Total	31 3.0%	219 21.1%	557 53.6%	90 8.7%	51 4.9%	92 8.8%	1040 100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education	7 .7%	49 4.7%	95 9.1%	8 .8%	4 .4%	4 .4%	167 16.1%
Under SSC	11 1.1%	94 9.0%	232 22.3%	33 3.2%	15 1.4%	31 3.0%	416 40.0%
SSC/Equivalent	8 .8%	23 2.2%	69 6.6%	15 1.4%	9 .9%	18 1.7%	142 13.7%
HSC/Equivalent	4 .4%	33 3.2%	79 7.6%	13 1.3%	11 1.1%	16 1.5%	156 15.0%
Honors /Equivalent		12 1.2%	46 4.4%	14 1.3%	6 .6%	13 1.3%	91 8.8%
Masters /Equivalent	1 .1%	8 .8%	36 3.5%	7 .7%	6 .6%	10 1.0%	68 6.5%
Total	31 3.0%	219 21.1%	557 53.6%	90 8.7%	51 4.9%	92 8.8%	1040 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	31 3.0%	212 20.4%	545 52.4%	89 8.6%	50 4.8%	89 8.6%	1016 97.7%
Hindu		7 .7%	12 1.2%	1 .1%	1 .1%	3 .3%	24 2.3%

Total	31	219	557	90	51	92	1040
	3.0%	21.1%	53.6%	8.7%	4.9%	8.8%	100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder	14	93	201	23	9	12	352
	1.3%	8.9%	19.3%	2.2%	.9%	1.2%	33.8%
Service Holder	8	37	129	25	12	28	239
	.8%	3.6%	12.4%	2.4%	1.2%	2.7%	23.0%
Business	6	47	135	24	19	39	270
	.6%	4.5%	13.0%	2.3%	1.8%	3.8%	26.0%
Student	3	18	33	12	6	9	81
	.3%	1.7%	3.2%	1.2%	.6%	.9%	7.8%
Hawker		1	1		1		3
		.1%	.1%		.1%		.3%
Day labor		4	9	2			15
		.4%	.9%	.2%			1.4%
Garments Labor		1	1				2
		.1%	.1%				.2%
Car Driver		2	9	1	1	1	14
		.2%	.9%	.1%	.1%	.1%	1.3%
Rickshaw puller		1	3				4
		.1%	.3%				.4%
3 Wheel Van Puller			1		1		2
			.1%		.1%		.2%
Auto Rickshaw Driver					1		1
					.1%		.1%
Tailor		2	3				5
		.2%	.3%				.5%
Handy crafter		1					1
		.1%					.1%
Labor			1				1
			.1%				.1%
Housemaid		5	16	3			24
		.5%	1.5%	.3%			2.3%
Unemployed		5	11		1	2	19
		.5%	1.1%		.1%	.2%	1.8%
Aged		1	1				2
		.1%	.1%				.2%
Teacher		1	3			1	5
		.1%	.3%			.1%	.5%
Total	31	219	557	90	51	92	1040

	3.0%	21.1%	53.6%	8.7%	4.9%	8.8%	100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	11	44	55	12	9	14	145
	1.1%	4.2%	5.3%	1.2%	.9%	1.3%	13.9%
No	20	175	502	78	42	78	895
	1.9%	16.8%	48.3%	7.5%	4.0%	7.5%	86.1%
Total	31	219	557	90	51	92	1040
	3.0%	21.1%	53.6%	8.7%	4.9%	8.8%	100.0%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20	2	19	43	5	6	6	81
	.2%	1.8%	4.1%	.5%	.6%	.6%	7.8%
21-30	12	103	231	46	24	34	450
	1.2%	9.9%	22.2%	4.4%	2.3%	3.3%	43.3%
31-40	9	53	158	25	10	29	284
	.9%	5.1%	15.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.8%	27.3%
41-50	4	23	74	9	9	19	138
	.4%	2.2%	7.1%	.9%	.9%	1.8%	13.3%
51-60		4	34	14			52
		1.4%	11.5%	4.7%			17.6%
60 and above		1	4	4	2	1	12
		.3%	1.4%	1.4%	.7%	.3%	4.1%
Total		16	198	73	7	1	295
		5.4%	67.1%	24.7%	2.4%	.3%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below	2	19	43	5	6	6	81
	.2%	1.8%	4.1%	.5%	.6%	.6%	7.8%
5001 to 10000	12	103	231	46	24	34	450
	1.2%	9.9%	22.2%	4.4%	2.3%	3.3%	43.3%
10001 to 15000	9	53	158	25	10	29	284
	.9%	5.1%	15.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.8%	27.3%
15001 to 20000	4	23	74	9	9	19	138
	.4%	2.2%	7.1%	.9%	.9%	1.8%	13.3%
20001 to 25000	4	16	43	4	2	4	73
	.4%	1.5%	4.1%	.4%	.2%	.4%	7.0%
25001 to 30000		5	8	1			14
		.5%	.8%	.1%			1.3%
30001 to 35000	31	219	557	90	51	92	1040
	3.0%	21.1%	53.6%	8.7%	4.9%	8.8%	100.0%
35001 to 40000	2	19	43	5	6	6	81
	.2%	1.8%	4.1%	.5%	.6%	.6%	7.8%
40001 and above	12	103	231	46	24	34	450
	1.2%	9.9%	22.2%	4.4%	2.3%	3.3%	43.3%
Total	9	53	158	25	10	29	284
	.9%	5.1%	15.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.8%	27.3%

Annex 1.5: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Khulna City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	8	15	20	8	2	3	56
	10.5%	19.7%	26.3%	10.5%	2.6%	3.9%	73.7%
Female	1	8	8	1	1	1	20
	1.3%	10.5%	10.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	26.3%
Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	2	8	10	7	2	2	31
	2.6%	10.5%	13.2%	9.2%	2.6%	2.6%	40.8%
Married	7	15	18	2	1	2	45
	9.2%	19.7%	23.7%	2.6%	1.3%	2.6%	59.2%
Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education			1 1.3%	1 1.3%		1 1.3%	3 3.9%
Under SSC	5 6.6%	9 11.8%	5 6.6%	2 2.6%	1 1.3%		22 28.9%
SSC/Equivalent	2 2.6%	2 2.6%	4 5.3%		1 1.3%		9 11.8%
HSC/Equivalent	1 1.3%	7 9.2%	6 7.9%	2 2.6%	1 1.3%	2 2.6%	19 25.0%
Honors /Equivalent	1 1.3%	3 3.9%	8 10.5%	1 1.3%			13 17.1%
Masters /Equivalent		1 1.3%	3 3.9%	3 3.9%			7 9.2%
Religious Education		1 1.3%	1 1.3%			1 1.3%	3 3.9%
Total	9 11.8%	23 30.3%	28 36.8%	9 11.8%	3 3.9%	4 5.3%	76 100.0 %

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	9 11.8%	19 25.0%	23 30.3%	7 9.2%	3 3.9%	3 3.9%	64 84.2%
Hindu		3 3.9%	5 6.6%	2 2.6%		1 1.3%	11 14.5%
Christian		1 1.3%					1 1.3%

Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder	1	2	2				5
	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%				6.6%
Service Holder	3	7	8	2			20
	3.9%	9.2%	10.5%	2.6%			26.3%
Business	2	4	5	2	2	2	17
	2.6%	5.3%	6.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	22.4%
Student	1	4	7	3	1	1	17
	1.3%	5.3%	9.2%	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	22.4%
Hawker	1	1					2
	1.3%	1.3%					2.6%
Day labor			2				2
			2.6%				2.6%
Car Driver			1				1
			1.3%				1.3%
Auto Rickshaw Driver		1		1			2
		1.3%		1.3%			2.6%
Unemployed		1	1	1			3
		1.3%	1.3%	1.3%			3.9%
Aged	1						1
	1.3%						1.3%
Religious Leader		2	1			1	4
		2.6%	1.3%			1.3%	5.3%
Nurse		1					1
		1.3%					1.3%
Cricket Player			1				1
			1.3%				1.3%
Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	2	6	4	1		1	14
	2.6%	7.9%	5.3%	1.3%		1.3%	18.4%
No	7	17	24	8	3	3	62
	9.2%	22.4%	31.6%	10.5%	3.9%	3.9%	81.6%
Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20		4	3	1			8
		5.3%	3.9%	1.3%			10.5%
21-30	5	4	9	4	3	1	26
	6.6%	5.3%	11.8%	5.3%	3.9%	1.3%	34.2%
31-40	2	8	6	3		2	21
	2.6%	10.5%	7.9%	3.9%		2.6%	27.6%
41-50	1	4	7				12
	1.3%	5.3%	9.2%				15.8%
51-60		3	2			1	6
		3.9%	2.6%			1.3%	7.9%
60 and above	1		1	1			3
	1.3%		1.3%	1.3%			3.9%
Total	9	23	28	9	3	4	76

	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below	2	4	3	1		1	11
	2.6%	5.3%	3.9%	1.3%		1.3%	14.5%
5001 to 10000	4	3	9	1	2		19
	5.3%	3.9%	11.8%	1.3%	2.6%		25.0%
10001 to 15000	3	5	5	1			14
	3.9%	6.6%	6.6%	1.3%			18.4%
15001 to 20000		6	1	1	1	1	10
		7.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	13.2%
20001 to 25000				1			1
				1.3%			1.3%
25001 to 30000		1	2	2		1	6
		1.3%	2.6%	2.6%		1.3%	7.9%
30001 to 35000		1	3	1		1	6
		1.3%	3.9%	1.3%		1.3%	7.9%
35001 to 40000		3	5	1			9
		3.9%	6.6%	1.3%			11.8%
40001 and above	9	23	28	9	3	4	76
	11.8%	30.3%	36.8%	11.8%	3.9%	5.3%	100.0%
Total	2	4	3	1		1	11
	2.6%	5.3%	3.9%	1.3%		1.3%	14.5%

Annex 1.6: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Mymensingh City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
Male	2 4.4%	14 31.1%	7 15.6%	23 51.1%
Female	3 6.7%	15 33.3%	4 8.9%	22 48.9%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Unmarried	2 4.4%	14 31.1%	7 15.6%	23 51.1%	2 4.4%
Married	3 6.7%	15 33.3%	4 8.9%	22 48.9%	3 6.7%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%	5 11.1%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
Under SSC	1	8	4	13

	2.2%	17.8%	8.9%	28.9%
SSC/Equivalent	2 4.4%	6 13.3%	2 4.4%	10 22.2%
HSC/Equivalent	1 2.2%	6 13.3%	2 4.4%	9 20.0%
Honors /Equivalent	0 0.0%	6 13.3%	3 6.7%	9 20.0%
Masters /Equivalent	1 2.2%	3 6.7%	0 0.0%	4 8.9%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
Islam	5 11.1%	26 57.8%	11 24.4%	42 93.3%
Hindu	0 0.0%	3 6.7%	0 0.0%	3 6.7%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
Housewife/Householder	1 2.2%	8 17.8%	2 4.4%	11 24.4%
Service Holder		12 26.7%		12 26.7%
Business	2 4.4%	6 13.3%	6 13.3%	14 31.1%
Student		2 4.4%	2 4.4%	4 8.9%
Housemaid			1 2.2%	1 2.2%
Unemployed	1	1		2

	2.2%	2.2%		4.4%
Chef	1 2.2%			1 2.2%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
Yes	1 2.2%	5 11.1%	2 4.4%	 17.8%
No	4 8.9%	24 53.3%	9 20.0%	37 82.2%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
18-20		1 2.2%	2 4.4%	3 6.7%
21-30	1 2.2%	10 22.2%	4 8.9%	15 33.3%
31-40	3 6.7%	14 31.1%	2 4.4%	19 42.2%
41-50	1 2.2%	3 6.7%	2 4.4%	6 13.3%
51-60		1 2.2%	1 2.2%	2 4.4%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income (TK)	Overall confidence level of the city on the police			Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	
5001 to 10000		1 2.2%		1 2.2%
10001 to 15000	1 2.2%	6 13.3%	3 6.7%	10 22.2%
15001 to 20000	2 4.4%	14 31.1%	4 8.9%	20 44.4%
20001 to 25000	2 4.4%	7 15.6%	3 6.7%	12 26.7%
25001 to 30000		1 2.2%	1 2.2%	2 4.4%
Total	5 11.1%	29 64.4%	11 24.4%	45 100.0%

Annex 1.7: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Rajshahi City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	10 19.2%	11 21.2%	11 21.2%	1 1.9%	1 1.9%	34 65.4%
Female	8 15.4%	5 9.6%	4 7.7%	1 1.9%		18 34.6%
Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	5 9.6%	3 5.8%	4 7.7%			12 23.1%
Married	13 25.0%	12 23.1%	11 21.2%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	39 75.0%
Widow		1 1.9%				1 1.9%
Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education	3 5.8%	2 3.8%	3 5.8%		1 1.9%	9 17.3%
Under SSC	5 9.6%	4 7.7%	6 11.5%	1 1.9%		16 30.8%
SSC/Equivalent	2 3.8%	5 9.6%	2 3.8%			9 17.3%
HSC/Equivalent	3 5.8%	2 3.8%		1 1.9%		6 11.5%
Honors /Equivalent	3 5.8%	1 1.9%	4 7.7%			8 15.4%
Masters /Equivalent	2 3.8%	2 3.8%				4 7.7%
Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	17	15	12	2	1	47
	32.7%	28.8%	23.1%	3.8%	1.9%	90.4%
Hindu	1	1	3			5
	1.9%	1.9%	5.8%			9.6%
Total	18	16	15	2	1	52
	34.6%	30.8%	28.8%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder	3	3	3			9
	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%			17.3%
Service Holder	5	3	1			9
	9.6%	5.8%	1.9%			17.3%
Business	5	4	6	1		16
	9.6%	7.7%	11.5%	1.9%		30.8%
Student	4	3	2			9
	7.7%	5.8%	3.8%			17.3%
Day labor					1	1
					1.9%	1.9%
Rickshaw puller			1			1
			1.9%			1.9%
3 Wheel Van Puller	1	1				2
	1.9%	1.9%				3.8%
Auto Rickshaw Driver				1		1
				1.9%		1.9%
Tailor		1	1			2
		1.9%	1.9%			3.8%
Aged			1			1
			1.9%			1.9%

Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes	8 15.4%	2 3.8%	3 5.8%	1 1.9%		14 26.9%
No	10 19.2%	14 26.9%	12 23.1%	1 1.9%	1 1.9%	38 73.1%
Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0 %

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
21-30	7 13.5%	6 11.5%	6 11.5%	1 1.9%		20 38.5%
31-40	8 15.4%	7 13.5%	6 11.5%	1 1.9%		22 42.3%
41-50	3 5.8%	3 5.8%	2 3.8%			8 15.4%
51-60			1 1.9%		1 1.9%	2 3.8%
Total	18 34.6%	16 30.8%	15 28.8%	2 3.8%	1 1.9%	52 100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police					Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below			1			1
			1.9%			1.9%
5001 to 10000	4	4	2	1	1	12
	7.7%	7.7%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	23.1%
10001 to 15000	4	4	5	1		14
	7.7%	7.7%	9.6%	1.9%		26.9%
15001 to 20000	3	2	4			9
	5.8%	3.8%	7.7%			17.3%
20001 to 25000	2		2			4
	3.8%		3.8%			7.7%
25001 to 30000	2	3				5
	3.8%	5.8%				9.6%
30001 to 35000	1	2	1			4
	1.9%	3.8%	1.9%			7.7%
35001 to 40000	1					1
	1.9%					1.9%
40001 and above	1	1				2
	1.9%	1.9%				3.8%
Total	18	16	15	2	1	52
	34.6%	30.8%	28.8%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%

Annex 1.8: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Rangpur City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Male	3 8.6%	9 25.7%	11 31.4%	5 14.3%	28 80.0%	3 8.6%	9 25.7%
Female		1 2.9%	4 11.4%	2 5.7%	7 20.0%		1 2.9%
Total	3 8.6%	10 28.6%	15 42.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0%	3 8.6%	10 28.6%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Unmarried	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	7 20.0%	1 2.9%	10 28.6%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%
Married	2 5.7%	8 22.9%	7 20.0%	6 17.1%	23 65.7%	2 5.7%	8 22.9%
Husband Abandoned			1 2.9%		1 2.9%		

Widow		1 2.9%			1 2.9%		1 2.9%
Total	3 8.6%	10 28.6%	15 42.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0%	3 8.6%	10 28.6%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
No Education		3 8.6%		2 5.7%	5 14.3%		3 8.6%
Under SSC	3 8.6%	2 5.7%	6 17.1%	3 8.6%	14 40.0%	3 8.6%	2 5.7%
SSC/Equivalent		1 2.9%	2 5.7%		3 8.6%		1 2.9%
HSC/Equivalent		1 2.9%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	3 8.6%		1 2.9%
Honors /Equivalent		2 5.7%	6 17.1%	1 2.9%	9 25.7%		2 5.7%
Masters /Equivalent		1 2.9%			1 2.9%		1 2.9%
Total	3 8.6%	10 28.6%	15 42.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0%	3 8.6%	10 28.6%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Islam	2 5.7%	9 25.7%	12 34.3%	5 14.3%	28 80.0%	2 5.7%	9 25.7%
Hindu	1	1	3	2	7	1	1

	2.9%	2.9%	8.6%	5.7%	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Total	3	10	15	7	35	3	10
	8.6%	28.6%	42.9%	20.0%	100.0%	8.6%	28.6%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Housewife/Householder		1	2	2	5		1
		2.9%	5.7%	5.7%	14.3%		2.9%
Service Holder		2	1		3		2
		5.7%	2.9%		8.6%		5.7%
Business	1	5	4	4	14	1	5
	2.9%	14.3%	11.4%	11.4%	40.0%	2.9%	14.3%
Student			6		6		
			17.1%		17.1%		
Day labor			1		1		
			2.9%		2.9%		
Car Driver	1				1	1	
	2.9%				2.9%	2.9%	
Rickshaw puller		1			1		1
		2.9%			2.9%		2.9%
Auto Rickshaw Driver			1		1		
			2.9%		2.9%		
Tailor	1				1	1	
	2.9%				2.9%	2.9%	
Unemployed		1			1		1
		2.9%			2.9%		2.9%
Total	3	10	15	7	35	3	10
	8.6%	28.6%	42.9%	20.0%	100.0%	8.6%	28.6%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
Yes		1	4	1	6		1
		2.9%	11.4%	2.9%	17.1%		2.9%
No	3	9	11	6	29	3	9
	8.6%	25.7%	31.4%	17.1%	82.9%	8.6%	25.7 %
Total	3	10	15	7	35	3	10
	8.6%	28.6%	42.9%	20.0%	100.0%	8.6%	28.6 %

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
18-20			1		1		
			2.9%		2.9%		
21-30	2	2	8	1	13	2	2
	5.7 %	5.7%	22.9%	2.9%	37.1%	5.7 %	5.7%
31-40	0	7	3	3	13		7
	0.0 %	20.0%	8.6%	8.6%	37.1%		20.0%
41-50	0	1	2	3	6		1
	0.0 %	2.9%	5.7%	8.6%	17.1%		2.9%
51-60	1				1	1	
	2.9 %				2.9%	2.9 %	
60 and above			1		1		
			2.9%		2.9%		

Total	3 8.6 %	10 28.6%	15 42.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0 %	3 8.6 %	10 28.6%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police						Total
	Too much trust	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	Not at all	
5000 and below	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	4 11.4%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%
5001 to 10000	1 2.9%	7 20.0%	7 20.0%	3 8.6%	18 51.4%	1 2.9%	7 20.0%
10001 to 15000	1 2.9%	1 2.9%	2 5.7%	3 8.6%	7 20.0%	1 2.9%	1 2.9%
15001 to 20000		1 2.9%	3 8.6%		4 11.4%		1 2.9%
20001 to 25000			2 5.7%		2 5.7%		
Total	3 8.6%	10 28.6%	15 42.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0%	3 8.6%	10 28.6%

Annex 1.9: Cross tabulation of respondents' characteristics of Sylhet City Corporation with overall trust level on the police

Table 1: Cross tabulation of sex of the respondent of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Sex of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Male	8	15	6	1	30
	13.3%	25.0%	10.0%	1.7%	50.0%
Female	11	15	4		30
	18.3%	25.0%	6.7%		50.0%
Total	19	30	10	1	60
	31.7%	50.0%	16.7%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 2: Cross tabulation of marital status of the respondent of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Marital Status	Overall trust level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Unmarried	5	7	4	1	17
	8.3%	11.7%	6.7%	1.7%	28.3%
Married	14	23	6		43
	23.3%	38.3%	10.0%		71.7%
Total	19	30	10	1	60
	31.7%	50.0%	16.7%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 3: Cross tabulation of educational Status of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Educational Status	Overall confidence level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Under SSC	6 10.0%	11 18.3%	5 8.3%	1 1.7%	23 38.3%
SSC/Equivalent	6 10.0%	11 18.3%	2 3.3%		19 31.7%
HSC/Equivalent	5 8.3%	7 11.7%	2 3.3%		14 23.3%
Honors /Equivalent	2 3.3%	1 1.7%	1 1.7%		4 6.7%
Masters /Equivalent	19 31.7%	30 50.0%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	60 100.0%
Total	6 10.0%	11 18.3%	5 8.3%	1 1.7%	23 38.3%

Table 4: Cross tabulation of religion of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Religion of the respondent	Overall trust level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Islam	15 25.0%	30 50.0%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	56 93.3%
Hindu	4 6.7%				4 6.7%
Total	19 31.7%	30 50.0%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	60 100.0%

Table 5: Cross tabulation of main occupation of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Main occupation	Overall confidence level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Housewife/Householder	8 13.3%	9 15.0%	4 6.7%		21 35.0%
Service Holder	4 6.7%	4 6.7%	1 1.7%	1 1.7%	10 16.7%
Business	2 3.3%	9 15.0%	2 3.3%		13 21.7%
Student	4 6.7%	4 6.7%			8 13.3%
Day labor		1 1.7%	1 1.7%		2 3.3%
Car Driver			1 1.7%		1 1.7%
Rickshaw Puller	1 1.7%		1 1.7%		2 3.3%
Tailor		2 3.3%			2 3.3%
Labor		1 1.7%			1 1.7%
Total	19 31.7%	30 50.0%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	60 100.0%

Table 6: Cross tabulation of having family a member, who is in police force of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level of the city on the police

Having family a member, who is in police force	Overall trust level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
Yes	5 8.3%	4 6.7%			9 15.0%
No	14 23.3%	26 43.3%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	51 85.0%
Total	19 31.7%	30 50.0%	10 16.7%	1 1.7%	60 100.0%

Table 7: Cross tabulation of age category of the respondents of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and overall trust level on the police of the city

Age category of the respondents	Overall confidence level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
18-20		4			4
		6.7%			6.7%
21-30	10	8	7	1	26
	16.7%	13.3%	11.7%	1.7%	43.3%
31-40	5	13	2		20
	8.3%	21.7%	3.3%		33.3%
41-50	4	3	1		8
	6.7%	5.0%	1.7%		13.3%
51-60		2			2
		3.3%			3.3%
Total	19	30	10	1	60
	31.7%	50.0%	16.7%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 8: Cross tabulation of household monthly income of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation and Overall trust level on the police of the city

Household monthly income	Overall confidence level of the city on the police				Total
	More than average trust	Average trust	Less than average trust	Very low trust	
5001 to 10000	1		1	1	3
	1.7%		1.7%	1.7%	5.0%
10001 to 15000	6	15	4		25
	10.0%	25.0%	6.7%		41.7%
15001 to 20000	12	13	3		28
	20.0%	21.7%	5.0%		46.7%
20001 to 25000		2	2		4
		3.3%	3.3%		6.7%
Total	19	30	10	1	60
	31.7%	50.0%	16.7%	1.7%	100.0%

ANNEX-2: MEAN DISTRIBUTION OF OVERALL PUBLIC TRUST ON BANGLADESH POLICE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

Table 01: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Male	3.55	3.29	3.42	2.82	3.22	3.18	2.64	3.00	3.31
female	3.80	3.16	2.93	2.80	3.05	2.89	3.14	2.77	2.97
Third Gender			2.50		3.13				2.50
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	5.02	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 02: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Age of the Respondents

Age (Years)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
18-20	4.00	3.33	3.15	2.63	3.67		3.00	3.00	3.15
21-30	3.58	3.14	3.15	2.96	3.20	3.05	2.62	2.96	3.13
31-40	4.00	3.22	3.21	2.86	2.95	3.00	2.69	2.85	3.17
41-50	3.50	3.31	3.38	2.50	3.17	2.88	3.33	2.63	3.28
51-60	3.50	3.19	2.95	3.00	3.50	5.00	1.00	3.00	3.08
60 and above	2.33	3.83	2.71	2.67			3.00		3.09
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 03: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Education of the Respondents

Education	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
No Education	4.00	3.32	2.79	4.33		3.33	2.80		3.01
Under SSC	3.50	3.20	3.10	2.32	3.23	3.19	2.64	3.04	3.09
SSC/Equivalent	4.14	3.27	3.34	2.56	3.00	3.00	2.67	2.79	3.24
HSC/Equivalent	3.86	3.15	3.27	3.05	3.11	2.83	3.00	2.79	3.21
Honors /Equivalent	2.60	3.11	3.58	2.69	3.33	3.13	2.89	2.75	3.34
Masters /Equivalent	3.75	5.00	3.57	3.29	2.75	2.50	2.00		3.47
Religious Education				3.67					3.67
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 04: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Religion of the Respondents

Religion	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Islam	3.74	3.27	3.18	2.77	3.14	3.04	2.71	2.95	3.17
Hindu	2.50	3.07	3.21	3.18	3.00	3.40	2.86	2.00	3.05
Christian				2.00					2.00
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 05: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Housewife/Householder	3.25	2.88	5.66	2.20	3.09	3.00	3.20	2.81	2.91
Service Holder	3.29	3.33	4.92	2.45	3.00	2.56	2.33	2.90	3.20
Business	4.20	3.44	4.69	3.24	3.29	3.19	2.79	3.00	3.35
Student	3.83	3.33	5.26	3.12	3.50	2.78	3.00	2.50	3.23
Hawker		3.33	5.00	1.50					3.38
Farmer	6.00						3.00		4.50
Day labor	3.50	2.87	5.87	3.00		6.00	1.00	3.50	3.03
Garments Labor		2.50	5.50						3.08
Car Driver	2.00	3.29	4.50	3.00		3.50	4.00	4.00	3.47
Rickshaw puller	5.00	2.75	4.75			4.00	2.00	3.00	3.36
3 Wheel Van Puller		4.00	4.00						3.40
Auto Rickshaw Driver	3.67	5.00	2.00	3.00		2.50	3.00		3.47
Tailor		2.60	5.80			5.00	1.00	3.00	2.91
Handi Crafter			2.00						2.00
Labor			3.00					3.00	3.00
Housemaid		3.25	2.92		4.00				3.00
Unemployed	2.00	3.40	3.16	3.00	2.50		2.00		3.06
Aged	2.00	5.00	2.50	1.00		3.50			2.86
Religious Leader	6.00			3.25					3.00
Teacher			3.40						3.40
Cobbler	3.00								3.00
Nurse				2.00					2.00
Cricket Player				3.00					3.00
Chef					2.00				2.00
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

Table 06: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Monthly Household Income of the Respondents

Monthly Household Income (TK)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
5000 and below		3.33	3.00			4.00	2.50		3.15
5001 to 10000	4.33	3.21	2.85	2.64	3.00	3.25	2.67	3.67	3.09
10001 to 15000	3.29	3.17	3.03	2.68	3.20	3.21	3.00	2.92	3.05
15001 to 20000	3.40	3.45	3.12	2.29	3.10	3.11	2.75	2.68	3.08
20001 to 25000	3.67	3.29	3.32	3.00	3.08	3.00	3.00		3.29
25001 to 30000	3.78	3.56	3.14	4.00	3.50	2.60			3.19
30001 to 35000	3.00	3.00	3.63	3.67		3.00			3.55
35001 to 40000	5.00	3.00	3.33	3.50		2.00			3.34
40001 and above	2.50	4.00	3.41	2.78		2.50			3.34
Total	3.62	3.25	3.18	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	3.50	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

Table 07: Mean Values on Overall Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police According to Monthly Household Expenditure of the Respondents

Monthly HH Expenditure (TK)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
5000 and below	4.00	3.09	3.41	1.50		4.20	2.73		3.09
5001 to 10000	3.50	3.22	2.92	2.58	3.00	3.15	2.72	3.40	3.05
10001 to 15000	3.60	3.27	3.06	2.83	3.20	2.77	3.00	2.89	3.09
15001 to 20000	4.00	3.35	3.20	3.07	3.09	2.40		2.67	3.17
20001 to 25000	3.33	3.50	3.44	3.25	3.10	3.00		3.67	3.41
25001 to 30000	4.50	3.00	3.40	5.00	4.00	3.00			3.45
30001 to 35000	3.00	3.50	3.49	2.33					3.40
35001 and above	2.00			3.00					3.35
Total	3.62	3.25	3.38	2.82	3.13	3.08	2.74	2.88	3.16

*The lower the mean scores the higher the trust on police

ANNEX-3: MEAN DISTRIBUTION OF RATING ON POLICE PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

Table 01: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Male	4.83	5.44	4.75	5.91	5.04	5.06	5.43	5.37	5.03
female	4.90	5.72	5.59	6.45	5.00	5.56	4.57	5.87	5.60
Third Gender			4.50						4.50
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

Table 02: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Age of the Respondents

Age (Years)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
18-20	4.33	5.67	5.32	6.63	4.00		5.00	5.75	5.38
21-30	4.92	5.63	5.28	6.27	5.00	5.50	5.46	5.42	5.35
31-40	4.18	5.64	5.09	5.90	5.32	5.36	5.15	5.75	5.27
41-50	5.00	5.37	4.59	5.83	4.83	4.75	4.67	6.00	4.94
51-60	5.50	5.56	5.58	5.67	4.50	3.00	8.00	5.00	5.53
60 and above	6.33	4.75	5.79	5.33			5.00		5.39
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

Table 03: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Education of the Respondents

Education	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
No Education	3.00	5.28	5.68	3.67		4.33	5.20		5.45
Under SSC	4.86	5.68	5.30	6.77	4.69	5.19	5.50	5.52	5.41
SSC/Equivalent	4.57	5.35	4.84	7.22	5.40	5.22	5.00	5.53	5.11
HSC/Equivalent	4.29	6.05	5.13	5.95	5.11	5.83	4.67	6.00	5.31
Honors /Equivalent	7.00	6.00	4.60	5.62	4.67	5.50	4.89	5.25	4.95
Masters /Equivalent	4.50	1.00	4.57	5.43	5.75	6.00	8.00		4.75
Religious Education				3.67					3.67
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

Table 04: **Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Religion of the Respondents**

Religion	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Islam	4.60	5.43	5.17	6.16	4.95	5.19	5.32	5.54	5.25
Hindu	7.00	6.37	4.92	5.18	6.00	5.60	5.00	6.75	5.68
Christian				9.00					9.00
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

Table 05: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
Housewife/Householder	5.75	5.83	5.66	7.60	4.91	5.44	4.20	5.90	5.68
Service Holder	6.00	5.91	4.92	6.55	5.33	6.33	6.00	5.00	5.23
Business	3.90	5.75	4.69	5.59	4.86	4.63	5.29	5.38	4.99
Student	4.33	5.00	5.26	5.41	4.25	5.78	4.67	6.38	5.28
Hawker		3.88	5.00	7.00					5.08
Farmer	2.00						5.00		3.50
Day labor	4.50	6.43	5.87	6.50		2.00	8.00	5.00	5.83
Garments Labor		5.60	5.50						5.58
Car Driver	7.00	3.83	4.50	1.00		4.50	4.00	5.00	4.22
Rickshaw puller	1.00	4.44	4.75			4.00	5.00	5.50	4.44
3 Wheel Van Puller		5.13	4.00						4.90
Auto Rickshaw Driver	4.33	5.10	2.00	7.50		6.50	5.00		5.21
Tailor		5.50	5.80			3.00	8.00	5.00	5.55
Labor			6.00					6.00	6.00
Housemaid		4.50	5.00		3.00				4.86
Unemployed	7.00	5.20	5.32	5.67	6.50		8.00		5.55
Aged	7.00	2.00	6.00	5.00		4.50			5.00
Religious Leader	6.00			4.50					4.80
Teacher			5.40						5.40
Cobbler	7.00								7.00
Nurse				9.00					9.00
Cricket Player				6.00					6.00
Chef					7.00				7.00
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

Table 06: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Monthly Household Income of the Respondents

Monthly Household Income (TK)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
5000 and below		5.50	5.33			3.00	6.00		5.45
5001 to 10000	3.17	5.49	5.68	6.64	5.00	5.00	5.28	4.33	5.48
10001 to 15000	5.71	5.82	5.38	6.74	5.20	5.14	5.14	5.72	5.56
15001 to 20000	5.60	5.15	5.17	6.14	5.05	4.89	4.50	5.82	5.24
20001 to 25000	4.67	5.43	5.08	5.50	4.92	5.00	5.50		5.09
25001 to 30000	4.33	4.78	5.06	4.00	4.50	6.20			5.02
30001 to 35000	5.67	6.00	4.73	4.67		6.00			4.86
35001 to 40000	4.00	6.00	5.12	4.50		7.00			5.09
40001 and above	7.00	4.00	4.86	6.56		5.50			5.03
Total	4.85	5.52	5.16	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	4.50	5.28

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

Table 07: Mean Values of Rating on Police Performance According to Monthly Household Expenditure of the Respondents

Monthly Household Expenditure (TK)	Barisal CC	Chittagong CC	Dhaka CC	Khulna CC	Mymensingh CC	Rajshahi CC	Rangpur CC	Sylhet CC	Total Respondents
5000 and below	4.00	6.09	4.12	9.25		3.80	5.33		5.23
5001 to 10000	4.86	5.54	5.39	5.96	5.00	5.04	5.17	4.40	5.42
10001 to 15000	5.30	5.49	5.23	6.17	5.20	5.62	5.5	5.71	5.35
15001 to 20000	4.43	5.61	5.21	5.67	5.00	6.60		5.92	5.30
20001 to 25000	4.67	5.00	4.81	5.75	5.10	6.00		4.33	4.89
25001 to 30000	2.50	5.00	4.95	2.00	3.00	5.00			4.81
30001 to 35000	7.00	4.00	5.27	7.33					5.44
35001 and above	7.00			6.00					5.23
Total	4.85	5.52	5.22	6.05	5.02	5.23	5.26	5.62	5.28

*The higher the mean scores the higher the Police Performance

ANNEX-4: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Public Trust On Bangladesh Police

Division.....

District.....

Municipality/City Corporation.....

Ward No.....

Respondent's Name.....

Mobile No.....

Interviewer Visits

	First Visit	**Final Visit**
Date Interviewer's Name Interviewer's Code Result*	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____
Result Codes 01 Complete 02 Refused 03 Incomplete 04 Not at home 05 Other _____ Specify		☐☐ ☐☐

Supervisor	**Field Editor**	**Supervisor Field Editor**	**Office Editor**
Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____

Informed Consent

Assalamu Alaikum/ Greetings,
I am ..... Two respected teachers from University Of Dhaka, Md. Khalid Hasan and Syed Mahfujul Haque Marjan are coducting a research on "Public Trust On Bangladesh Police". I am one of the data collectors under the research.
If you agree, I will start talking to you. I also want to ensure you about the privacy of your information. I hope that you will take part in this survey. Your opinion is very important for the research.
Do you want to know further information about the research? May I start the interview?

Agreed to participate 1→ Start interviewing
Disagreed to participate 2→ Close the interview by giving thanks

Participant's Signature: …...

Beginning time of the interview: …...

Section-1: Personal Information

NO.	Question	Answer	Code	Skip
101	Sex of the respondent	Male Female Third Gender	1 2 3	
102	Age of the respondents	.....year		
103	Marrital Status	Single Married Separated Husband abandoned Divorced Widow/ widower	1 2 3 4 5 6	→ 105
104	Number of children (If married)	……..Person		
105	Academic Qualification	No education Under SSC SSC/Equivalent HSC/Equivalent Honors/Equivalent Maters/Equivalent	1 2 3 4 5 6	
106	Religion	IslamHindu Buddhist Christian Others (Please specify)	1 2 3 88	
107	Primary occupation	Housewife/Householder Service Holder Business Student Hawker Farmer Farming Labor Day labor Garments Worker Car Driver Rickshaw puller 3 Wheel Van Puller Auto Rickshaw Driver Fisherman Boatman Tailor Handi craft Labor Housemaid Unemployed	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	

		Aged Imam of Mosque Others (Please specify)	21 22 88	
108	Personal monthly expenditure (at present)	……Taka		
109	Household monthly expenditure (at present)	……Taka		
110	Personal monthly income (at present)	……Taka		
111	Household monthly income (at present)	……Taka		
112	Is or was there anyone in your family a member of the police?	Yes No	1 2	
113	To which type of family do you belong from childhood?	Single Family Joint Family	1 2	

Section-2 Area Based Law & Order Situation

NO.	Question	Answer	Code	Skip
201	How many days have you been living in this neighbour for?	.....Month		
202	Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?	Yes No	1 2	→ 205
203	If yes, for how many times?	..... times		
204	If yes, where have you been victim of crime? (Multiple answers applicable)	At home On road At office In market Entertainment centre In Park Others (Please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 88	
205	Has anyone of your family members ever been a victim to a crime for the last 2 years (24 months)?	Yes No	1 2	→ 301
206	If yes, how many times?	..... times		
207	If yes, where have they been victim of crime? (Multiple answers applicable)	At home On road At office In market Entertainment centre In Park Others (Please specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 88	

Section 3: Level of Satisfaction on Policing After Being Victimized

NO.	Question	Answer	Code	Skip
301	Did you complain to police station after the occurrence of crime?	Yes No	1 2	 → 501
302	Did the police take your complaint seriously?	Yes No	1 2	
303	Did the police inform you after the investigation?	Yes No	1 2	
304	How much you are satisfied with the service received from the police station?	Too much More than average Average Less than average Very low Not at all	1 2 3 4 5 6	

SECTION-4: Level of Public Trust on Police Performance

NO.	Question	Answer	Code
401	How much do you trust the police to protect the public interest?	Too much More than average Average Less than average Very low Not at all	1 2 3 4 5 6
402	To protect the life and property of people, how much trust do you have police?	Too much More than average Average Less than average Very low Not at all	1 2 3 4 5 6
403	Do Bangladesh police confess honestly for their activities?	Always Most often Often Sometimes Very rarely Never	1 2 3 4 5 6
404	For any kind of need, do the police treat people with respect?	Always Most often Often Sometimes Very rarely Never	1 2 3 4 5 6
405	Do the police work by taking into consideration the	Always Most often Often Sometimes Very rarely	1 2 3 4 5

	needs of the local people?	Never	6
406	Are the police aware of the crimes those happen in your locality?	Too much More than average Average Less than average Very low Not at all	1 2 3 4 5 6
407	If they are informed, do they take appropriate steps to repress the crimes?	Always Most often Often Sometimes Very rarely Never	1 2 3 4 5 6
408	How much influenced is the work of the police by politics?	Always Most often Often Sometimes Very rarely Never 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
409	When a police comes towards you, how do you react then?	I feel very couragous I feel a little couragous Do not feel anything in particular I feel a bit nervous I become afraid I become very afraid	1 2 3 4 5 6
410	What is the overall Trust level on the police of the city?	Too much More than average Average Less than average Very low Not at all	1 2 3 4 5 6
411	If you are requested to rate the police of the city, what rating will you give them?	……/**10**	
412	What problems do the police of your area are facing mostly you think? (Multiple answers applicable)	Inadequate budget for the police Inadequate manpower and infrastructures Police are not concern about developing the Law and order situation Negative prevelance of politicians General people have no trust in police Inadequate training for the police Corruption of the police Inadequate vacation time of police Tendency of taking bribe during recruiting process Don't know Others (Please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 88
413	For information about security in your area,	Radio Television Newspaper	1 2 3

	in which source you rely on? (Multiple answers applicable)	Friends/Family Members Public Representatives Police Don't Know Others (Please specify	4 5 6 7 88
414	In your opinion, for which activities public get trust on the police? (Multiple answers applicable)	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism mission Ensuring security in different locality Introducing Community police system Role of police in preventing narcotics activities Preventing Theft, robbery, hijacking and riot Bd police online service Police is in charge of electoral duty Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry and Eve teasing Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission Increased capacity of police services as a result of the increasing manpower and scope of police Successful services through model police stations Role of traffic police in reducing traffic jam Role of police in Special forces Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID) Ability of the police in preventing disaster Others (Please specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 88
415	In your opinion, for what activities, people may lose trust on the police? (Multiple answers applicable)	Inability to investigate and delay Belated Response Lack of adequate police force Lack of sincerity in response The apathy and the negative attitude towards the public by means of help Tendency of taking bribe Inefficiency of technology Nepotism Lack of accountability and responsibility The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police Misuse of power Negative attitude towards the police Misuse of police in political interest Lack of modern technology Involvement in drug and smuggling Extrajudicial torture and killings without trial Violating law by police themselves infront of public Negative presentation of police in media Misconception about police among the public Providing services considering the social and economic conditions Faulty and the backdated procedures Harassment of public through false cases Others (Please specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 88

416	In your opinion, what steps should be taken by police to make them trustworthy to general people? (Multiple answers applicable)	Emergency response capacity should be increased	1
		Ensuring police administration free from political influence	2
		Develop the relation between police and mass media	3
		Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	4
		Increase the manpower of police force and other facilities	5
		Increase proper training and proper use of technology	6
		Ensuring the security and presence of police in time	7
		Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	8
		Increase the transparency of the police administration	9
		The police should refrain from bribery and corruption	10
		Ensuring the proper application of laws	11
		Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	12
		Avoiding nepotism	13
		Ensure good governance in police administration	14
		Giving priority to mental skills paralleled with physical skills in recruitment process	15
		Staying resilient against the harassment of corrupt police	16
		Police should be given freedom of performing their all legal duties	17
		Others (Please specify)	88

The End

ANNEX-5: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (BANGLA)

বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা বিষয়ক গবেষণা

বিভাগ.....

জেলা.....

পৌরসভা/সিটি কর্পোরেশন.....

ওয়ার্ড নং.....

উত্তরদাতার নাম.....

মোবাইল নাম্বার.....

আসসালামু আলাইকুম/আদাব,
আমার নাম.....। ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের দুই জন শিক্ষক জনাব খালিদ হাসান ও জনাব সৈয়দ মাহফুজুল হক মারজান "**বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা**" বিষয়ক গবেষণা কাজ পরিচালনা করছেন। আমি এই গবেষণা কাজের একজন তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী।

আপনি যদি অনুমতি দেন আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাই। আপনাকে আশ্বস্ত করতে চাই, আপনার মতামত সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে। আমি আশা করব, আপনি এই জরিপে অংশ নেবেন। কারণ আপনার মতামত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।
আপনি কি আমাদের জরিপ সম্পর্কে আর কিছু জানতে চান? আমি কি এখন সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করতে পারি?
উত্তর দিতে রাজী হয়েছেন ১→সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ শুরু করুন
উত্তর দিতে রাজী হয়নি ২→ ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে শেষ করুন

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর: .....
সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার সময়: .....

সেকশন ১-উত্তরদাতার ব্যক্তিগত বৈশিষ্ট্য

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড	এড়িয়ে যান
১০১	উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ	পুরুষ.....১ নারী.....২ তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ.....৩	
১০২	বর্তমানে আপনার বয়স কত ?	.....বছর	
১০৩	আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কী?	অবিবাহিত.....১ বিবাহিত.....২ বিচ্ছিন্ন.....৩ স্বামী পরিত্যাক্তা.....৪ তালাকপ্রাপ্ত.....৫ বিধবা/বিপত্নী.....৬	⟶১০৫
১০৪	আপনি যদি বিবাহিত হয়ে	.....জন	

	থাকেন তাহলে সন্তান সংখ্যা কত?		
১০৫	আপনি কোন ক্লাস পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করেছেন	পড়াশোনা করিনি.....১ এসএসসির কম.....২ এসএসসি/সমমানের.....৩ এইচএসসি//সমমানের.....৪ স্নাতক/সমমানের.....৫ স্নাতকোত্তর/সমমানের.....৬	
১০৬	আপনার ধর্ম কী?	ইসলাম.....১ হিন্দু.....২ বৌদ্ধ.....৩ খ্রিষ্টান.....৪ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮	
১০৭	বর্তমানে আপনার প্রধান পেশা কী?	গৃহিণী.....১ চাকুরি.....২ ব্যবসা.....৩ ছাত্র.....৪ হকার.....৫ কৃষক.....৬ খামার শ্রমিক.....৭ দিন মজুর.....৮ পোশাক শ্রমিক.....৯ গাড়ি চালক.....১০ রিকশা চালক.....১১ ভ্যান চালক.....১২ অটো রিক্সা চালক.....১৩ জেলে.....১৪ নৌকার মাঝি.....১৫ দর্জি.....১৬ কুটির শিল্প/হস্ত শিল্প.....১৭ শ্রমিক.....১৮ গৃহপরিচারিকা.....১৯ প্রবাসী.....২০ বেকার.....২১ বৃদ্ধ.....২২ মসজিদের ইমাম.....২৩ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮	
১০৮	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার খরচ কত ?	.....টাকা	
১০৯	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার পরিবারের খরচ কত ?	..... টাকা	
১১০	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার আয় কত ?	..... টাকা	
১১১	বর্তমানে আপনার পরিবারের মাসিক আয় কত?	.... টাকা	

১১২	আপনার পরিবারে কেও পুলিশ সদস্যা ছিল কিংবা আছে কিনা?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	
১১৩	আপনি কোন পরিবারে বড় হয়েছেন?	একক পরিবার.....১ যৌথ পরিবার.....২	

সেকশন ২-এলাকাভিত্তিক আইনশৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড	এড়িয়ে যান
২০১	আপনি এই এলাকায় কত দিন ধরে বসবাস করছেন?	.....মাস ..... বছর	
২০২	আপনি গত ২ বছরের (২৪ মাস) মধ্যে একবারও কি কোন অপরাধের শিকার হয়েছেন?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	→ ২০৫
২০৩	অপরাধের শিকার হলে, কতবার হয়েছেন?	..... বার	
২০৪	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোথায় কোথায় অপরাধের শিকার হয়েছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)	বাড়িতে.....১ রাস্তায়.....২ অফিসে .....৩ বাজারে .....৪ বিনোদন কেন্দ্র/স্থানে.....৫ পার্কে.....৬ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮	
২০৫	গত ২ বছরের (২৪ মাস) মধ্যে আপনার পরিবারের কেউ কি একবারও কোন অপরাধের শিকার হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	→ ৪০১
২০৬	অপরাধের শিকার হলে, কতবার হয়েছে?	..... বার	
২০৭	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোথায় কোথায় অপরাধের শিকার কোথায় হয়েছে? (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)	বাড়িতে.....১ রাস্তায়.....২ অফিসে .....৩ বাজারে .....৪ বিনোদন কেন্দ্র/স্থানে.....৫ পার্কে.....৬ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮	

সেকশন ৩-অপরাধের ভিক্টিম হওয়ার পর পুলিশের ভূমিকা

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড	এড়িয়ে যান
৩০১	অপরাধ সংঘটিত হওয়ার পর আপনি কি থানায় অভিযোগ করেছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	→ ৪০১

৩০২	পুলিশ কি আপনার অভিযোগটি গুরুত্বের সাথে নিয়েছিল ?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	
৩০৩	তদন্তের পরে পুলিশ আপনাকে ঘটনা সম্পর্কে অবগত করেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	
৩০৪	থানা থেকে পাওয়া সেবায় আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	খুব বেশি.....১ গড়পড়তার চেয়ে একটুবেশি.....২ গড়পড়তা.....৩ গড়পড়তার নিচে.....৪ খুবই কম .....৫ একদমই না.....৬	

সেকশন ৪-পুলিশের উপর জনগণের আস্থা

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড
৪০১	জনগণের স্বার্থ রক্ষায় আপনি পুলিশকে কতটা বিশ্বাস করেন?	খুব বেশি.....১ গড়পড়তার চেয়ে একটু বেশি.....২ গড়পড়তা.....৩ গড়পড়তার নিচে.....৪ খুবই কম .....৫ একদমই না.....৬
৪০২	জানমালের পর্যাপ্ত নিরাপত্তা রক্ষায় বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের উপর আপনি কতটুকু আস্থা রাখেন?	খুব বেশি.....১ গড়পড়তার চেয়ে একটু বেশি.....২ গড়পড়তা.....৩ গড়পড়তার নিচে.....৪ খুবই কম .....৫ একদমই না.....৬
৪০৩	নিজেদের কাজের জন্য বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ কি তাদের সৎ স্বীকারোক্তি দিয়ে থাকে?	সর্বদাই.....১ প্রায়ই.....২ কখনো কখনো.....৩ কম.....৪ খুব কম.....৫ কখনই না ৬
৪০৪	যে কোন প্রয়োজনে পুলিশ জনগণের সাথে সম্মানজনক আচরণ করে কি?	সর্বদাই.....১ প্রায়ই.....২ কখনো কখনো.....৩ কম.....৪ খুব কম.....৫ কখনই না ৬
৪০৫	স্থানীয় জনগণের প্রয়োজনকে বিবেচনায় নিয়ে এখানকার পুলিশ কাজ করে কি?	সর্বদাই.....১ প্রায়ই.....২ কখনো কখনো.....৩ কম.....৪ খুব কম.....৫ কখনই না ৬

৪০৬	আপনার এলাকায় যে যে ধরণের অপরাধ সংঘটিত হয় তার সম্পর্কে পুলিশ অবগত কি?	খুব বেশি.....১ গড়পড়তার চেয়ে একটু বেশি.....২ গড়পড়তা.....৩ গড়পড়তার নিচে.....৪ খুবই কম .....৫ একদমই না.....৬
৪০৭	অবগত হয়ে থাকলে, ঐ সব অপরাধ দমনে পুলিশ যথাযথ উদ্যোগ নেয় কি?	সর্বদাই.....১ প্রায়ই.....২ কখনো কখনো.....৩ কম.....৪ খুব কম.....৫ কখনই না ৬
৪০৮	রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবের ফলে পুলিশ তার কাজে কতটুকু প্রভাবিত হয়?	সর্বদাই.....১ প্রায়ই.....২ কখনো কখনো.....৩ কম.....৪ খুব কম.....৫ কখনই না ৬
৪০৯	পুলিশের একজন সদস্য আপনার দিকে আসতে থাকলে আপনার মনে কী ভাব জাগ্রত হয়?	মনে অনেক খানি সাহস পাই.....১ মনে খানিকটা সাহস পাই.....২ কিছু ভাবি না.....৩ খানিকটা উদ্বিগ্ন হই.....৪ ভয় পাই.....৫ অনেক ভয় পাই..... ৬
৪১০	এই শহরের পুলিশের উপর সার্বিকভাবে আপনার আস্থা কেমন?	অনেক বেশি.....১ বেশি আস্থা.....২ মোটামুটি আস্থা.....৩ কম আস্থা.....৪ অনেক কম আস্থা..... ৫ আস্থা নাই..... ৬
৪১১	আপনাকে যদি এই শহরের পুলিশকে রেটিং করতে বলা হয় তা হলে আপনি পুলিশকে ১০ নম্বরের মধ্যে কত নম্বর দিবেন?	...../**১০**
৪১২	আপনার এলাকার পুলিশ সবচেয়ে বেশি কোন সমস্যায় আছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর প্রযোজ্য)	পুলিশের বাজেট সংকট.....১ পর্যাপ্ত জনবল ও অবকাঠামোগত সংকট.....২ পুলিশ আইন শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতির উন্নয়নে মনোযোগী নয়.....৩ রাজনীতিবিদদের প্রভাব বিস্তার.....৪ পুলিশের প্রতি সাধারন মানুষের আস্থা বা বিশ্বাস নেই.....৫ পুলিশের পর্যাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণ নেই.....৬ পুলিশের দুর্নীতি.....৭ পুলিশের কর্মবিরতি না থাকা .....৮ পুলিশ নিয়োগের ক্ষেত্রে ঘুষ নেয়ার প্রবণতা.....৯ জানা নেই.....১০ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
৪১৩	আপনার এলাকায় নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ে তথ্য পাওয়ার জন্য আপনি কার উপর নির্ভরশীল? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	রেডিও.....১ টেলিভিশন.....২ সংবাদপত্র.....৩ বন্ধু/বান্ধব/পরিবারের সদস্য.....৪ জনপ্রতিনিধি.....৫ পুলিশ.....৬ সোশ্যাল মিডিয়া .....৭ জানি না..... ৮ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮

৪১৪	পুলিশের কোন কোন কাজের ফলে জনমনে পুলিশের উপর আস্থা বৃদ্ধি পায় বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	সন্ত্রাস ও জঙ্গিবিরোধি সফল অভিযান.....১ বিভিন্ন এলাকায় নিরাপত্তা..... ২ কমিউনিটি পুলিশিং ব্যবস্থা চালু..... ৩ মাদক প্রতিরোধে পুলিশের ভূমিকা..... ৪ চুরি, ডাকাতি, ছিনতাই ও দাঙ্গা প্রতিরোধ মূলক ব্যবস্থা .....৫ বিডি পুলিশ অনলাইন সার্ভিস .....৬ নির্বাচনী দায়িত্বে পুলিশের সঠিকভাবে অংশগ্রহণ.....৭ নারী, শিশু নির্যাতন, বাল্যবিবাহ, যৌতুক ইভটিজিং ইত্যাদি সমস্যা সমাধানে পুলিশের বিশেষ অংশগ্রহণ .....৮ জাতিসংঘ শান্তিমিশনে পুলিশের ভূমিকা পালন.....৯ পুলিশের সংখ্যা ও সুযোগ বৃদ্ধির ফলে সেবাদানের ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি....১০ মডেল থানার মাধ্যমে সেবাদানে সফলতা.....১১ যানজট নিরসনে ট্রাফিক পুলিশ সদস্যদের ভূমিকা.....১২ বিশেষ বাহিনীতে পুলিশ সদস্যদের ভূমিকা.....১৩ বিশেষায়িত পুলিশের (ডি বি; সি আই ডি,) সেবা প্রদানে সক্ষমতা.....১৪ দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলায় পুলিশের সক্ষমতা.....১৫ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
৪১৫	কোন কোন কারণে পুলিশের উপর জনগনের আস্থাহীনতা তৈরি হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	তদন্ত করার অক্ষমতা ও দীর্ঘসূত্রিতা.....১ দেরিতে সাড়াদান .....২ পর্যাপ্ত পুলিশের অভাব.....৩ সাড়াদানে আন্তরিকতার অভাব.....৪ জনগণকে স্বতঃস্ফুর্তভাবে সাহায্যে অনীহা এবং নেতিবাচক মনোভাব.....৫ ঘুষ নেয়ার প্রবণতা.....৬ অদক্ষতা ও আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির অভাব.....৭ স্বজনপ্রীতির মনোভাব.....৮ দায়বদ্ধতা ও জবাবদিহিতার অভাব.....৯ অসৎ ও দুর্নীতিবাজ পুলিশের শাস্তির অভাব.....১০ ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহার.....১১ পুলিশের ব্যাপারে নেতিবাচক ধারণা.....১২ রাজনৈতিক স্বার্থে পুলিশকে ব্যবহার করা.....১৩ আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির অভাব.....১৪ মাদক ও চোরাচালানে সম্পৃক্ততা .....১৫ বিনা বিচারে নির্যাতন ও হত্যা .....১৬ জনসম্মুখে পুলিশ কর্তৃক আইন অমান্য করা.....১৭ গণমাধ্যমে পুলিশকে নেতিবাচকভাবে উপস্থাপন.....১৮ পুলিশ সম্পর্কে জনগণের সঠিক ধারণার অভাব.....১৯ সেবা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থাকে প্রাধান্য দেয়া.....২০ ত্রুটিপূর্ণ ও সময় অনুপোযোগী কার্যপদ্ধতি.....২১ সাধারণ মানুষকে মিথ্যা মামলা দিয়ে হয়রানী করা.....২২ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
৪১৬	পুলিশের উপরে জনগনের আস্থা বাড়াতে পুলিশের কী কী উদ্যোগ নেওয়া দরকার বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	দ্রুত সাড়াপ্রদান.....১ পুলিশ প্রসাশনকে রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব মুক্ত করা.....২ পুলিশ সদস্য ও মিডিয়ার সম্পর্ক উন্নয়ন.....৩ জনগণের প্রতি সাহায্যের হাত স্বতঃস্ফুর্তভাবে বাড়িয়ে দেয়া.....৪ পুলিশের সংখ্যা ও আনুষাংগিক সুযোগ সুবিধা বৃদ্ধি.....৫ উপযুক্ত প্রশিক্ষণ ও আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার ত্বরান্বিত করা.....৬ সঠিক সময় পুলিশের উপস্থিতি ও নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করা.....৭ সামাজিক সমস্যা সমাধানে পুলিশের প্রত্যক্ষ অংশগ্রহণ করা .....৮ পুলিশ প্রসাশনের স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি করা.....৯ পুলিশের ঘুষ এবং দুর্নীতি থেকে বিরত থাকতে হবে.....১০ সঠিকভাবে আইনের প্রয়োগ নিশ্চিত করা.....১১ পুলিশ সমপর্কে জনগণের ইতিবাচক মনোভাব বৃদ্ধি করা.....১২ স্বজনপ্রীতি মনোভাব ত্যাগ করা ১৩

		পুলিশ প্রসাশনে সুশাসন নিশ্চিত করা.....১৪ নিয়োগ প্রক্রিয়ায় শারীরিক দিক এর পাশাপাশি মানসিক দক্ষতাকে প্রাধান্য দেয়া.....১৫ পুলিশ যাতে সাধারণ মানুষকে হয়রানী না করে এ ব্যাপারে সতর্ক থাকা.....১৬ পুলিশকে স্বাধীনভাবে কাজ করার সুযোগ দিতে হবে.....১৭ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... ৮৮

ধন্যবাদ

ANNEX-6: MOBILE RESPONSIVE SURVEY TECHNIQUE

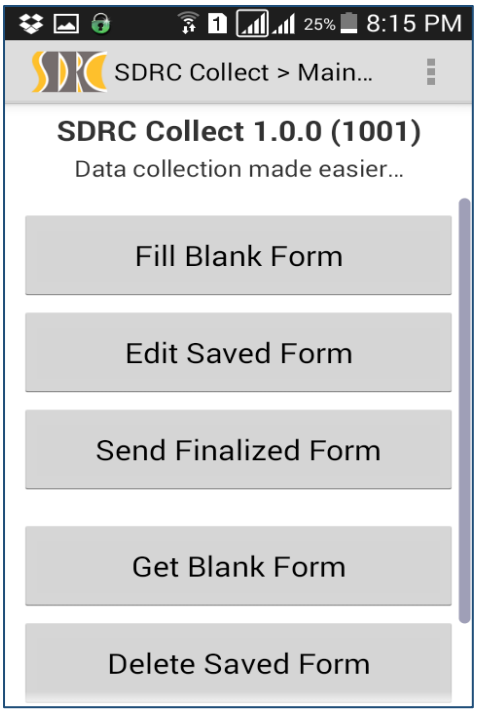


Photo 1: Beginning of the interface

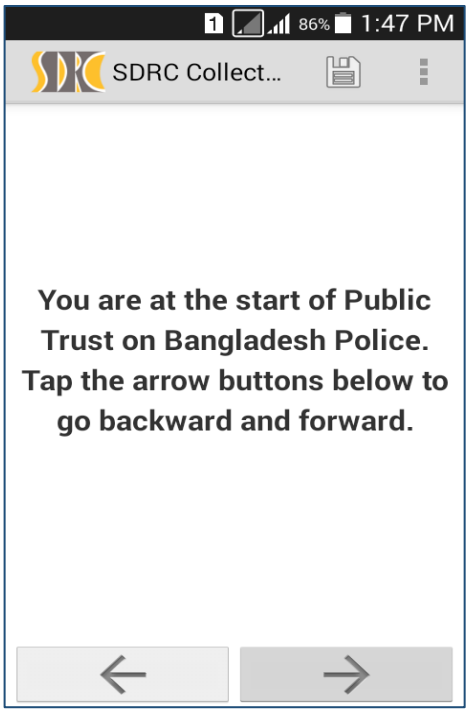


Photo 2: Start Note

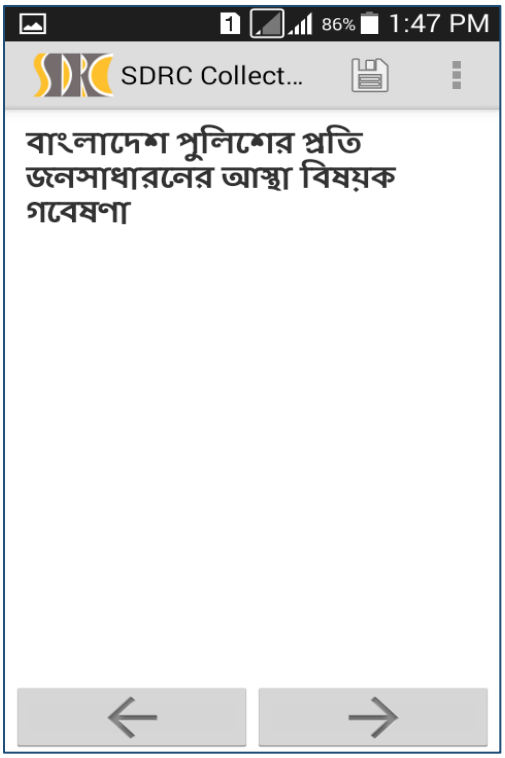


Photo 3:Title & Note

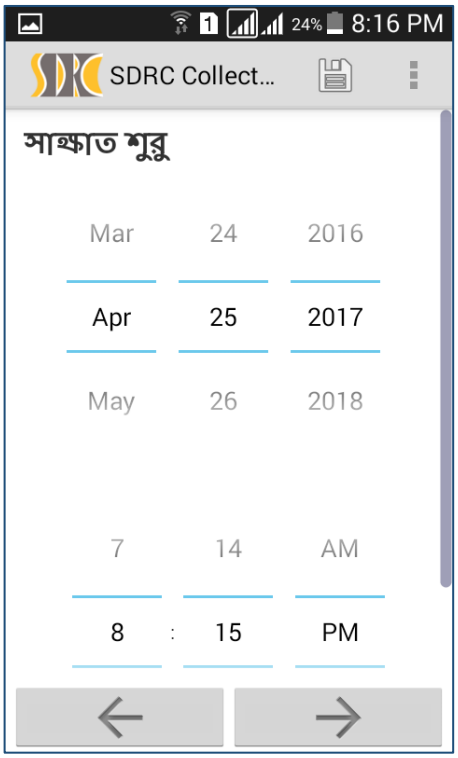


Photo 4: Date and Time

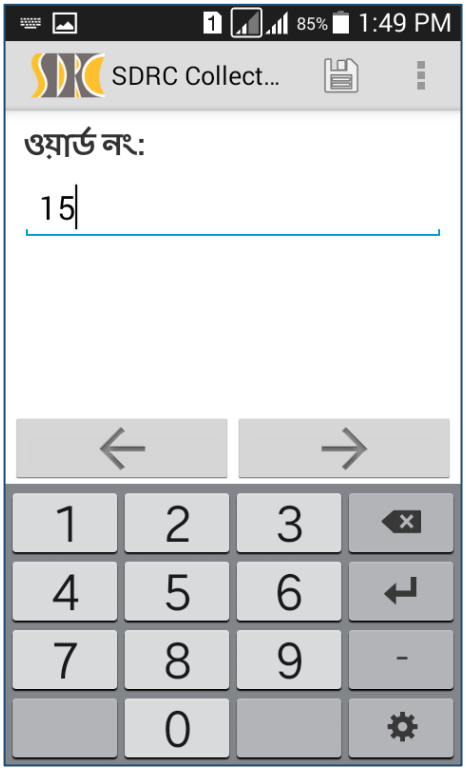


Photo 5: Number field

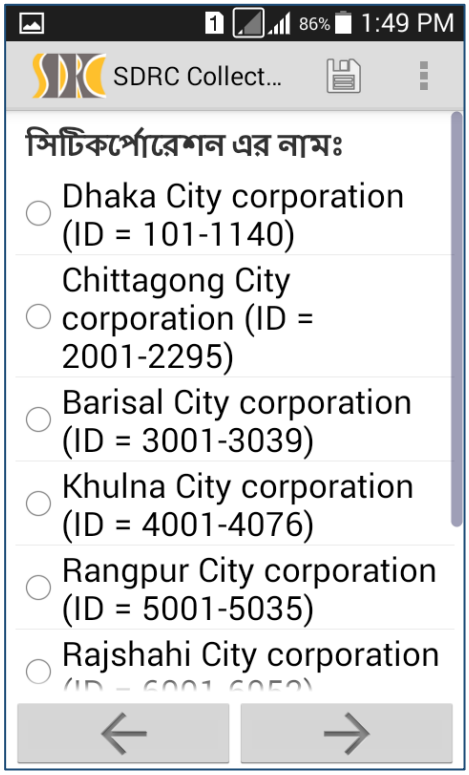


Photo 6: Single Choice

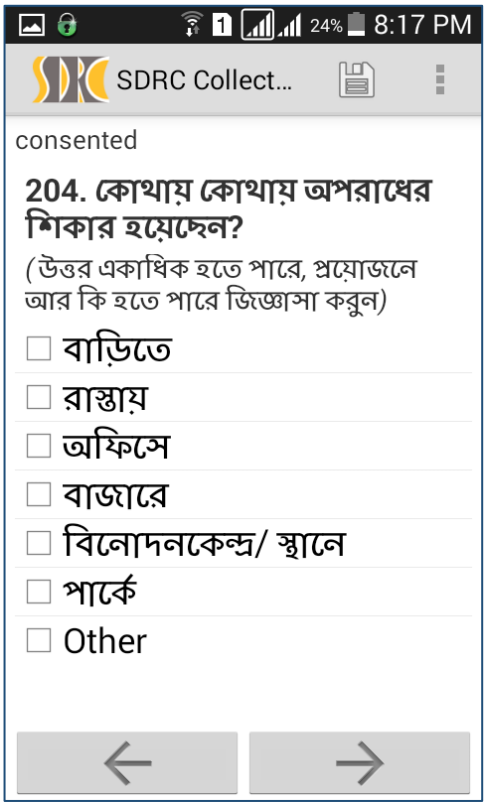


Photo 7: Multiple Choice

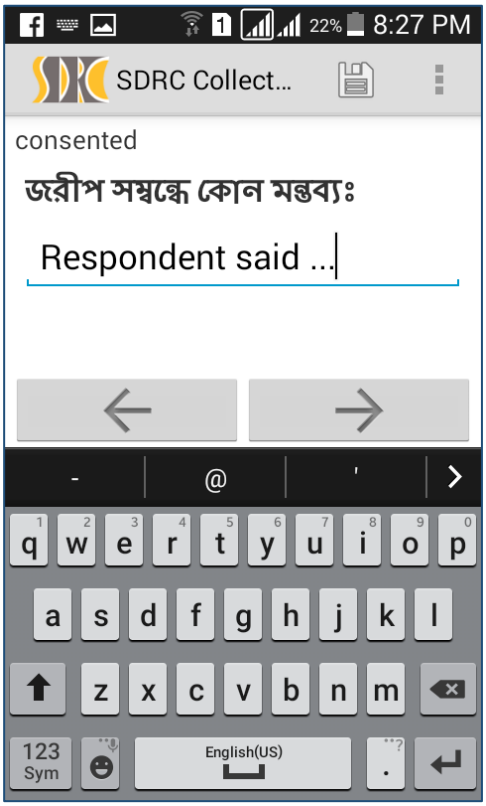


Photo 8: Text field

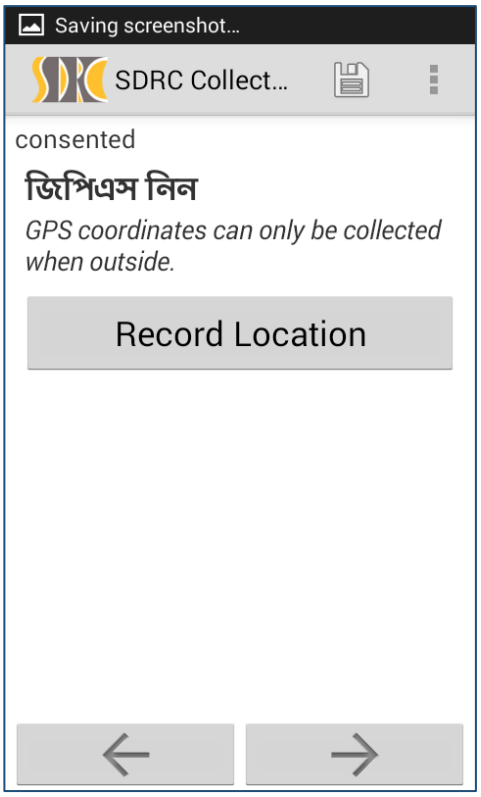


Photo 9: GPS field

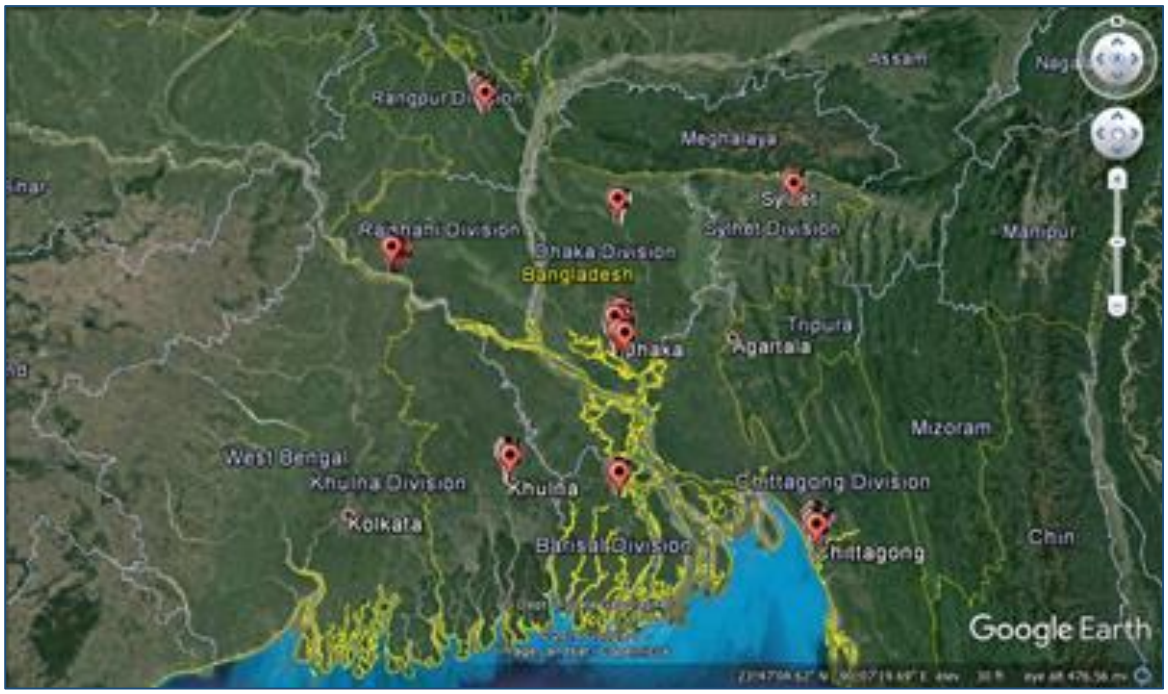


Photo 10: GPS location of study area

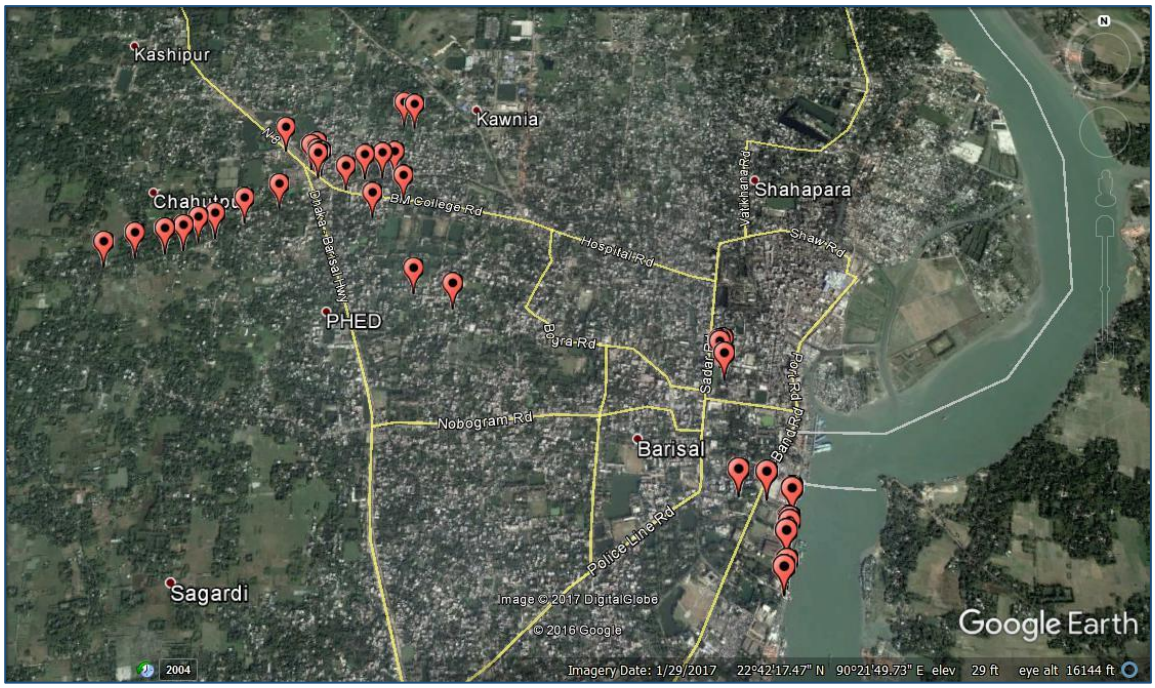


Photo 11: GPS location of the respondents of Barisal City Corporation

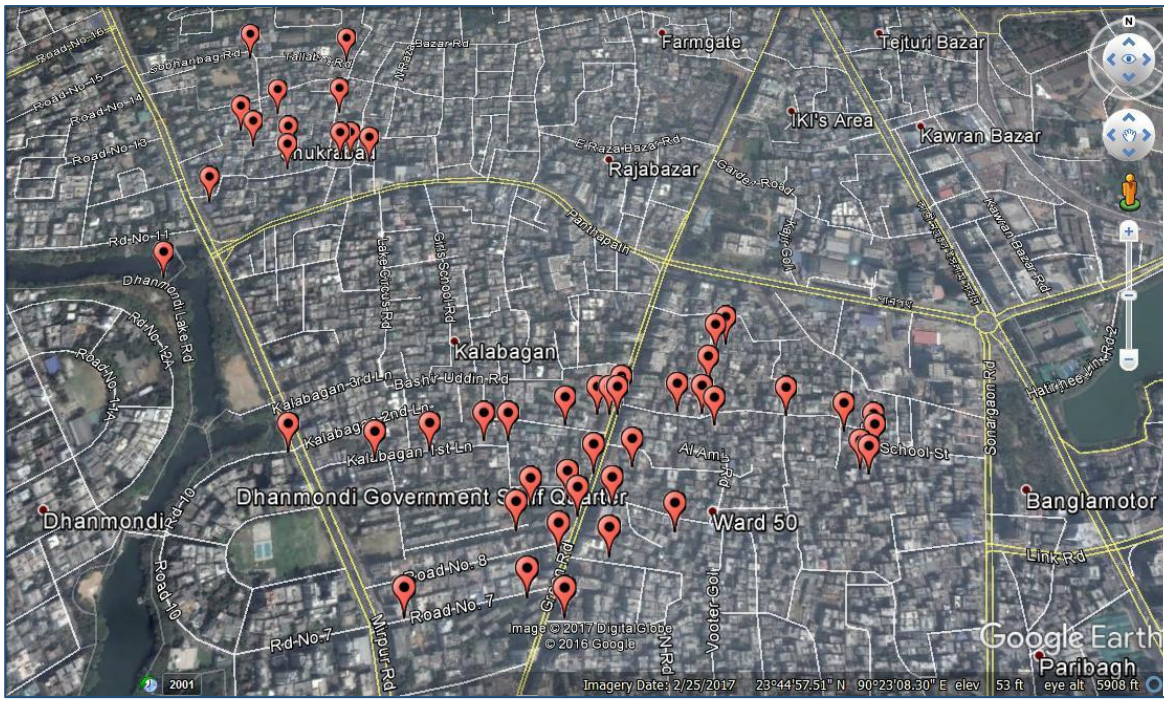


Photo 12: Some GPS location of the respondents of Dhaka City Corporation

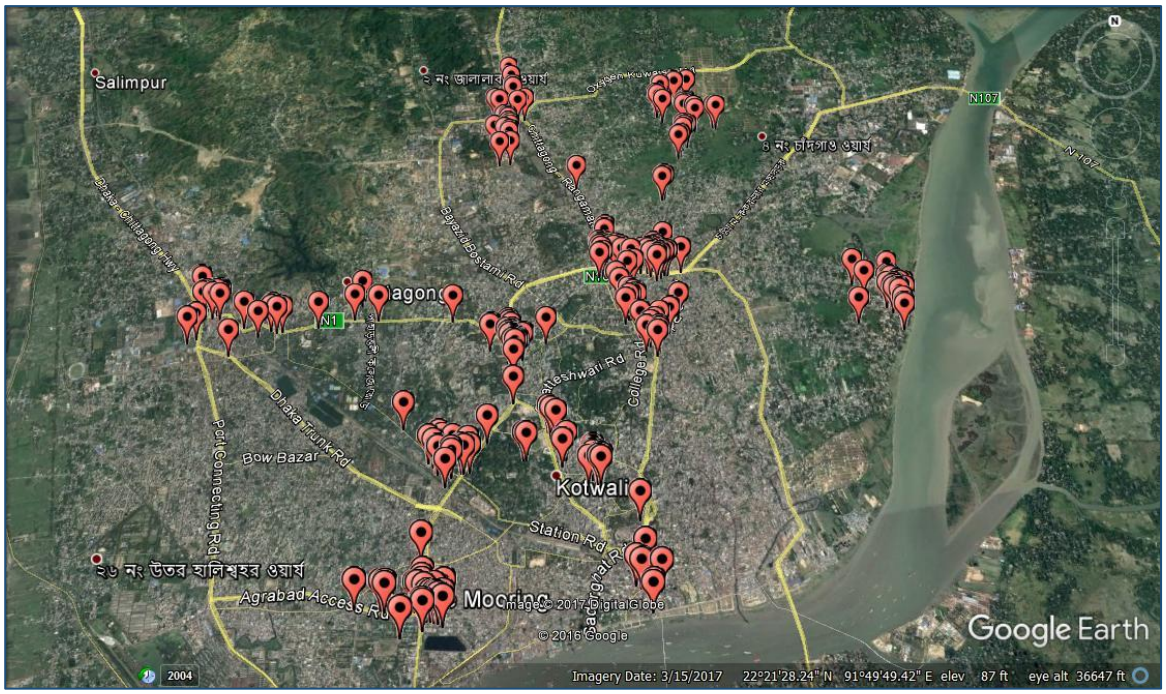


Photo 13: GPS location of the respondents of Chittagong City Corporation



Photo 14: GPS location of the respondents of Khulna City Corporation

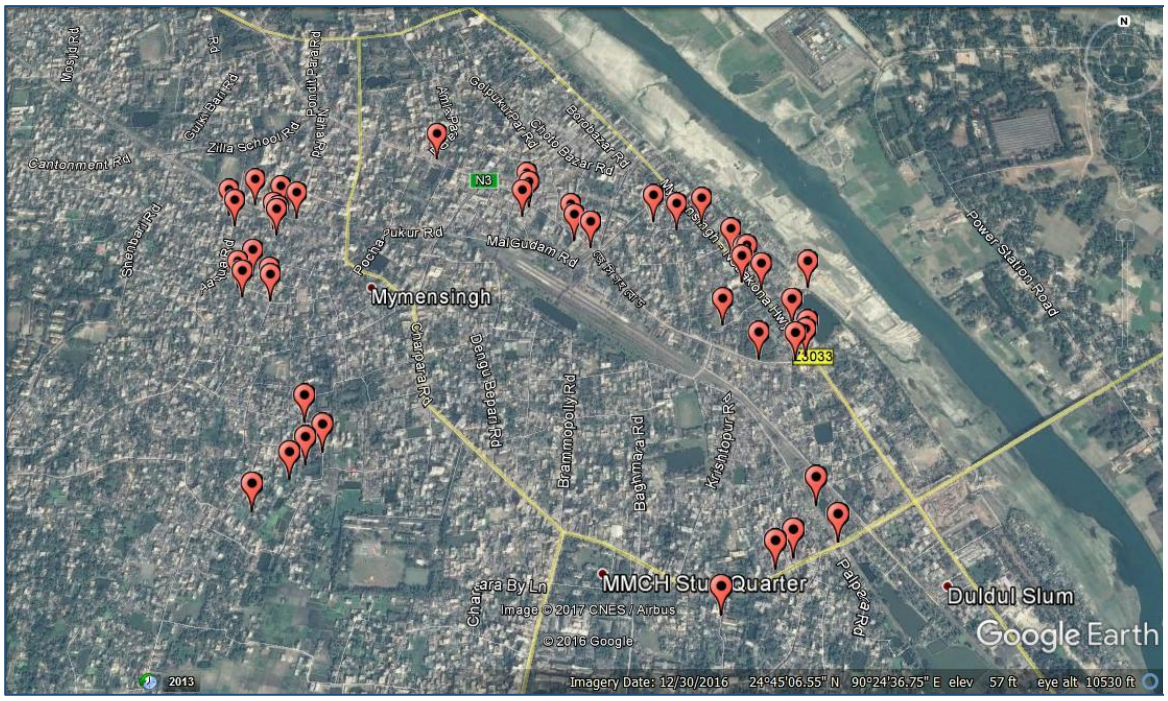


Photo 15: GPS location of the respondents of Mymensingh City Corporation



Photo 16: GPS location of the respondents of Rajshahi City Corporation

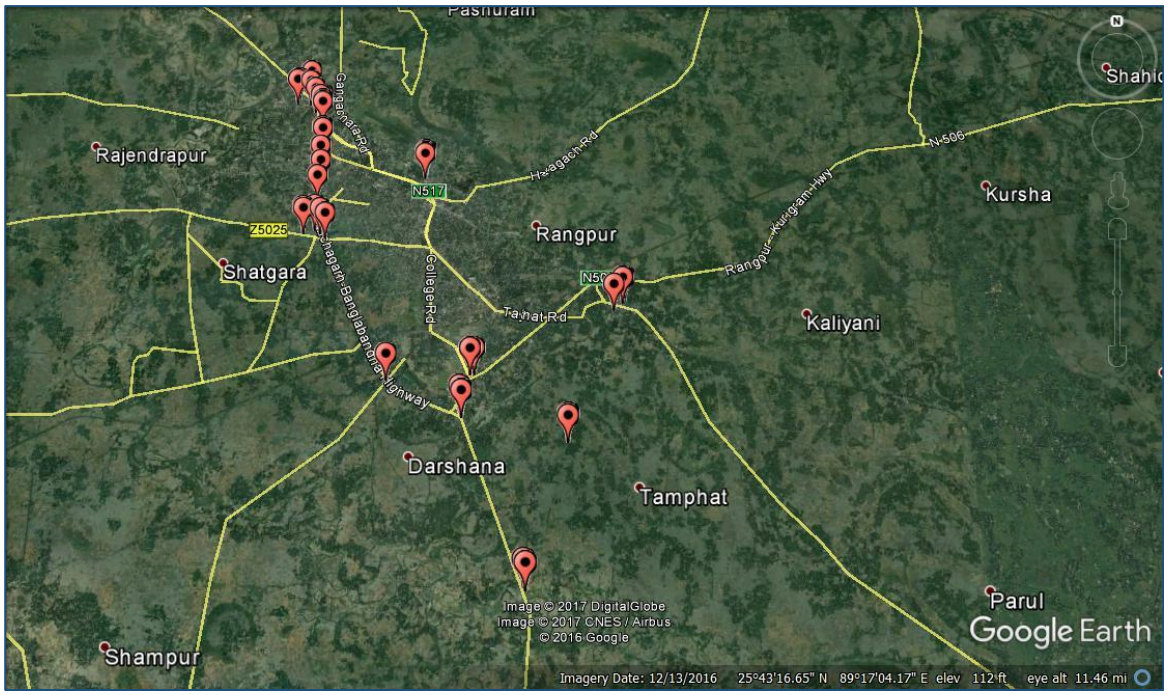


Photo 17: GPS location of the respondents of Rangpur City Corporation



Photo 18: GPS location of the respondents of Sylhet City Corporation