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Demographic Indicators (Vol II)

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0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study adopted a quantitative approach and aimed to investigate the Maltese public's perceptions of crime and security as well as the police and policing activities. In this study, a questionnaire was administered that included a number of key scales including those concerned with perceptions of crime, fear of crime, concerns and worries about crime, attitudes towards the police, and trust in the police. Notably, this study also further investigates the findings from Study 2 in Volume 1 of the Policing Report, by examining the results within different demographic groups. The following are the key findings.

0.1 KEY FINDINGS

Experiences of crime, and perceptions of crime and security

1. A small number of respondents (2.7%) indicated that they were a victim of crime and/or witnessed a crime (3.8%). More than half of these did not report the crime (69.6%).

2. A larger proportion of respondents (10.9%) believe that they are quite likely to experience crime in the next twelve months.

3. Respondents tended to rate the increase in crime in the country ($M = 3.69$, $SD = .99$), higher than in their local area ($M = 2.75$, $SD = 1.05$)

4. Respondents who indicated that they had experienced a crime were significantly more likely to report fear of crime ($M = 27.33$, $SD = 7.55$), when compared to those that had not experienced crime within the last 12 months ($M = 23.78$, $SD = 6.13$).

Perceptions of the police

1. Respondents tended to perceive the police relatively favourably. Respondents agreed the most with the statement 'Police protect us' ($M = 3.82$, $SD = .92$) and agreed the least with the statement 'Police do not discriminate' ($M = 3.25$, $SD = 1.04$).

2. Respondents indicated a high level of trust in the police (42.58).

3. Respondents who have experienced crime reported significantly less trust in the police ($M = 34.56$, $SD = 13.72$) when compared to those who have not experienced crime in the last 12 months ($M = 42.80$, $SD = 10.31$).

Demographic differences

Age

1. Respondents aged 16-25 were more tolerant of foreigners and were generally less concerned about crime; demonstrated lower positive police perceptions and indicated lower trust in the police; were less inclined to think that police-community ties make people feel safer.

2. Respondents aged 26-35 were more tolerant of foreigners; held higher expectations of becoming victims of crime, however, demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime; had lower positive police perceptions; had lower trust in the police; were more inclined to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption.

3. Respondents aged 36-45 were more likely to perceive higher levels of crime and to be concerned about crime, however they demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have lower positive perceptions of the police and community policing; were less likely to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

4. Respondents aged 46-55 perceived lower levels of crime; demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime, and were less concerned about crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police and community policing; were more likely to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

5. Respondents aged 56-65 were more likely to expect falling victim of crime, however, were less likely to be concerned about crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police; were more likely to have higher levels of trust in the police; were more likely to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

6. Respondents aged 66+ were less tolerant of foreigners; held higher expectations of becoming victim of crime; perceived higher levels of crime; were quite concerned about crime, and had higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perception in the police; were more likely to have higher levels of trust; were less likely to think that such police-community ties may lead to corruption.

Gender

1. Females were more likely to think that crime has increased in the country in the past few years; were more likely to feel concerned and worried about crime, as well as

experienced higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to agree that the police should stick to their job description.

2. Males were more inclined to think that prevention of crime should be top priority and that the police should be given body cams.

Education

1. Respondents with a primary level of education were less tolerant of foreigners; demonstrated a higher level of fear of crime, and were more concerned and relatively more worried about crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police and higher level of trust in the police.

2. Respondents with a secondary level of education were less tolerant of foreigners; were more concerned about crime and had higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police and higher levels of trust in the police.

3. Respondents with a post-secondary level of education were less tolerant of foreigners; were less concerned about crime' were less likely to demonstrate trust in the police.

4. Respondents with a tertiary level of education were more tolerant of foreigners; were less concerned about crime; were more likely to have lower positive perceptions of the police and lower levels of trust in the police.

Relationship status

1. Widowed respondents were more inclined to think that crime has increased over the past few years; had higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to think that police-community ties help make people feel safer.

2. Married respondents were more likely to indicate higher personal and economic security and lower levels of fear of crime; demonstrated relatively higher positive police perceptions and higher levels of trust in the police.

3. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have higher perceptions of crime and lower levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have lower positive perceptions of the police; were less inclined to think that police-community ties help make people feel safer.

4. Separated/divorced/annulled respondents were more like to indicate high economic security; were more inclined to think police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

Employment status

1. Employed respondents were more likely to demonstrate high levels of tolerance of foreigners; were more likely to indicate lower levels of fear of crime; had lower positive perceptions of the police; were more likely to agree that community-police ties may lead to corruption.

2. Students were more likely to demonstrate high levels of tolerance of foreigners; were more likely to indicate lower levels of fear of crime; had lower positive perceptions of the police; were more likely to disagree that police-community ties help make people feel safer.

3. Retired respondents were more likely to demonstrate lower levels of tolerance of foreigners; had higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police; were more inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safe.

4. Homemakers were more likely to demonstrate lower levels of tolerance of foreigners; had higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police; were more likely to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption.

5. Unemployed respondents were more likely to have lower levels of tolerance of foreigners; were more likely to be concerned about crime and have higher levels of fear of crime; were relatively more likely to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption.

District

1. Respondents residing in Gozo and Comino had lower perceptions of crime, lower levels of fear of crime, and were less worried or concerned about crime; were more likely to have lower positive perceptions of the police; were more inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safe, however, they also thought that such ties may lead to corruption.

2. Respondents residing in the Northern district were generally more tolerant of foreigners; had higher perceptions of crime and were relatively more concerned or worried about crime; were less likely to think that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that this presence may help crime; were less inclined to think that police-community ties may lead to people feeling safer, and more likely to think that such ties may lead to corruption

3. Respondents residing in the Northern Harbour district had relatively higher perceptions of crime and demonstrated higher levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police and community policing; were more likely to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

4. Respondents residing in the Southern Harbour were less tolerant of foreigners; were also concerned or worried about crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police and community policing; were more likely to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer, and less likely to think that such ties may lead to corruption.

5. Respondents residing in the South Eastern district had lower perceptions of crime and demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have lower positive perceptions of the police; were more inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer.

6. Respondents residing in the Western district had higher perceptions of crime and were relatively more concerned about crime, however, demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime; were more likely to have higher positive perceptions of the police; were more inclined to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Now more than ever, with the introduction of community-oriented policing (The Malta Police Force, 2021), it has become important to understand the public's perception towards policing and the police. Studies that have investigated public attitudes towards policing and the police have demonstrated that different population groups express different quality of experiences with the police, with the more positive experiences tending to show more favourable attitudes (Alberton & Gorey, 2018). Furthermore, regardless of past experiences with the police, different population groups have also demonstrated different appraisals of the police. One's age, socioeconomic status, and neighbourhood in which they reside have been three significant factors that have been identified to shape perceptions of policing and the police (e.g., Lim, 2015; Reisig & Parks, 2000; Brunson & Weitzer, 2009). For instance, young people's attitudes towards the police tend to be more negative than older people (Lim, 2015). Additionally, they also demonstrate lower levels of trust. A reason for this is thought to be because young people are more likely to socialise in public spaces, thereby increasing the likelihood of contact with the police (Lim, 2015). Similarly, individuals who reside in a neighbourhood characterised by low socioeconomic conditions are more likely to express lower satisfaction with the police (Brunson & Weitzer, 2009). A cause for this is hypothesized to be that for such individuals the police are viewed as a representative or extension of a larger socioeconomic system that is thought to facilitate their disadvantaged condition (Reisig & Parks, 2000). Attitudes towards the police have also been found to be connected to perceptions of inclusion and exclusion of certain population groups, such as tolerance towards foreigners and ethnic groups (Loader, 2006). It is therefore essential to acknowledge and study the public's attitudes towards the police and policing as an activity in order to inform policing styles and intervention that can best address the needs of the people. For example, the study of attitudes can advise the ideal response behaviours of police officers, such as when to use force, how to interact with victims, what duties they are expected to undertake, and even whether or how to place more emphasis on establishing close community ties.

The purpose of this study is to investigate such citizen attitudes towards the police. Specifically, this study investigates perceptions of different population groups to allow for a better understanding of the complexity of such attitudes and the resulting policing-citizen relations. This study is an extension of Study 2 presented in Volume 1 of the Policing report. However, along with perceptions of policing activities, the present volume also presents

findings related to experiences of crime, perceptions of security, attitudes towards the police, and trust in the police. The following will firstly outline the methodology, including the scales that were utilized in this study. It will then proceed to present the results classified by demographic category and conclude with a general discussion.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This study was carried out with the aim of implementing a large-scale national survey to investigate the public's experiences of crime, perceptions of security, attitudes towards foreigners, and lastly, perceptions of the police and criminality. This study adopted a quantitative approach and presents key findings relating to various demographics, including, age group (16-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66+), gender (female, male), education (primary, secondary, post-secondary, tertiary), relationship status (widowed, married, unmarried, separated/divorced/annulled), employment status (employed, unemployed, homemaker, student, retired), and district (Gozo and Comino, Northern, Northern Harbour, Southern Harbour, South Eastern, Western).

2.2 SAMPLE

The sample for this study consisted of 1000 respondents (481 males; 516 females), who resided across various localities in Malta and Gozo, were over the age of 18 (M = 45.04, SD = 16.98), and varied in level of education; primary (n = 51), secondary (n =414), post-secondary (n = 211), and tertiary (n=319) (see Appendix A for full demographics). Respondents were recruited through a random telephone number generating procedure and the questionnaire was administered over a phone call held at a date and time of their choice.

2.3 RESEARCH TOOLS AND PROCEDURE

The questionnaire comprised of approximately 200 questions, depending on how the participant responded. These questions were grouped into 6 sections and the questions or statements within each of the sections were presented randomly to avoid confounding order effects (see Appendix B for full questionnaire). The following is a description of each section:

The first section was concerned with geodemographics, in which information relating to gender, nationality, place of residence, education, occupation, socioeconomic status, general outlook on life, wellbeing, and perceptions on socio-cultural aspects was collected.

The second section relates to perceptions of security. In this section participants responded by indicating the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a series of

statements aimed to measure perceptions of three security domains (personal, cultural, economic). A description detailing which items related to which security domain may be found in Mifsud et al. (2020).

The third section was designed to measure attitudes towards immigrants living in Malta. This section comprised of socio-ethnic thermometers in which respondents rated their attitudes towards four socio-ethnic groups (Arabs, Africans, Eastern European, Western European). Furthermore, this section also included a tolerance scale where respondents were asked to rate their extent of agreement or disagreement to a number of statements relating to immigrants.

The fourth section was concerned with attitudes, perceptions, and experiences relating to criminality. This section was split into four categories: experiences of being a victim of crime and experiences on being a witness of crime; a fear of crime scale (Cops & Pleysier, 2011); a perceptions of crime scale (acquired from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2020); and lastly a scale regarding concerns about crime (Adams & Serpe, 2000).

The fifth section sought to measure perceptions of the police. This section was split into two; a trust in the police scale, an ad-hoc scale designed for the purpose of this survey, and a scale on perceptions of police (Nadal & Davidoff, 2015).

The sixth section was concerned with perceptions on community policing. In this section, respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements relating to community policing. This section was designed by extracting statements from the qualitative interviews that were carried out in Study 1 of the Policing Report Volume 1. The aim of this section was to further investigate the qualitative findings regarding the police and community policing.

The questionnaire was given in either Maltese or English depending on the respondent's preference and took around 50 minutes to complete. Furthermore, as a reward for participation, respondents were offered the possibility of participating in a lottery in which they could win one out of fifty €100 vouchers. The entire questionnaire was piloted to ensure respondents' understanding. Data collected from the pilot was not used for analysis.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

We analysed descriptive statistics and conducted statistical comparisons of means and frequencies to examine results between different demographic groups (for full output see Appendix C). This chapter is split into three parts and details the results of the survey by reporting demographic findings. The first part will report results concerning experiences of crime and expectations of crime, perceptions of crime, fear of crime, concerns about crime, perceptions of security, and attitudes towards foreigners. The second part will report general results regarding perceptions of the police. The third and final part will report the demographic differences that emerged from all measures.

3.2 EXPERIENCES OF CRIME, AND PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND SECURITY

3.2.1 Experience of crime

Respondents were asked to indicate whether within the last twelve months they have been a victim of crime and/or been a witness of crime. 2.7% of respondents replied that they had been a victim of crime over the past 12 months (see Figure 1). A higher percentage, 3.8%, reported having witnessed crime over the past 12 months (see Figure 2).

Figure 1

Crime experienced within the last 12 months
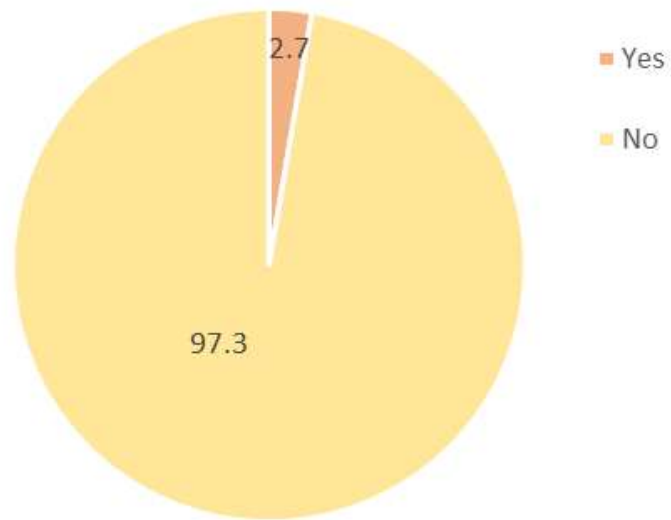
Figure 2

Crime witnessed within the last 12 months
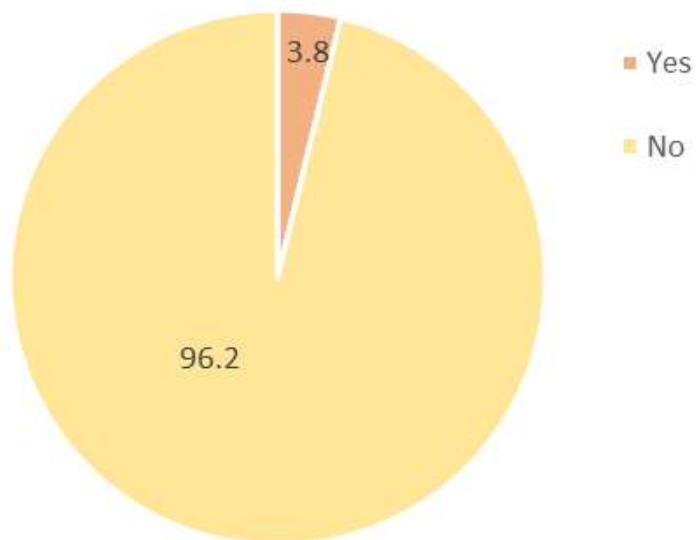
3.2.2 Expectations of crime

In addition to past experiences of crime, respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they believe they are likely to experience crime and to formally report this crime. A relatively higher proportion (10.9%) believed that they would fall victim to crime in the next 12 months (see Figure 3).

Figure 3

Perceived likelihood of experiencing a crime
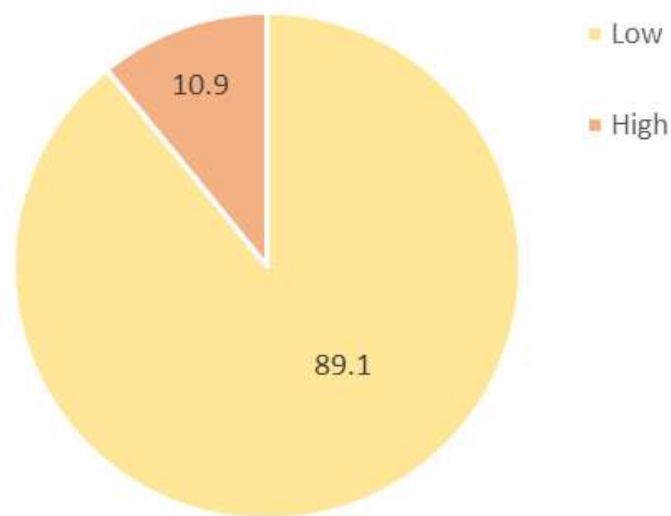
3.2.3 Reporting crime

Amongst those that indicated that they were a victim of crime and/or witnessed crime, more than half did not report the crime (69.6%) (see Figure 4). Nonetheless, when respondents were asked to indicate the likelihood of reporting future crime, respondents tended to indicate a high likelihood of reporting the crime ($M = 4.64$, $SD = .81$).

Figure 4

Formal reports within the last 12 months
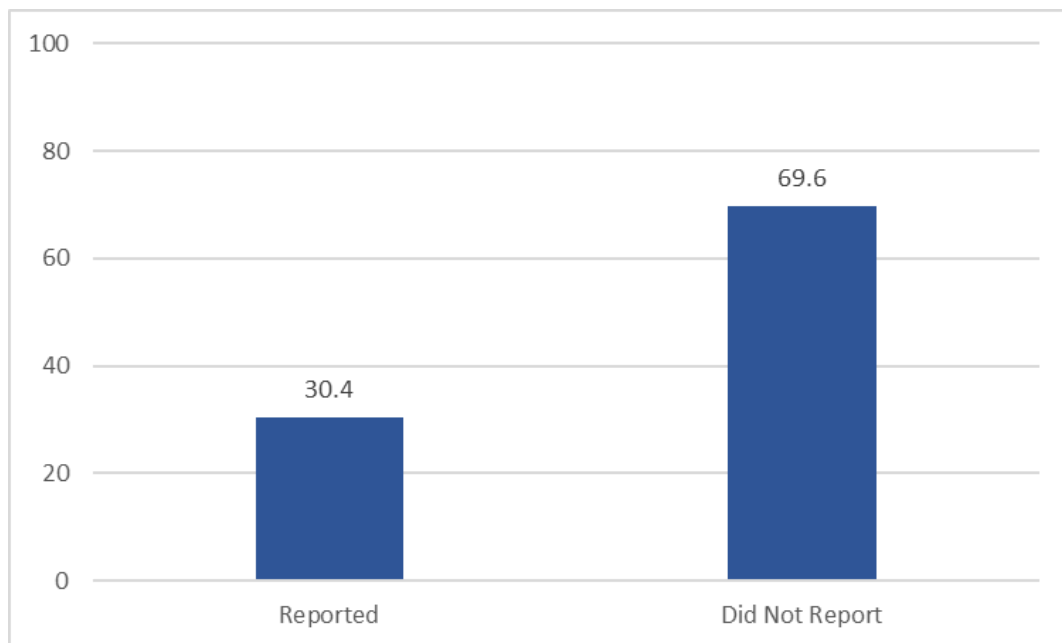
3.2.4 Perceptions of national crime and local crime.

Figure 5 and 6 illustrate the perceived level of increase in crime over the past few years. Overall, respondents tended to rate the increase in crime in the country ($M = 3.69$, $SD = .99$) as higher than in their local area ($M = 2.75$ $SD = 1.05$). Notably, the perceived increase in national crime received a score higher than the neutral midpoint [3], however, this was not the case for the perceived increase in local crime. In addition to this, respondents were also asked to rate the extent to which they believed that certain crimes are prevalent in their local area. Issues relating to speeding ($M = 2.95$, $SD = 1.25$), and littering ($M = 2.68$, $SD = 1.30$) were perceived to be the most problematic in one's local area (see Table 1). Conversely, issues relating to abandoned cars ($M = 2.00$, $SD = 1.19$) and sexual advances ($M = 2.03$, $SD = 1.17$) were perceived to be the least problematic of one's area.

Figure 5

Graphical illustration of perceived increase in crime in the country
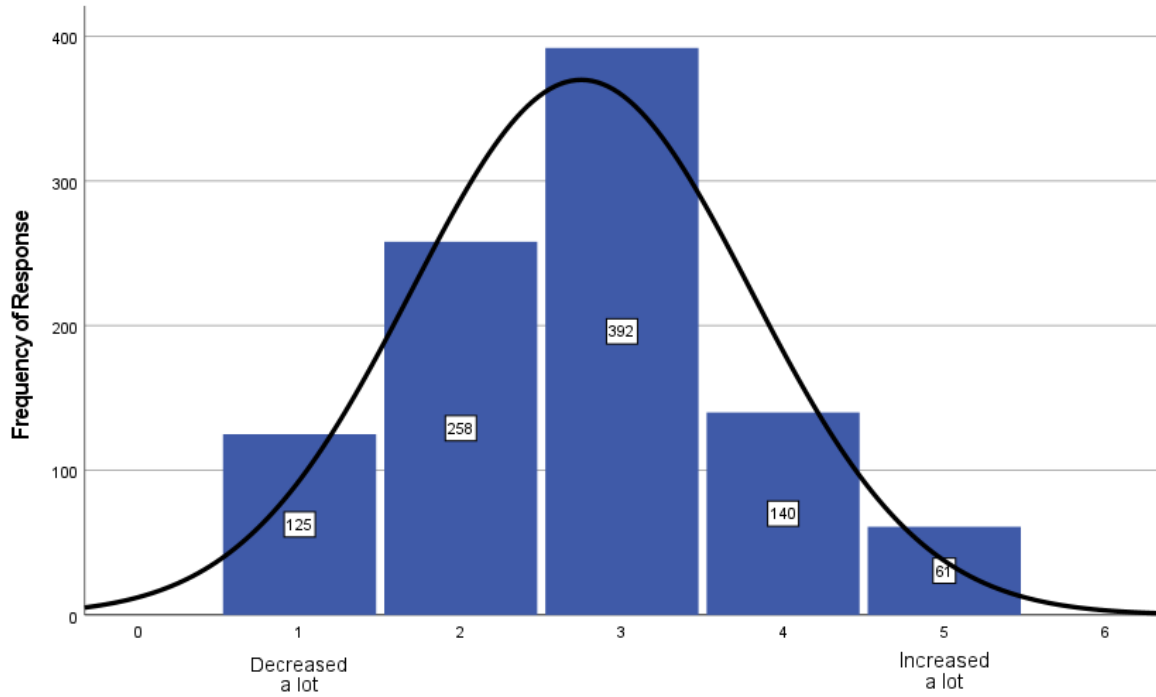
Figure 6

Graphical illustration of perceived increase in crime in local area
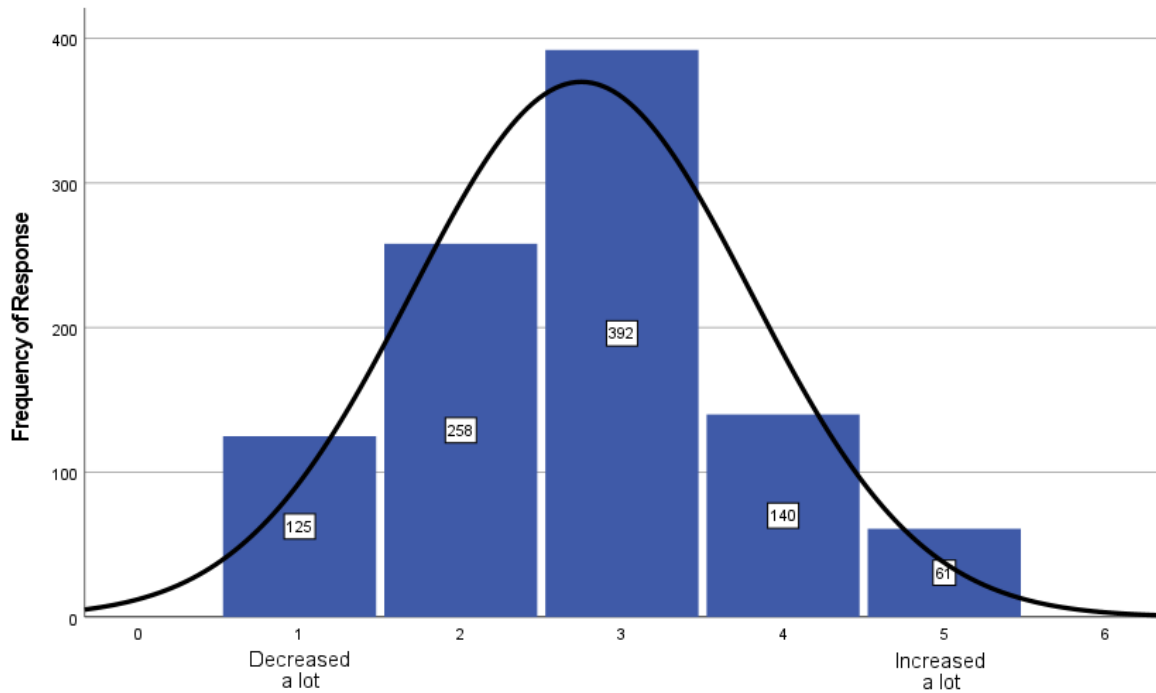
Table 1

Ratings of (perceived) prevalence of crime in local area (mean) using a scale of 1 (low prevalence) to 5 (high prevalence)

	M	Std Dev
Noisy Neighbours	2.15	1.20
Teenagers	2.09	1.10
Trash	2.68	1.30
Vandalism	2.04	1.16
Drugs	2.33	1.25
Drunks	2.17	1.20
Abandoned Cars	2.00	1.19
Speed	2.95	1.25
Burglars	2.17	1.17
Sexual advances	2.03	1.17
Fighting on streets	2.05	1.16

3.2.5 Fear of crime

Respondents were asked to rate the extent of their fear of crime in eight statements. As summarised in Table 2, respondents reported fear of crime scores above the midpoint, 3, for four statements. The statement that elicited the highest score of fear of crime was: 'Too dangerous to let kids on streets unsupervised ($M = 3.73$, $SD = 1.18$). Conversely, the statement that received the lowest scores of fear of crime was: 'I don't risk staying home alone at night' ($M = 2.10$, $SD = 1.22$).

Table 2

Fear of crime scores (mean) using a scale from 1 (low fear of crime) to 5 (high fear of crime)

	M	Std Dev
Too dangerous to let kids on streets unsupervised	3.73*	1.18
I don't risk going out alone at night	2.59	1.29
At night you need to be careful walking the streets	3.17*	1.26
Streets have become less safe during last 10 years	3.37*	1.19
Police are no longer capable of protecting us	2.57	1.19
I don't risk going to certain areas	2.92	1.29
Alarms are not a luxury nowadays	3.57*	1.15
I don't risk staying at home alone at night	2.10	1.22
Global Score	23.88	6.20

Note: * *Indicates a value over the neutral midpoint of the scale [3]*

3.2.6 Concerns about crime

Respondents' concerns about crime generally tended to be low. As summarised in Table 2, the highest rated object of concern was safety of loved ones (*M* = 2.89, *SD* = 1.18). However, all statements, including this, received a rating below the neutral midpoint value of the scale [3], indicating low concern.

Table 3

Concerns about crime scores (mean) using a scale from 1 (low concern)
to 5 (high concern)

	M	Std Dev
I worry about my property	2.30	1.17
I worry about my personal safety	2.42	1.18
I worry about the safety of loved ones	2.89	1.30
I don't feel safe	2.10	1.17
There is reason to fear being a victim of crime	2.25	1.15
Global Score	11.92	4.85

In addition to general concern about crime, respondents were also asked to rate the extent to which they worry about specific crimes. Respondents tended to worry the most about online crime ($M = 3.00$, $SD = 1.28$), and the least about being raped ($M = 2.26$, $SD = 1.24$) (see Table 3). However, all statements, including these, received a score below the neutral midpoint value of the scale [3] suggesting that respondents are generally not too worried about crime.

Table 3

Worry about specific crimes (mean) using a scale from 1 (low worry) to 5 (high worry)

	M	Std Dev
Someone steals	2.66	1.21
Assaulted	2.64	1.24
Car stolen	2.56	1.23
Raped	2.26	1.24
Physically attacked	2.69	1.25
Online crime	3.00*	1.28

Note: ** Indicates a value over the neutral midpoint of the scale [3]*

3.2.7 Experiences of crime, fear of crime, and perception of crime

Additional analysis was carried out in order to investigate the differences in fear of crime and perceptions of crime between those that had experienced crime and those that had not. Overall, respondents who indicated that they had experienced a crime were significantly more likely to report fear of crime ($M = 28.23$, $SD = 6.06$) when compared to those that had not experienced crime within the last 12 months ($M = 23.90$, $SD = 6.09$)[1]. Additionally, respondents who experienced a crime were more likely to believe that they would fall victim to crime in the near future ($M = 3.44$, $SD = 3.33$) when compared to those that had not experienced a crime ($M = 1.42$, $SD = 2.07$)[2]. There were no significant differences in concerns about crime and perceived prevalence of crime within the local area and the country overall (see Figure 7)

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[1] *t*=3.58, *df*=962, p<0.01
[2] *t*=3.13, *df*=26.56, p<0.01

Figure 7

Graphical illustration of differences in mean scores between those who experienced a crime within the last 12 months and those who did not
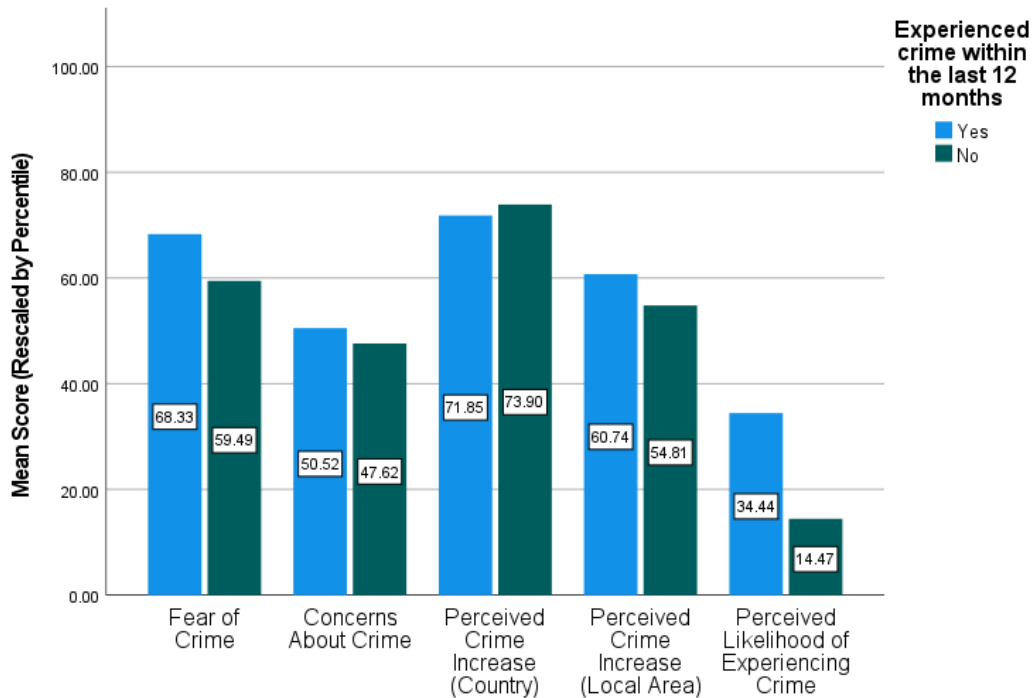
3.2.8 Attitudes towards foreigners

This section reports respondents' levels of tolerance towards certain practices and activities relating to foreigners. In addition, it also reports general favourability of specific socio-ethnic groups, namely, Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Findings indicated that Western Europeans are perceived as the most favourable group ($M = 77.08$, $SD = 22.62$). This was followed by Eastern Europeans ($M = 58.50$, $SD = 27.47$), Africans ($M = 55.60$, $SD = 26.31$), and lastly Arabs ($M = 48.34$, $SD = 27.31$), who were the only socio-ethnic group to receive a favourability score below the midpoint (see Figure 8).

Figure 8

Graphical illustration of mean favourability towards specific socio-ethnic groups
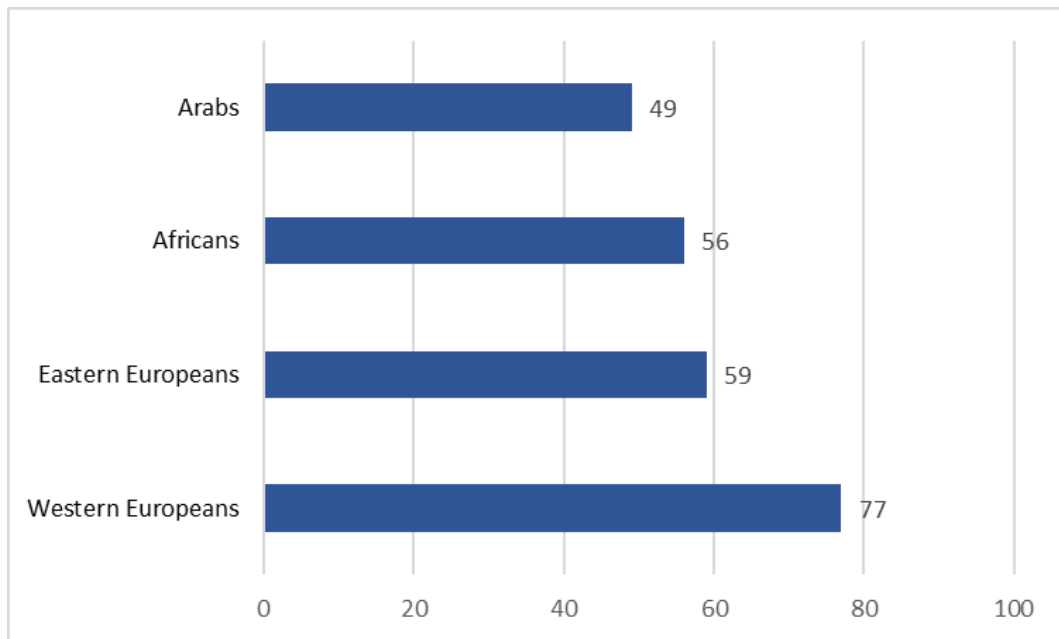
3.3 PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE

This section reports findings concerned with the general perception of the police. Respondents were asked to rate their agreeableness to a series of statements relating to the police. A measure relating to the level of trust in the police were also presented. In general, respondents tended to perceive the police favourably. All statements received a score higher than the midpoint of the scale, indicating that the police are viewed positively (see Table 4). Respondents agreed the most with the statement 'Police protect us' ($M = 3.82$, $SD = .92$) and agreed least with the statement 'Police do not discriminate' ($M = 3.25$, $SD = 1.04$). With reference to levels of trust, respondents agreed the most with the statement 'We can trust the police' ($M = 7.21$, $SD = 2.01$) and agreed least with the statement 'During the last 12 months there was an increase in police patrols' ($M = 6.65$, $SD = 2.45$) (see Table 5).

Table 4

Perceptions of the police (mean) using a scale from 1 (low agreeableness) to 5 (high agreeableness)

	M	Std Dev
Friendly	3.73*	0.90
Protect us	3.82*	0.91
Just	3.42*	1.01
Like	3.60*	1.01
Good people	3.78*	0.85
Do not discriminate	3.25*	1.04
Provide safety	3.81*	0.90
Helpful	3.80*	0.90
Trustworthy	3.64*	0.95
Reliable	3.58*	0.93
Unbiased	3.30*	1.00
Care	3.67*	0.96

Note: ** Indicates a value over the neutral midpoint of the scale [3]*

Table 5

Trust in the police (mean) using a scale from 1 (low trust) to 10 (high trust)

	M	Std Dev
We can trust police	7.21*	2.010
I am satisfied with police	7.17*	2.076
I trust police will do everything in their power to solve crime	7.12*	2.078
If I ever experience crime I am confident police will do their best to help	7.21*	2.022
During last 12 months there was an increase in police patrols	6.65*	2.451
The police generally treat people with respect	7.28*	2.009
Global Score	42.58	10.500

Note: * *Indicates a value over the neutral midpoint of the scale [5]*

3.3.1 Perceptions of the police and experience of crime

Additional analysis was carried out to investigate the differences in perceptions of the police and trust in the police between those that had experienced crime and those that had not. In general, those that had experienced crime reported significantly less trust in the police ($M = 34.56$, $SD = 13.72$) relative to those who had not experienced crime in the last 12 months ($M = 42.89$, $SD = 10.30$)[3]. Furthermore, those that had experienced crime were significantly less likely to agree that the police do not discriminate ($M = 2.78$, $SD = 1.25$) than those who did not experience a crime ($M = 3.26$, $SD = 1.03$)[4]. Notably, the differences between these two groups fall on either side of the neutral value [3.0]. This means to say that those who have experienced crime over the past 12 months view the police as discriminatory, unlike those who have not experienced crime.

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[3] *t*=-3.13, *df*=26.84, p<0.01
[4] *t*=-2.395, *df*=979, p<0.05

There was also a significant difference in agreement as to whether the police are reliable, unbiased, and caring. In particular, those who experienced crime were less likely to agree that the police are reliable ($M = 2.81$, $SD = 1.18$)[5], unbiased ($M = 2.67$, $SD = 1.14$)[6], and caring ($M = 3.15$, $SD = 1.29$)[7] when compared to those who had not experienced a crime ($M = 3.61$, $SD = .92$; $M = 3.32$, $SD = .99$; $M = 3.68$, $SD = .95$) (see Figure 9 for illustration). It is worth noting that the mean scores of those who have experienced crime, unlike those who have not, lie in negative territory for how reliable and how unbiased the police are deemed to be.

Figure 9

Graphical illustration of differences in global mean scores between those who experienced a crime within the last 12 months and those who did not

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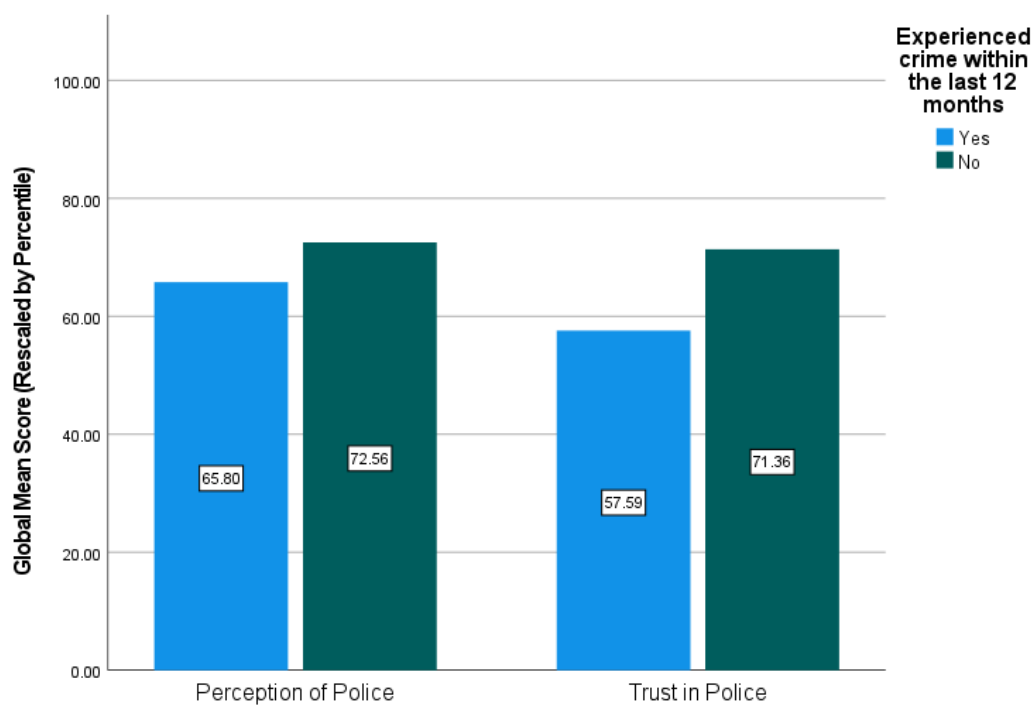
[5] t=-3.458, df=26.90, p<0.01
[6] t=-3.366, df=977, p<0.01
[7] t=-2.132, df=26.793, p<0.05

3.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

This section outlines the findings relative to each demographic category under investigation, namely age, gender, education, relationship status, employment status, and district. It is worth noting that we also include demographic analyses of findings which we presented in Volume 1 of the Policing Report. The structure of the following presentation of findings is as follows: for each demographic category measures that demonstrated no significant differences will be presented first. The report will then proceed to highlight the noteworthy significant differences for each demographic category in turn* (for output of results see Appendix C).

3.4.1 Age

Age distribution was categorised into six groups: i. 16-25, ii. 26-35, iii. 36-45, iv. 46-55, v. 56-65, and vi. 66+. No differences between these groups emerged with respect to the level of favourability to Western Europeans, the perception that crime increased over the past few years, and perceptions of security. With regards to perceptions of the police, no statistically significant differences transpired for the notion that police are laid back and that they should stick to their job description. With regards to perceptions of policing, no differences emerged in the notion that police should be free to stop and search at will and that CCTV is abusive (see Tables C.1 in Appendix C).

16-25. In general, those aged 16-25 were more likely to believe that they will fall victim to crime over the next 12 months. In addition, they were also more likely to perceive higher levels of crime but also less likely to be concerned about crime. With respect to attitudes towards foreigners, those aged 16-25 demonstrated a higher level of tolerance.

The age group 16-25 was also less likely to expect the police to go beyond their call of duty. They tended to believe that neither catching the criminal is most important nor that prevention of crime should be given priority. With respect to other contentious issues of policing, they were more likely to agree that the police should be allowed to use force, however, they disagreed with the claim that police should be free to stop and search and that they should be given body cams. The use of CCTV was also not viewed positively. Those aged 16-25 were less likely to agree that CCTV helps catch criminals. Attitudes towards the police tended to be relatively negative. This age group was less likely to believe that the

* Only differences $p<.05$ will be reported

police are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work, that they help solve cases, and that their job is a vocation. More presence of police in the streets was also not viewed favourably. Overall, those aged 16-25 tended to demonstrate low levels of trust and low positive perceptions of the police. Similarly, community policing and the use of social media was not viewed positively. Those

aged 16-25 were more likely to think that police-community ties would not make people feel safe. They also did not think that it is better to report crime in person.

26-35. Those aged 26-35 demonstrated high tolerance of foreigners and relatively more favourable attitudes towards Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. With respect to perceptions of crime, they perceived high levels of crime and held higher expectations of becoming victims of crime. Despite this, they demonstrated low levels of fear of crime and were relatively unconcerned about crime.

The 26-35 age group do not expect the police to go beyond their call of duty, they do not think that catching criminals is the most important task, but believe that prevention should be given top priority. They were also less inclined to agree with the use of CCTV, believing it violates privacy and that it does not help catch criminals. Perceptions of the police were also quite negative. Those aged 26-35 were less likely to believe that the police help solve cases and that there should be a greater physical presence of police on the streets. They were also more inclined to think that heightened police presence on the streets feels like surveillance and that it is better to have more police in stations rather than on the streets. With respect to community policing, this age group was more likely to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption. Additionally, they also did not view the use of social media favourably, believing it a waste of police time. However, they were less likely to think that it is better to report crime in person.

36-45. In general, those aged 36-45 were likely to perceive high levels of crime. They were also more likely to be concerned about crime, although they did not demonstrate high levels of fear of crime.

Similarly to the aforementioned age groups, those aged 36-45 did not tend to expect the police to go beyond their call of duty. They were also less likely to think that catching

criminals is the most important task but that prevention should be given priority. With regards to the use of force, they tended to believe that the police should not be allowed to use force unless absolutely necessary. Nevertheless, they demonstrated a relatively higher endorsement for police stop and search. CCTV was not perceived favourably with this age group reporting that it violates privacy and does not help much with catching criminals. With respect to perceptions of the police, those aged 36-45 demonstrated relatively low positive perceptions. As in the younger age cohorts, they believed that police are not motivated by a sense of duty, are not effective in their work, and hardly ever solve cases. They were also relatively less inclined to think that an increased police presence on the streets prevents crime. Consequently, they tended to agree that it would be better to have police in stations rather than on the streets. Lastly, with regards to community policing and the use of social media, they also similarly thought that police-community ties do not make people feel safe and social media was perceived to be a waste of time. However, they were also less likely to think that it is better to report crime in person.

46-55. Those aged 46-55 were less likely to view Eastern Europeans and Africans favourably. Furthermore, unlike the younger cohorts, they had relatively lower expectations of becoming victims of crime and perceived lower levels of crime. Indeed, they also demonstrated lower fear of crime and were not inclined to be concerned about crime.

As opposed to the younger cohorts, this age group tended to expect the police to go beyond their call of duty. They were also more likely to think that catching criminals is the most important task and that prevention should be given priority. Furthermore, they had a relatively high endorsement for CCTV and were not concerned about any related issues of privacy. Overall, perceptions of the police were relatively favourable. They were more likely to believe that police are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work, and that they help solve cases. Consequently, they also demonstrated a high level of trust in the police. Those aged 46-55 were also more likely to think of policing as a vocation. With regards to physical presence, they were somewhat more inclined to think that police presence on the streets helps in preventing crime. Lastly, in relation to community policing and social media, they were more likely to think that police-community ties may help in making people feel safe and they were not concerned as to whether this may lead to corruption. Similarly to younger cohorts, however, they believed that the use of social media wastes police times. On

the other hand, unlike younger cohorts, they were more inclined to think that it is better to report crime in person.

56-65. Those aged 56-65 did not tend to view Eastern Europeans and Africans favourably. As for expectations of crime, they have relatively higher expectations of becoming victims of crime. Nonetheless, they perceived lower levels of crime and were not as concerned about crime in general.

Similarly to those aged 46-55, this age group had relatively high expectations that the police should go beyond their call of duty. Furthermore, they also thought that catching criminals is the most important task and that prevention should be given priority. CCTVs were also viewed positively as they were more likely to think that this helps in catching criminals and were less likely to be concerned about issues of privacy that may arise out of it. On par with the younger cohorts, those aged 56-65 had a relatively high endorsement for police stop and search and relatively lower endorsement for the use of force. Perceptions of the police were quite positive, as were levels of trust. Overall, they were more likely to think that the police are motivated by a sense of duty, are effective in their work, and help solve cases. They were also relatively more inclined to think that there should be more police on the streets and that police presence may help prevent crime. In addition to this, they also thought that there should be more police in stations. In relation to community policing and the use of social media, this age group was more likely to think that police-community ties may help people feel safe and they were less concerned about possible issues of corruption. As with the other younger cohorts, however, they thought of social media as a waste of police time.

66+. Those aged 66+ demonstrated low levels of tolerance of foreigners and did not tend to view Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs favourably. Furthermore, they had relatively higher expectations of becoming victims of crime, perceived higher levels of crime and were relatively concerned about crime. Moreover, they also demonstrated relatively higher levels of fear of crime.

This age group had relatively high expectations that the police should go beyond their call of duty. In addition, they were also more inclined to think that catching criminals is the

most important task and that prevention should be given priority. The use of force was not perceived positively, but police stop and search tended to be perceived favourably. With regards to CCTV, those aged 66+ were more likely to think that the use of CCTV may help in catching criminals and were not concerned about issues of privacy that may arise out of it. Police perceptions and levels of trust were relatively positive. Those aged 66+ were likely to believe that police are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work and that they help solve cases. They were also more likely to think of policing as a vocation. With regards to physical presence, this age group was more likely to think that there should be more police on the streets and that police presence may help with preventing crime. In the same vein, they were relatively less inclined to think that more police presence feels like excessive surveillance, favouring police on the streets rather than in stations. Finally, as for community policing and the use of social media, those aged 66+ were more inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safer. They did not demonstrate any concerns relating to issues of corruption that may arise out of closer police-community ties. Social media was viewed quite positively such that they were less likely to think that social media is a waste of police time.

3.4.2 Gender

There were no gender differences with regards to levels of tolerance of foreigners and levels of favourability of specific socio-ethnic groups. Furthermore, perceptions of security did not differ between the two genders. With regards to experiences of crime, there were no gender differences in the perceived likelihood of experiencing crime. Perceptions of the policing also did not differ greatly. Men and women were equally likely to agree that the police should go beyond their call of duty, that catching criminals is the most important task and that police should be free to stop and search, whilst still acknowledging that it may be abusive. CCTVs were also equally well appraised by both genders. In addition, there was a relatively positive perception of the police. Both men and women agreed that not all police are laid back, that they are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective, and that they help solve cases. They were also likely to think of policing as a vocation. With regards to surveillance, both men and women agreed that there should be greater presence of police on the streets and that this may lead to better crime prevention. Lastly, social media was viewed positively by both genders. Social media tended to be viewed as a good tool to facilitate

better communications with people. However, both genders were inclined to think that it is better to report crime in person (see Table C.2 in Appendix C).

Female. Relative to males, females were more likely to think that crime has increased in the country over the past few years. Furthermore, they demonstrated more concern and worry about crime, as well as higher levels of fear of crime.

Females were also more likely than males to agree that the police should stick to their job description and that body cams violate privacy. With regards to physical presence, female respondents preferred to have more police in stations rather than on the streets. They were also more likely to believe that police-community ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, they viewed social media as a waste of police time.

Male. Relative to females, males were more inclined to think that prevention of crime should be top priority and that the police should be given body cams.

3.4.3 Education

Education was split into four categories: primary, secondary, post-secondary, and tertiary. There were no education differences in the perceived likelihood of experiencing crime. In addition, there was also no educational differences in certain perceptions of police and policing. More specifically, respondents tended to agree that the police should go beyond their call of duty, that they should not be allowed to use force unless absolutely necessary, and that the police should be given body cams despite acknowledging that this may violate privacy. CCTVs were perceived positively such that, regardless of educational differences, respondents agreed that they help to catch criminals, albeit they violate privacy. Similarly, the increase of police numbers on the streets was perceived positively. Respondents tended to agree that more police on the streets prevents crime, despite the fact that this may lead to feelings of surveillance. Furthermore, there were no educational differences with regards to whether community-police ties may lead to corruption as well as their making people feel safer. Lastly, there were no educational differences with regards to whether the police's use of social media may lead to better communication with people (see Table C.3 in Appendix C).

Primary. Respondents with a primary level of education were less favourable of Africans and Arabs and were, overall, less tolerant of foreigners. With regards to perceptions of crime and security, they were more likely to perceive an increase in crime over the past few years, they had a higher level of fear of crime, and they were more concerned and relatively more worried about crime. They were also more likely to feel culturally insecure.

Perceptions of the police were quite positive. Those with a primary level of education were more likely to think that the police are effective in their work and had more trust in the police. Lastly, they were less inclined to think that it is better to report crime in person.

Secondary. Those with a secondary level of education were less tolerant of foreigners. They were also less favourable of Western Europeans and Eastern Europeans, however, tended to be more favourable of Arabs. Regarding perceptions of crime and security, they were less likely to feel culturally secure and were more concerned about crime. They also had higher levels of fear of crime.

With regards to policing, secondary educated respondents were more inclined to think that police should be free to stop and search, and less likely to be concerned about abuse that may arise from it. Police perceptions were relatively positive, as was trust in the police. Overall, those with a secondary level of education were less likely to think that police are laid back. Finally, social media was generally not perceived positively. Secondary educated respondents were more likely to think that it is a waste of police time and that it is better to report crimes in person.

Post-Secondary. Post-secondary educated respondents were relatively more tolerant of foreigners. They were also more favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. With regards to perceptions of crime and security, they were less concerned about crime and more likely to feel culturally secure.

Those with a post-secondary level of education were less inclined to think that police should be free to stop and search and to think that this may be abusive. They tended to

demonstrate less trust in the police and were also less likely to think that the police are very effective in their work.

Tertiary. Respondents with a tertiary level of education were more likely to be tolerant of foreigners. Like their post-secondary counterparts, they were also more favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. With regards to perceptions of crime and security, they were less likely to perceive the country to have experienced more crime over the past few years. They were also less afraid of crime, and less worried or concerned about crime. Overall, they felt more culturally secure.

With regards to perceptions of policing, they were less inclined to think that the police should stick to their job description, that catching criminals is the most important task, and that police should be free to stop and search, even though they reported that police stop and search may be abusive. Police perceptions tended be less positive and trust in the police tended to be low. Overall, tertiary educated respondents were less inclined to think that the police are very effective in their work and that they are motivated by a sense of duty. They were also less likely to agree that not all police are laid back. Lastly, social media was less likely to be perceived as a waste of police time and that it is better to report crimes in person.

3.4.4 Relationship status

Relationship status was categorized into four groups: i. widowed, ii. married, iii. unmarried, and iv. separated/divorced/annulled. Regardless of relationship status, respondents were equally favourable of Western Europeans and Eastern Europeans. The level of tolerance of foreigners was also unaffected by relationship status. As for perceptions of crime and security, relationship status had no effect on the perceived likelihood of experiencing crime in the future. Respondents were also equally concerned or worried about crime. Perceptions of cultural security also did not differ by relationship status. With respect to policing, there were no relationship status differences in the perception that prevention of crime should be give more priority and whether police stop and search is abusive. Furthermore, as for perceptions of the police, there were no differences as to whether police work is considered more as a vocation, whether it is better to have more police in stations rather than on the streets, and whether police on the streets elicit feelings of surveillance. Lastly, in terms of social media,

there were no differences as to whether social media results in better communication with people and whether it is better to report crime personally rather than on social media (see Tables C.4 in Appendix C).

Widowed. Widowed respondents were less favourable of Africans and Arabs. In relation to perceptions of security, they were less likely to feel culturally and economically secure. They were also more inclined to think that crime in the country has increased over the past few years, indicating higher levels of fear of crime.

With respect to perceptions of policing, they were more likely to think that police should go beyond their call of duty, that catching criminals is the most important task, that police should not be allowed to use force, that the police should be allowed to stop and search, and that the police should be given body cams. Furthermore, they were also more inclined to think that CCTV may be abused, that there should be greater police presence on the streets, and that this increase in police presence may help prevent crime. Perceptions of community policing were quite positive. Widowed respondents were relatively less likely to think that police-community ties lead to corruption, and more likely to think that this may indeed lead to people feeling safer.

Married. Married respondents were relatively more favourable of Africans and Arabs. They also demonstrated high personal and economic security. Perceptions of crime were such that they were less likely to think that crime in the country has increased over the past few years. Furthermore, they also demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime.

With regards to perceptions of policing, married respondents were less inclined to think that catching criminals is the most important task and that the police should be given body cams. Conversely, they were more likely to think that the police should be allowed to use force and that they should also be allowed to stop and search. As for perceptions of the police, married respondents tended to be more likely to think that only a few police are laid back, that they are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work, and that they help solve cases. Therefore, overall, married respondents demonstrated relatively high positive police perceptions and high levels of trust in the police. With regards to physical

presence of the police, they were relatively more likely to think that there should be a greater police presence on the streets and that this may lead to prevention of crime.

Unmarried. Unmarried respondents tended to be more favourable of Africans and Arabs. They were also less likely to think that crime in the country has increased over the past few years. Nonetheless, they were more likely to have high perceptions of crime, albeit demonstrating lower levels of fear of crime. Perceptions of security were such that they demonstrated low economic security but high personal security.

With respect to perceptions of policing, unmarried respondents were less likely to think that the police should go beyond their call of duty, that catching criminals is the most important task, that police should be given body cams, that police should be able to stop and search, and that CCTVs help catch criminals. Conversely, they were more likely to think that body cams violate privacy and that police should be allowed to use force. Perceptions of the police tended to be less positive and trust in the police tended to be low. Unmarried respondents were less inclined to think that only a few police are laid back, that the police are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work, and that they help solve cases. In addition, they were also less inclined to think that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that a greater police presence may help prevent crime. Community policing was similarly perceived less positively. Unmarried respondents were relatively less inclined to think that police-community ties make people feel safe, and were more inclined to think that police-community ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, in relation to social media, unmarried respondents were more likely to think that social media is a waste of police time.

Separated/divorced/annulled. Respondents falling under this demographic category demonstrated relatively high economic security. As for perceptions of policing, they were more likely to think that catching criminals is the most important task. They were also more likely to believe that a greater police presence on the streets may lead to prevention of crime. Conversely, they were less likely to think that police should be allowed to use force, that police should be allowed to stop and search, that body cams violate privacy, and that CCTVs may be abused. Perceptions of community policing were such that they were relatively more

likely to think that police-community ties make people feel safe. However, overall, separated/divorced/annulled respondents demonstrated low levels of trust in the police. Lastly, they were relatively less likely to think that social media wastes police time.

3.4.5 Employment status

The demographic category of employment status was split into five: i. employed, ii. student, iii. retired, iv. homemaker, and v. unemployed. There were no employment status differences in the perceived likelihood of experiencing crime in the future. There were also no differences in overall perceptions of crime. As for perceptions of policing, there were no differences as to whether CCTVs violate privacy and whether they may be abused. Furthermore, there were no differences as to whether police stop and search may be abusive, and whether the police hardly ever solve cases (see Table C.5 in Appendix C).

Employed. Respondents who are employed were more likely to demonstrate favourability of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. They were also relatively tolerant of foreigners in general. With regards to perceptions of security, they were more likely to feel economically secure. Overall, they were less concerned or worried about crime and demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime.

With respect to perceptions of policing, employed respondents were relatively less likely to think that police should stick to their job description, that catching criminals is the most important task, that prevention should be given top priority, that police should be given body cams, and that CCTVs help catch criminals. Conversely, they were more likely to agree that police should be allowed to use force and that they should be free to stop and search. Perceptions of the police were not quite positive such that employed respondents were less inclined to think that police are motivated by a sense of duty, that they are effective in their work, and that only few police are laid back. Additionally, they also tended to disagree that there should be greater police presence and that police presence helps prevent crime. In the same vein, they were more likely to report that greater police presence on the streets feels like surveillance. Community policing was also not perceived quite so positively, such that

employed respondents were more likely to think that police-community ties lead to corruption, and less likely to think that it leads to people feeling safe. Lastly, employed respondents tended to disagree that social media enables communication, also reporting that social media wastes police time. However, they were less likely to think that police reports should be filed in person (see Table C.14 and C.15 in Appendix C for full output of results).

Student. Students tended to be favourable of Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. They also demonstrated high tolerance levels of foreigners. As for perceptions of security, they were relatively culturally and economically secure. Furthermore, they demonstrated relatively lower levels of fear of crime.

With regards to perceptions of policing, students were relatively less likely to think that catching criminals is the most important task, that police should be given body cams, that body cams violate privacy, and that the police should be free to stop and search. Perceptions of the police were not quite positive. Students were relatively less inclined to think that police are motivated by a sense of duty and that they are effective in their work. They also did not think of policing as a vocation and disagreed that greater police presence prevents crime. Community policing was also not viewed quite so positively, such that students were less likely to think that police-community ties make people feel safe. Lastly, they were less likely to think that the use of social media by the police enables communication with people.

Retired. Retired respondents were less favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Overall, they also demonstrated low levels of tolerance of foreigners. As for perceptions of security, retired respondents felt less culturally secure and more economically secure. Furthermore, they were also relatively more concerned about crime but worried less about crime. Fear of crime levels tended to be higher than other groups.

With regards to perceptions of policing, retired respondents were relatively less likely to think that the police should stick to their job description and that catching criminals is the most important task. Conversely, they were more likely to think that prevention should be given priority, that police should not be allowed to use force, that police should be free to stop and search, that police should be given body cams, that body cams violate privacy, and

that CCTVs help catch criminals. Perceptions of the police tended to be positive such that retired respondents were more likely to think that only few police are laid back, that police are motivated by a sense of duty, and that police are effective in their work. They also agreed that there should be greater street presence and that greater street presence prevents crime. In line with this, they were relatively less likely to think that greater street presence feels like surveillance and that there should be more police in stations rather than on the streets. With respect to community policing, retired respondents tended to be more likely to think that police-community ties make people feel safer, and less likely to think that such ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, social media was viewed quite positively. Retired respondents were more likely to think that social media enables communication and less likely to think that social media wastes police time.

    Homemaker. Homemakers were less favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. They also demonstrated low levels of tolerance of foreigners. As for perceptions of security, homemakers felt less culturally secure. Additionally, they were also relatively more concerned and worried about crime and demonstrated higher levels of fear of crime.

    With respect to perceptions of policing, homemakers were relatively more likely to think that police should stick to their job description, that catching criminals is the most important task, that police should be free to stop and search, and that CCTVs help catch criminals. Conversely, they were less likely to think that body cams violate privacy. Perceptions of the police were quite positive. Homemakers tended to be more likely to think that only a few police are laid back, that police are motivated by a sense of duty, and that police are effective in their work. They were also more inclined to think of policing as a vocation and that there should be a greater physical presence of the police on the streets, albeit considering that this is more likely to lead to feelings of surveillance. In the same vein, homemakers were also more inclined to think that there should be more police in stations rather than on the streets. As for community policing, homemakers were relatively more likely to think that police-community ties make people feel safe and that these ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, with respect to social media, homemakers tended to be more likely to think of social media as a waste of police time, and less likely to think that it enables communication. Indeed, they were relatively more in favour that police reports should be filed in person.

Unemployed. Unemployed respondents demonstrated less tolerance of foreigners. As for perceptions of security they tended to be less personally, culturally, and economically secure. They were also relatively more worried about crime and demonstrated higher levels of fear of crime. With regards to community policing, they were relatively more likely to think that police-community ties lead to corruption.

3.4.6 District

The localities in which respondents resided were split into six districts: i. Gozo and Comino, ii. Northern, iii. Northern Harbour, iv. Southern Harbour, v. South Eastern, and vi. Western. Regarding perceptions of security, there was no effect of district on economic security. As for perceptions of policing, the district in which one resided had no effect on whether police should stick to their job description. Furthermore, district had no effect on what one thinks as to whether police stop and search is abusive and whether social media is a waste of police time. Lastly, there were no differences of district in the level of police trust (see Table C.6 in Appendix C).

Gozo and Comino. Respondents residing in Gozo and Comino demonstrated more favourability of Africans and Arabs. They were also more likely to feel personally secure. With respect to perceptions of crime, they were more likely to think that crime has increased over the past few years. However, they had lower perceptions of crime, lower levels of fear of crime, and were overall less worried or concerned about crime.

Regarding perceptions of policing, those residing in Gozo and Comino were less inclined to think that catching criminals is the most important task. Conversely, they were more inclined to think that CCTV violates privacy, that it may be abused, and that police should be allowed to stop and search. Perceptions of the police tended to be less positive. Gozo and Comino residents were more inclined to think that the police hardly ever solve cases and that they are ineffective in their work. In addition, they were more likely to think that there should be a greater police presence on the streets and that this presence may help prevent crime. Lastly, in relation to community police, Gozo and Comino residents were more inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safe, however, they also thought that such ties may lead to corruption.

Northern. Respondents residing in the Northern district were relatively more favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Overall, they also tended to be more tolerant of foreigners. Perceptions of cultural security and personal security tended to be higher. As for perceptions of crime, residents of the Northern district were more likely to think that they will fall victim to crime. Furthermore, they had higher perceptions of crime and were relatively more concerned and worried about crime. Nevertheless, they were also more likely to think that crime has not increased over the past few years and demonstrated relatively lower levels of fear of crime.

Northern district residents were less inclined to think that the police should go beyond their call of duty, that prevention should be a priority, that the police should be given body cams, and that CCTVs help catch criminals. Indeed, they were more inclined to think that body cams as well as CCTVs violate privacy, and that police should be allowed to stop and search. In relation to perceptions of the police, Northern district residents were less inclined to think that police are effective in their work, that they help solve cases, and that not all police are laid back. Additionally, they were also less likely to think that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that this presence may help prevent crime. However, they were also less inclined to think that it is better to have more police in stations rather than on the streets. As for perceptions of community policing, Northern district residents tended to be less inclined to think that police-community ties may lead to people feeling safe and more likely to think that such ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, regarding the use of social media, they tended to be in favour of social media as a way of facilitating communication, and less inclined to think that police reports should be filed in person.

Northern Harbour. Respondents residing in the Norther Harbour district were more favourable of Western Europeans and Eastern Europeans. However, they were less favourable towards Africans and Arabs. In addition, Norther Harbour district residents tended to feel less personally secure. Regarding perceptions of crime, they were more inclined to think that crime has increased over the past few years, and they had relatively higher perceptions of crime. Furthermore, they were more likely to be concerned and worried about crime, and demonstrated higher levels of fear of crime.

With regards to perceptions of policing, Norther Harbour district residents were more inclined to think that the police should go beyond their call of duty, that catching criminals is

the most important task, and that prevention should be a priority. Additionally, they were more inclined to think that police should not be allowed to use force, that police should be given body cams, and that CCTVs help catch criminals. Nevertheless, they also thought that both body cams and CCTVs violate privacy. Perceptions of the police were relatively more positive such that they were more inclined to think that only a few police are laid back, and that police are effective in their work. However, they were also likely to think that police hardly ever solve cases, that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that this presence may help crime, albeit eliciting feelings of surveillance. Community policing was also viewed positively such that they were more inclined to think that police-community ties make people feel safe. Lastly, regarding social media, Norther Harbour district residents were more inclined to think that it may help facilitate communication. However, they were more favourable of the notion that police reports should be filed in person.

Southern Harbour. Respondents residing in the Southern Harbour district were relatively less favourable of Western Europeans, Eastern Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Overall, they also tended to be less tolerant of foreigners. Regarding perceptions of security, they were less likely to feel personally and culturally secure. As for perceptions of crimes, Southern Harbour district residents were more inclined to think that crime has increased over the past few years. However, they reported lower perceptions of crime and were less concerned and worried about crime.

Regarding perceptions of policing, Southern Harbour district residents were more inclined to think that police should go beyond their call of duty, that catching criminals is the most important task, that prevention should be a priority, and that police should not be allowed to use force. Furthermore, they were also more likely to think that police should be given body cams, that CCTVs help catch criminals, and that CCTVs may be misused. Conversely, they were less likely to think that body cams and CCTVs violate privacy. Perceptions of the police tended to be more positive such that Southern Harbour district residents were more inclined to think that police are effective and that they help solve cases. They also were more likely to agree that there should be a greater police presence on the streets and that this presence may help prevent crime. Indeed, they were less inclined to think that police presence on the streets feels like surveillance. With respect to community policing, there were more inclined to think that police-community ties make people feel safe,

and less inclined to think that such ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, regarding social media, they were more inclined to think that social media facilitates communication, however, they were more likely to think that police reports should be filed in person.

South Eastern. Respondents residing in the South Eastern district were relatively less favourable of Western Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Regarding perceptions of security and crime, they felt relatively more personally secure, they had relatively lower expectations that they may become victims of crime, and they had lower perceptions of crime. They were also less concerned and worried about crime, and demonstrated lower levels of fear of crime.

With respect to perceptions of policing, South Eastern district residents were relatively more inclined to think that police should go beyond their call of duty, and that catching criminals is the most important task. Furthermore, they were also more inclined to think that CCTVs help catch criminals and less inclined to think that CCTVs as well as body cams may violate privacy. They also were less in favour of police stop and search. With respect to perceptions of police, they were relatively less positive. South Eastern district resident were less inclined to think that only a few police are laid back, that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that this presence may help prevent crime. However, they were more likely to think that police are effective in their work and that they help solve cases. Community policing was more likely to be viewed positively such that they tended to agree that police-community ties may help make people feel safe. Finally, social media was not viewed as a means to facilitate communication.

Western. Respondents residing in the Western district were relatively less favourable of Western Europeans, Africans, and Arabs. Regarding perceptions of security and crime, they were relatively more likely to feel personally secure, had lower expectations that they may fall victim to crime in the future, and did not perceive an increase in crime over the past few years. Furthermore, they had higher perceptions of crime and were relatively more concerned about crime. However, they had lower levels of fear of crime.

Western district residents were relatively less inclined to think that the police should go beyond their call of duty and that they should be given body cams, thinking that it may violate privacy. They also were less inclined to think that CCTVs help catch criminals, and

more inclined to think that they may violate privacy. Conversely, they were more inclined to think that police should be allowed to use force. Perceptions of the police were relatively more positive such that they were more inclined to think that only a few police are laid back. Nonetheless, they were also likely to think that police hardly ever solve cases, that there should be a greater police presence on the streets, and that this presence may help prevent crime. Indeed, they were more in favour of having police in stations rather than on the streets. As for community policing, Western district residents were less favourable such that they were less inclined to think that police-community ties may help make people feel safe, and more inclined to think that such ties may lead to corruption. Lastly, respondents residing in the Western district were less likely to agree that police reports should be filed in person.

4.0 DISCUSSION

This study primarily investigated the public's perceptions of the police and policing activities. The level of trust in the police, global positive perceptions of the police, and confidence in their effectiveness were key areas of interest. It is noteworthy to highlight that only a small number of respondents indicated that they had been a victim of crime (2.7%) and/or witnessed a crime (3.8%) within the last twelve months. However, a much larger proportion expect to be victim of crime over the next twelve months (10.9%). Overall, this suggests that much of the findings emerge from general perceptions about the police and not personal experience. However, it is also worth noting the particular experiences of those who have fallen victims of crime. The following will summarise and discuss the main findings.

4.1 EXPERIENCE, EXPECTATIONS, AND PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

As noted in the aforementioned only a minority of respondents indicated that they had experiences of crime. Interestingly, however, when asked to rate the expectation of falling victim to crime in the near future, a larger proportion of respondents held expectations that they would. There appears to be a mismatch between experience of crime and expectation of crime such that the public tends to overestimate the likelihood that they would fall victim to crime. Additionally, the public also tends to overestimate the likelihood that they would report the crime. Whereas a minority of respondents indicated that they reported the crime they had witnessed and/or experienced, a substantial majority of respondents indicated that, should they fall victim of crime, they would report it. This discrepancy suggests that experience of crime may play a role in whether one chooses to actually report a crime one has experienced.

Further to expectations about crime, experiences of crime also appear to play a role in shaping perceptions of the police. Lower levels of trust in the police and lower positive perceptions of the police were common amongst those who had experienced crime. It could be the case that the level of satisfaction with the police-citizen encounter affects one's global trust in the police, perceived reliability, and confidence in the police's effectiveness. Consequently, such dissatisfied individuals may be more likely to portray the police negatively. Their experiences may well rub off on the generalised perceptions that others go on to develop vicariously about the police.

In addition to having high expectations of falling victim to crime, respondents also believed that more crime is taking place in the country in general. However, this contrasted with beliefs that this is not the case within one's own local area. In particular, respondents were more likely to believe that crime is increasing elsewhere, rather than in their locale.

Despite the fact that most respondents predicted a high likelihood of falling victim to crime, they were, paradoxically, not too concerned about this. The highest object of concern was directed towards the protection of others and this indeed was complemented by the highest cause of fear of crime, that is, letting children unsupervised in the streets. As for worries about specific crimes, online crime clearly emerged as the most worrisome type of crime. Indeed, it could be the case that common reports of online crime in the media as well as publicity regarding the police's cybersecurity unit may make this type of crime at the forefront of people's attention. Consequently, it is possible that individuals could be more worried about it as a result.

4.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICING ACTIVITIES

Overall, the public holds a positive attitude towards the police. Similarly, they also demonstrate a high level of trust, believing that the police are there to protect us. However, perhaps the most interesting findings lie in the perception differences between population groups. Notably, there were clear intergenerational differences in perceptions of the police. On the one hand, younger individuals were more likely to view the police negatively and trust the police less. On the other hand, older individuals who were more likely to view the police positively, trust them more, and were more open to build police-community ties. As suggested by the literature (e.g., Sindall et al., 2016), it could be possible that as younger individuals are relatively more socially active, they may have a higher opportunity to encounter the police, consequently, influencing their perception of the police and making them less open to stronger police-community ties.

Other notable differences emerged between individuals of different educational levels as well as employment status. Particularly, the lower educated an individual is, the more likely they are to perceive the police positively, and the higher their trust in them. This was also the case for individuals who are retired, homemakers, or unemployed. Conversely, the more highly educated respondents were, the more negatively they perceived the police, and

the lower their trust in them. This was also the case for individuals who are students or employed. Literature (see Lloyd & Bahr, 2010) suggests that education may influence how one forms one's attitudes, which in turn may have affected respondents' perceptions and expectations of the police making them somewhat more critical.

Differences between districts were also notably evident, but less categorical. In particular, individuals residing in Gozo and Comino, and the South Eastern districts generally perceived the police negatively, whereas those residing in the Northern Harbour, Southern Harbour, and Western district generally perceive the police positively. Overall, there appears to be a mix of attitudes across the country. Indeed, the role of locality/district/region in shaping public perceptions of the police requires a nuanced investigation. Having said this, the district profiles presented above detail particular inclinations towards the police and policing and provide plenty of insight into how policing services can be tailored to cater for citizen expectations in particular locales. This applies both to police assigned to stations as well as to community police officers.

Gender differences were less pronounced. However, a noteworthy distinction emerged in relation to fear of crime. A well-established finding has been that females are more like to be afraid of crime than males (e.g., Rader & Haynes, 2011). Importantly, this finding was replicated in the present study: females were indeed more likely to report higher levels of fear of crime and were more concerned about crime. A reason for this could be due to cultural and socialization processes that facilitate gender differences (e.g., Fetchenhauer & Buunk, 2005).

The importance of acknowledging perception differences amongst population groups lies in the need for the police to maintain legitimacy, reduce crime, and protect citizens. Furthermore, working towards improving the public's trust levels and perceptions may in turn help to decrease wrongdoing amongst the public. Successfully managing the public's expectations, therefore, requires a tailored communication strategy targeting specific audiences. This will inevitably result in more effective policing.

4.3 CONCLUSION

In summary this study has investigated the Maltese public's perceptions of crime, the police, and policing activities. Overall, people demonstrate high levels of trust in the police

and generally perceive the police positively. Such perceptions do not appear to be primarily shaped through experience, as most respondents indicated that they had not experienced and/or witnessed a crime recently. Differences in perceptions between population groups were particularly evident across age and employment status, however, they also emerged across genders, districts, and relationship status. Ultimately, the understanding of how perceptions are shaped by certain demographic variables may be instrumental in promoting and facilitating successful policing.

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APPENDIX A

Demographics

Demographic		n	%
Age Group	16-25	151	15.1
	26-35	203	20.3
	36-45	191	19.1
	46-55	149	14.9
	56-65	127	12.7
	66+	179	17.9
Gender	Female	516	51.6
	Male	481	48.1
Education	Primary	51	5.1
	Secondary	414	41.4
	Post-Secondary	211	21.1
	Tertiary	319	31.9
Relationship Status	Widow/er	37	3.7
	Not Married	310	31
	Married	556	55.6
	Sep/Div/Annul	87	8.7
Employment Status	Employed	595	59.5
	Unemployed	20	2.0
	Student	66	6.6
	Homemaker	169	16.9
	Retired	144	14.4
District	Gozo and Comino	82	8.2
	Northern	130	13
	Northern Harbour	259	25.9
	South Eastern	204	20.4
	Southern Harbour	191	19.1
	Western	134	13.4

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

Firstly, may you let me know if you or members of your household have ever served with the police force (including 'Police Community Support Officers' [PCSOs])?

Yes _____   No _____   EXCLUDE 'YES' RESPONDENTS

Demographics

Age (years)

____

Gender: Man; Woman; Other

City/Village where you reside

_____

Postcode/Name of street

Nationality

_____

Your highest level of education

Primary   Secondary   Post-Secondary   Tertiary

Relationship status

Married   Not Married
Seperated/Divorced/Annulled Marriage   Widow

Occupation

    [ ]   Unskilled: like working in fields, catering, house cleaning

    [ ]   Skilled: like technician, woodworker, hairdresser, tailor

    [ ]   Office work ('White collar'): like clerk, salesperson, secretary, small business

    [ ]   Professional: like doctor, lawyer, teacher, business executive

    [ ]   Currently not working: [ ] Unemployed   [ ] Retired   [ ] Housewife/husband

        [ ] Student

        If you are currently without work, what is your work usually?

        _____

    [ ]   Other (specifiy): _____

    [ ]   Don't know

Do you identify with a religious orgnaisation? (e.g., Roman Catholic)?

Yes   No

IF YES To what extent do you identify with your religion on a scale from 1 (the least identification) to 10 (the higher identification)?

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Do you suffer from any chronic illness (e.g., diabetes, chronic heart disease, etc.)?

Yes___   No __

In general, how healthy are you? You can say your health is:

1. Very bad   2. Bad   3. Not bad   4. Good   5. Very good

Socio-economic status

Does your family own a telephone/mobile?   Yes ___ No ___

Does your family own a washing machine and electric oven? Yes___ No ___

Does your family own a car, van, or truck?   Yes ___ No ___

Does you family own a computer?   Yes ___ No ___

Does your family own a 'Smart TV'? Yes ___ No ___

Does your family own an air-conditioner? Yes ___ No ___

Do you sometimes avoid using your air-conditioner to save money from your electricity bill?
Yes ___ No ___

Wellbeing: Personal and Social

Life Satisfaction

I am going to read some statements regarding how you think about yourself and your life.
Tell me to what extent you agree with each one from a scale from 1 (Totally Disagree) to 5
(Totally Agree):

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Unsure / Neutral	Agree	Totally agree
1. In many ways, my life approximates my ideal.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2. My life conditions are excellent.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3. I am satisfied with my life.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
4. So far, I have all the important things I want in life.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

5. If I were to relive my life, I   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
    would change almost nothing.

Psychological Problems

On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Never' and 5 is 'All the Time', how often do you experience the following?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	All the Time
1. I feel tired.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2. I feel sick in the stomach.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3. I feel dizzy and weak.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
4. I feel short of breath even when I am not exercising.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
5. I feel weak all over.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6. I feel tense or very excited.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
7. I feel nervous and agitated.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
8. I feel restless.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9. I feel annoyed and irritable.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
10. I feel worried that something is going to happen.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Unsure / Neutral	Agree	Totally agree
11. I feel unhappy and sad.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
12. I feel confused.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
13. I am worried most of the time.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
14. I feel alone even when I am surrounded by others.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
15. I lose interest and pleasure in the things I used to enjoy.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Self Evaluation

On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Totally Disagree' and 5 is 'Totally Agree', to what extent do you agree about these statements regarding yourself and your life?

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Unsure / Neutral	Agree	Totally agree
1. All in all, I am satisfied with myself.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2. Sometimes I feel I am good at nothing.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3. I feel I have a number of good qualities.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
4. I am capable of doing things as much as others.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

5.   I feel I have what to be proud   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
     of.

6.   Sometimes I feel useless.   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]

7.   I feel I am a person of value, at   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
     least on an equal level with
     others.

8.   I do not have enough respect   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
     for myself.

9.   Sometimes I think of myself as   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
     a failure.

10. I have a positive attitude   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]
     toward myself.

Socio-Cultural Competence

Please, indicate how often you experience difficulty in living in Malta with regards to each of these aspects, on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means you have 'no difficulty' and 5 means you have 'extreme difficulty':

[Use the scale from 1 to 5 if asked

1 = no difficulty   2 = little difficulty   3 = moderate difficulty
4 = great difficulty   5 = extreme difficulty]

1.	Making friends	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Finding food you like.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Following rules and customs.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dealing with people in authority.	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Using public transport.	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dealing with beuracracy.	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Making yourself understood.	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Going shopping.	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Understanding jokes and humour.	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Finding accomodation.	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Going to social gatherings.	1	2	3	4	5

12.	Communicating with others belonging to a different ethnic group.	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Understanding differences in culture and ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5
14.	Praying	1	2	3	4	5
15.	Establishing a relationship with individuals from the opposite sex	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Finding your way around.	1	2	3	4	5
17.	Talking about yourself with others.	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Dealing with the climate.	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Family relations.	1	2	3	4	5
20.	The pace of life.	1	2	3	4	5

Social Capital: Contacts

The following are questions about friends and people you know.

a. How many close friends do you have?

	None	Only One	A Few	Quite a lot	A lot
Close friends who are Maltese [read the scale]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Close friends who are foreign [read the scale]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

b. How often do you meet with:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Every day
Close friends who are Maltese [read the scale]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Close friends who are foreign [read the scale]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Social Disorganisation – Winstanley et al., 2008

On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means you 'Totally disagree' and 5 means you 'Totally agree', to what extent do you agree with the following statements.

	Totally disagree		Totally agree
There is a lot of criminality in my neighbourhood.		▮	
A lot of selling of drugs happens in my neighbourhood.		▮	
People in my neighbourhood rarely help each other out.		▮	
In my neighbourhood, there is a lot of fighting.		▮	
In my neighbourhood, there are a lot of empty or abandoned buildings.		▮	
People in my neighbourhood rarely visit each other's houses.		▮	
There is a lot of graffiti in my neighbourhood.		▮	
People often move in and out of my neighbourhoood.		▮	

Relative Personal Deprivation – Callan et al., 2008

	Totally disagree	Totally agree
When I think about what I have compared with others, I don't feel deprived.		
I feel privileged when compared to others like me.		
Compared with others, I feel satisfied when I see how wealthy or poor other people are.		
When I compare what I have with others, I realise that I am quite well off.		
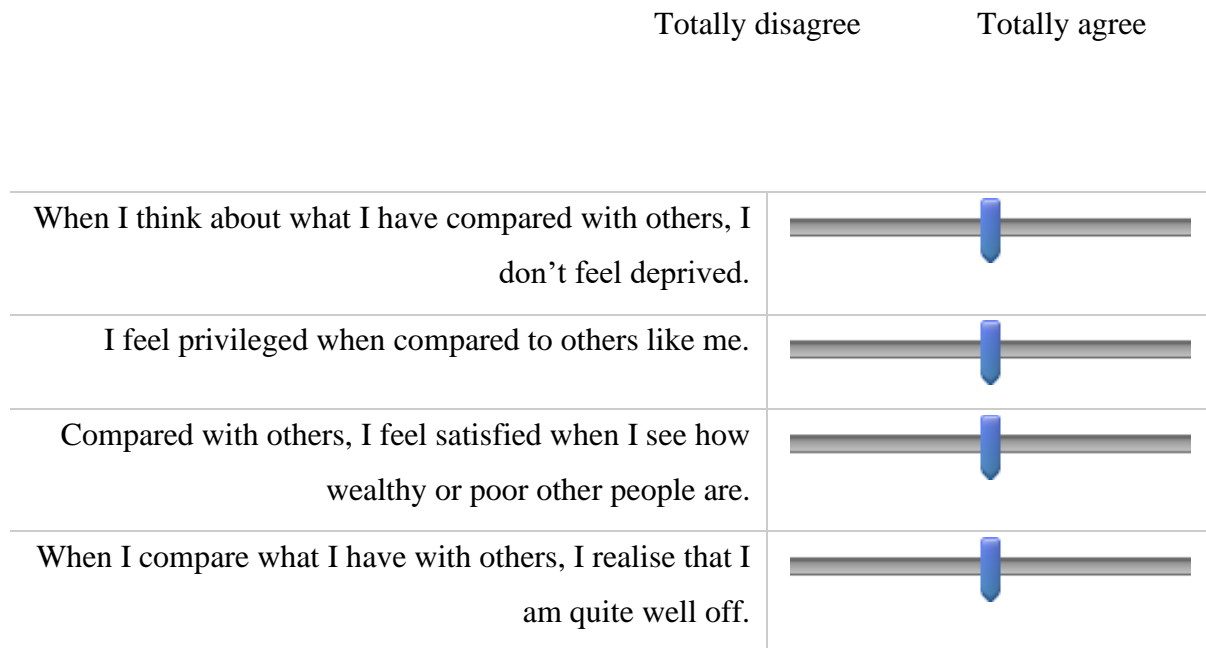
Perceptions of Crime and Security

Perceptions of Security

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being 'Totally disagree' and 5 'Totally agree', how much do you agree that:

	Totally disagree			Totally agree	
There is/isn't room for a variety of languages and cultures in this country.	1	2	3	4	5
We need to take steps to protect our cultural traditions from outside influences.	1	2	3	4	5
Learning other languages makes us forget our own cultural traditions.	1	2	3	4	5
I am concerned about the loss of my cultural identity.	1	2	3	4	5
I do not feel culturally secure as Maltese.	1	2	3	4	5
Unemployment in Malta worries me.	1	2	3	4	5

This country does not have enough wealth and prosperity for everyone to feel secure.	1	2	3	4	5
The cost of living here in Malta makes it difficult to have enough money for essential needs.	1	2	3	4	5
People aren't concerned enough about economic matters.	1	2	3	4	5
The possibility of living a secure and peaceful life today is worse than ever before.	1	2	3	4	5
Our society is going from bad to worse.	1	2	3	4	5
Reports about immoral people and people without scruples in our society are realistic	1	2	3	4	5
The probability that people suffer theft, abuse, or even murder is getting higher and higher.	1	2	3	4	5

Socio-Ethnic Thermometers

How favourable is your attitude towards the following ethnic groups on a scale from 0 (cold) to 100 (hot/favourable)?

Tolerance/Prejudice

On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means you Totally Disagree and 5 means you Totally Agree, to what extent do you agree that:

1. It is a bad idea for people of different race/ethnicity to marry each other.　　　1　2　3　4　5

2. Immigrants/ethnicities that live here should not insist where they are not welcome.　　　1　2　3　4　5

3. If an employer wants to only hire people of a certain group, it is their business.　　　1　2　3　4　5

4. I get angry when I hear of immigrants/ethnicities asking for rights like Maltese citizens.　　　1　2　3　4　5

5. Immigrants/ethnicities should not have a say about Malta's future like people who were born and raised here.　　　1　2　3　4　5

6. It is bad to have people from different ethnic groups and race living together in the same country.　　　1　2　3　4　5

7. We should not promote equality between all goups, regardless of racial or ethnic origin.　　　1　2　3　4　5

8. Some people are simply inferior to others.　　　1　2　3　4　5

9. To get ahead in life, it is sometimes necessary to step over others.　　　1　2　3　4　5

10. If people were treated equally, we would have more problems in this country.　　　1　2　3　4　5

11.   We shouldn't treat other nationalities in an equal way to   1   2   3   4   5
      Maltese.

Fear of Crime

During the last 12 months, have you personally been a victim of crime? Yes __   No __

IF YES What was the crime? _____

        Have you reported this experience to the police?   YES _____   NO _____

        Do you think that the police treated you justly?   YES _____   NO _____

        Did the police treat you respectfully?   YES _____   NO _____

        In general, were you (the victim) satisfied with how the police handled your matter?

        YES _____   NO _____

        Did the police find or catch whoever did it? YES _____   NO _____

        In general, were you (the victim) satisfied with the action the police took?

        YES _____   NO _____

        Were you asked to give evidence in court regarding this case?   YES _____   NO
        _____

        If you think about this incident that we are discussing, have you or other people that
        live in this house had some kind of contact with the services offered to victims?

        YES _____   NO _____

        In general, were you (the victim) satisfied with the contact you had with the services
        offered to victims?   YES _____   NO _____

[FOR THE QUESTION 'During the coming 12 months…'] If it HAPPENS DURING THE COMING 12 MONTHS, how likely are you to report to the police, on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is (Highly unlikely) and 5 is (Highly likely)?

1   2   3   4   5

Apart from this incident, have you personally been a victim of another criminal act during the last 12 months?

Yes __   No __

IF YES What was the crime? _____

REPEAT THE MEASURES ABOUT THE EXPERIENCE LIKE THE ABOVE QUESTION UNTIL THE REPLY IS NEGATIVE.

During the last 12 months, have you personally witnessed a criminal act happening? Yes __ No __

IF YES What was the crime? _____

Did you give a statement to the police?   YES _____   NO _____

Were you asked to give evidence in court regarding this crime?   YES _____   NO _____

Have you witnessed any other criminical activity during the last 12 months? YES__   No __

IF YES What was the crime? _____

Did you give a statement to the police?   YES _____   NO _____

Were you asked to give evidence in court regarding this crime?   YES _____   NO _____

REPEAT UNTIL THE REPLY IS NEGATIVE

If you think about the future, how likely do you think you are to experience a criminal act in the next 12 months (on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is 'highly unlikely' and 10 is 'highly likely')?

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

IF >/=5 What type of crime?   _____

Cops & Pleysier (2011) – Fear of Crime

On a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is 'totally disagree' and 5 is 'totally agree'), to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

"Nowadays, it is too dangerous to let children on the streets unsupervised"

1	2	3	4	5

"Out of fear that something will happen to me, I don't risk going out alone at night"

1	2	3	4	5

"At night, you need to be very careful when walking the streets"

1	2	3	4	5

"During the last 10 years, the streets have become less safe"

1	2	3	4	5

"The police are not capable of protecting us from criminals anymore"

1	2	3	4	5

"Out of fear of being attacked, I don't risk going into certain areas"

1	2	3	4	5

"An alarm against buglars isn't a luxury nowadays"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

 "I don't risk staying at home alone during the evenings or night-time"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

From the British Crime Survey: Perceptions of Crime

Now, I would like to ask you questions about levels of crime.

Not all areas in the country experience the same level of crime. What happens in your locality may or may not reflect the picture of the whole country. There are no right or wrong answers for the following questions; simply your opinions. Please, reply on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Decreased a lot' and 5 is 'Increased a lot'

What do you think has happened with crime in the COUNTRY IN GENERAL during the last few years?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

And what do you think has happened with crime in your LOCAL AREA during the last few years?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

For the following, can you tell me how problematic they are in your area? When I say 'your area' I mean up to a 15 minute walk away from where you live. Please reply on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Not a problem at all' and 5 is 'A very big problem'.

How much of a problem are noisy neighbours and noisy parties?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

How much of a problem are teenagers wandering the streets?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem is trash and littering?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem is vandalism, graffiti or intentional damage to property or cars?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem are drugs users and traffickers?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem are drunk or loud people in public places?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem are abandoned, burnt, or broken cars?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem is speeding?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem is burglary?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem are unwanted sexual advances?

1   2   3   4   5

How much of a problem is fighting on the streets?

1   2   3   4   5

Adams & Serpe (2000) – Concerns about Crime

On a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is 'Totally disagree' and 5 is 'Totally agree), to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

"When I am far away from my house, I worry about my property's security."

1	2	3	4	5

"I worry a lot about my personal safety from crime and criminals."

1	2	3	4	5

"I worry a lot about the safety of my loved ones from crime and criminals."

1	2	3	4	5

"Even in my own house, I don't feel safe from people who wish to take things I own."

1	2	3	4	5

"There is reason to fear being a victim of crime in my community."

1	2	3	4	5

Most of us WORRY, at one point or another, about being a victim of crime.

Can you tell me how much you worry about the following, from a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'I am not worried at all' and 5 is 'I am very worried':

That someone breaks into your house and steals something?

1	2	3	4	5

That you are assaulted and robbed?

1	2	3	4	5

That your car is stolen?

1	2	3	4	5

That you are raped?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

That you are physically attacked by strangers?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

That you are a victim of online crime?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Perceptions of police and policing

Trust in the Police

I am going to read some statements. Tell me how much you agree with each one on a scale from 1 to 10 (where 1 is 'Totally disagree' and 10 is 'Totally agree'):

-"We can trust the police in fulfilling their duties"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- "Generally, I am satisfied with the service provided by the police force in my locality"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- "I trust that the police do everything in their power to prevent or solve crime in my locality"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- "If I ever personally experience some criminal act, I am confident that the police will do their best to help"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- "During the last 12 months, there was an increase in police patrolling the streets"

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- "The police generally treat people politely and with respect"

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Nadal & Davidoff (2015) – Scale on Perceptions of Police

Now I am going to read to you some statements and I am going to ask you to what extent do you agree with each one on a scale from 1 to 5, where is 1 is 'Totally disagree' and 5 is 'Totally agree'.

1   2   3   4   5

1. Police officials are friendly

2. Police officials protect me

3. Police officials treat all people justly

4. I like the police

5. The police are good people

6. The police do not discriminate

7. The police provide safety

8. The police are helpful

9. The police are trustworthy

10. The police are reliable

11. Police officials are unbiased

12. Police officials care about my community

Community Policing

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements, on a scale from 1 (Totally disagree) to 5 (Totally agree)?

[RANDOMISE]

   The police should go beyond their call of duty, for example, to help vulnerable people.

1   2   3   4   5

   The police should stick to their job description.

1   2   3   4   5

   To catch criminals is most important for police.

1   2   3   4   5

   The prevention of crime should be the principal priority of police.

1   2   3   4   5

   The police should not be allowed to use force, unless it is abosulutely necessary.

1   2   3   4   5

   The police should be given 'body cameras' for the protection of themselves and the people.

1   2   3   4   5

   'Body cameras' result in data protection issues and a lack of privacy.

1   2   3   4   5

   CCTV cameras are very good at catching criminals, because they are a source of evidence.

1   2   3   4   5

   CCTV cameras result in data protection issues and a lack of privacy.

1   2   3   4   5

CCTV cameras can be abused by powerful people (e.g., police, politicians, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5

The police should be free to stop and search anyone even for the slightest suspicion.

1	2	3	4	5

If the police carry out a search on peple for no reason, this results in an abuse of power.

1	2	3	4	5

Few police are 'laid back'.

1	2	3	4	5

Many police are motivated by a sense of duty.

1	2	3	4	5

The police are very effective in their work.

1	2	3	4	5

The police hardly ever solve cases.

1	2	3	4	5

I think the work of the police is more of a vocation than a career.

1	2	3	4	5

Carrer progression goals are necessary in the police sector.

1	2	3	4	5

There should be a greater presence of police in the streets.

1	2	3	4	5

If there are more police in the streets, more crime will be prevented.

1	2	3	4	5

Having too many police in the streets makes me feel like I am constantly under surveillance.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

It would be better to have more police in stations rather than in the streets.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

If the police build closer ties with the community, people would feel safer.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

If the police builds closer ties with the community, the result will be corruption.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

There is need for more police in stations.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

It would be better if police officials spend more time in the streets, ready for action, rather than in stations.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

The use of social media by the police results in better communication with the people.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

If the police use social media, people will end up wasting their time with useless requests.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

It would be better if people report criminal acts personally to the police, instead of sending messages to the police on social media.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

APPENDIX C

Results

Table C.1

Test of differences in mean scores for age

Dependent Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Western Europeans	Between Groups	5375.526	5	1075.105	2.112	0.062
	Within Groups	495184.574	973	508.926		
	Total	500560.100	978			
Eastern Europeans	Between Groups	36297.714	5	7259.543	10.074	0.000
	Within Groups	693936.536	963	720.599		
	Total	730234.250	968			
Africans	Between Groups	32408.963	5	6481.793	9.798	0.000
	Within Groups	630470.255	953	661.564		
	Total	662879.218	958			
Arabs	Between Groups	44201.072	5	8840.214	12.572	0.000
	Within Groups	665184.978	946	703.155		
	Total	709386.049	951			
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu	Between Groups	100.598	5	20.120	4.477	0.000
	Within Groups	4466.961	994	4.494		
	Total	4567.559	999			

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		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Between Groups	1.527	5	0.305	0.310	0.907
	Within Groups	957.599	972	0.985		
	Total	959.126	977			
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Between Groups	10.851	5	2.170	1.969	0.081
	Within Groups	1069.145	970	1.102		
	Total	1079.996	975			
Go beyond call of duty	Between Groups	51.943	5	10.389	13.563	0.000
	Within Groups	745.250	973	0.766		
	Total	797.193	978			
Stick to their job description	Between Groups	14.226	5	2.845	2.030	0.072
	Within Groups	1360.583	971	1.401		
	Total	1374.809	976			
Catch criminals is most important	Between Groups	65.377	5	13.075	14.569	0.000
	Within Groups	870.574	970	0.897		
	Total	935.951	975			
Prevention of crime should be priority	Between Groups	46.309	5	9.262	11.435	0.000
	Within Groups	785.655	970	0.810		
	Total	831.963	975			

Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Between Groups	45.085	5	9.017	10.002	0.000
	Within Groups	876.295	972	0.902		
	Total	921.379	977			
Should be given body cams	Between Groups	30.036	5	6.007	6.687	0.000
	Within Groups	873.209	972	0.898		
	Total	903.244	977			
Body cams violate privacy	Between Groups	39.659	5	7.932	5.184	0.000
	Within Groups	1484.119	970	1.530		
	Total	1523.778	975			
CCTV catches criminals	Between Groups	46.929	5	9.386	11.725	0.000
	Within Groups	778.856	973	0.800		
	Total	825.785	978			
CCTV violates privacy	Between Groups	42.956	5	8.591	6.152	0.000
	Within Groups	1350.374	967	1.396		
	Total	1393.330	972			
CCTV can be abused	Between Groups	5.833	5	1.167	0.907	0.476
	Within Groups	1250.418	972	1.286		
	Total	1256.251	977			
	Between Groups	75.518	5	15.104	10.936	0.000

Police should be free to stop and search	Within Groups	1343.796	973	1.381		
	Total	1419.314	978			
Police stop and search is abusive	Between Groups	9.765	5	1.953	1.464	0.199
	Within Groups	1294.395	970	1.334		
	Total	1304.160	975			
Only few police are laid back	Between Groups	11.170	5	2.234	2.175	0.055
	Within Groups	995.460	969	1.027		
	Total	1006.630	974			
Police motivated by sense of duty	Between Groups	51.545	5	10.309	11.770	0.000
	Within Groups	848.738	969	0.876		
	Total	900.283	974			
Police very effective	Between Groups	32.742	5	6.548	8.444	0.000
	Within Groups	755.318	974	0.775		
	Total	788.060	979			
Police hardly ever solve cases	Between Groups	47.385	5	9.477	7.518	0.000
	Within Groups	1218.958	967	1.261		
	Total	1266.343	972			
Police work more of a vocation	Between Groups	19.764	5	3.953	4.024	0.001
	Within Groups	954.769	972	0.982		
	Total	974.533	977			

There should be greater presence on the streets	Between Groups	71.250	5	14.250	16.400	0.000
	Within Groups	841.981	969	0.869		
	Total	913.231	974			
More police on streets prevents crime	Between Groups	46.185	5	9.237	12.157	0.000
	Within Groups	738.557	972	0.760		
	Total	784.741	977			
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Between Groups	22.557	5	4.511	3.022	0.010
	Within Groups	1451.210	972	1.493		
	Total	1473.767	977			
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Between Groups	29.115	5	5.823	4.515	0.000
	Within Groups	1254.971	973	1.290		
	Total	1284.086	978			
If police build closer community ties people will feel safer	Between Groups	54.668	5	10.934	14.418	0.000
	Within Groups	736.323	971	0.758		
	Total	790.991	976			
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Between Groups	30.818	5	6.164	4.955	0.000
	Within Groups	1207.874	971	1.244		
	Total	1238.692	976			
Social media results in better	Between Groups	11.869	5	2.374	2.339	0.040

communication with people	Within Groups	983.481	969	1.015		
	Total	995.350	974			
Social media means people will waste police time	Between Groups	22.533	5	4.507	4.944	0.000
	Within Groups	887.773	974	0.911		
	Total	910.305	979			
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Between Groups	21.035	5	4.207	3.907	0.002
	Within Groups	1044.469	970	1.077		
	Total	1065.504	975			
TOLERANCE	Between Groups	2129.843	5	425.969	5.845	0.000
	Within Groups	70181.588	963	72.878		
	Total	72311.430	968			
CULTSEC	Between Groups	179.845	5	35.969	1.957	0.083
	Within Groups	17994.821	979	18.381		
	Total	18174.666	984			
ECONSEC	Between Groups	77.098	5	15.420	1.537	0.176
	Within Groups	9791.016	976	10.032		
	Total	9868.114	981			
PERSSEC	Between Groups	82.890	5	16.578	1.335	0.247
	Within Groups	12196.344	982	12.420		
	Total	12279.234	987			

SECURITY	Between Groups	512.202	5	102.440	1.313	0.256
	Within Groups	75530.697	968	78.028		
	Total	76042.899	973			
LifeSat	Between Groups	58.074	5	11.615	1.541	0.174
	Within Groups	7386.893	980	7.538		
	Total	7444.967	985			
PsyP	Between Groups	1828.589	5	365.718	2.897	0.013
	Within Groups	121185.208	960	126.235		
	Total	123013.797	965			
SelfEst	Between Groups	493.439	5	98.688	4.446	0.001
	Within Groups	21508.895	969	22.197		
	Total	22002.334	974			
SocComp	Between Groups	4529.666	5	905.933	9.943	0.000
	Within Groups	83911.829	921	91.109		
	Total	88441.495	926			
SocDisorganisation	Between Groups	757.054	5	151.411	5.023	0.000
	Within Groups	29660.215	984	30.142		
	Total	30417.269	989			
PercDeprivationR	Between Groups	88.996	5	17.799	1.829	0.105

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Within Groups	9634.606	990	9.732		
	Total	9723.601	995			
FearofCrime	Between Groups	824.555	5	164.911	4.469	0.000
	Within Groups	35354.320	958	36.904		
	Total	36178.874	963			
PerceptionsofCrime	Between Groups	3678.168	5	735.634	7.796	0.000
	Within Groups	91250.851	967	94.365		
	Total	94929.020	972			
CrimeConcerned	Between Groups	768.396	5	153.679	6.737	0.000
	Within Groups	21965.959	963	22.810		
	Total	22734.355	968			
CrimeWorries	Between Groups	435.060	5	87.012	2.659	0.021
	Within Groups	31708.338	969	32.723		
	Total	32143.399	974			
PoliceTrust	Between Groups	3432.012	5	686.402	6.422	0.000
	Within Groups	103145.101	965	106.886		
	Total	106577.112	970			
PolicePerceptions	Between Groups	3290.504	5	658.101	8.491	0.000
	Within Groups	75026.909	968	77.507		
	Total	78317.413	973			

Table C.2

Test of differences in mean score for gender

Dependent Variable		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Western Europeans	Equal variances assumed	3.322	0.069	0.276	97	0.783	0.399	1.445	-2.438	3.235
	Equal variances not assumed			0.277	973.768	0.782	0.399	1.441	-2.429	3.227
Eastern Europeans	Equal variances assumed	1.179	0.278	1.408	96	0.160	2.487	1.767	-0.980	5.955
	Equal variances not assumed			1.410	963.904	0.159	2.487	1.764	-0.975	5.949
Africans	Equal variances assumed	4.268	0.039	-0.225	95	0.822	-0.384	1.703	-3.725	2.958
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.226	952.890	0.821	-0.384	1.699	-3.718	2.951

	not assumed									
Arabs	Equal variances assumed	1.406	0.236	-0.447	947	0.655	-0.793	1.774	-4.275	2.688
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.448	946.993	0.654	-0.793	1.771	-4.269	2.683
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu probabbli xejn' u 10 huwa 'probabbli ħafna')?	Equal variances assumed	3.520	0.061	-1.021	995	0.308	-0.138	0.136	-0.405	0.128
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.019	983.082	0.308	-0.138	0.136	-0.405	0.128
What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Equal variances assumed	2.070	0.151	2.789	973	0.005	0.176	0.063	0.052	0.301
	Equal variances not assumed			2.785	961.632	0.005	0.176	0.063	0.052	0.301

Item		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Equal variances assumed	0.107	0.743	1.932	971	0.054	0.130	0.067	-0.002	0.263
	Equal variances not assumed			1.935	970.989	0.053	0.130	0.067	-0.002	0.262
Go beyond call of duty	Equal variances assumed	3.463	0.063	0.697	974	0.486	0.040	0.058	-0.073	0.154
	Equal variances not assumed			0.695	948.475	0.487	0.040	0.058	-0.073	0.154
Stick to their job description	Equal variances assumed	0.138	0.710	3.515	972	0.000	0.266	0.076	0.118	0.415
	Equal variances not assumed			3.510	960.469	0.000	0.266	0.076	0.117	0.415
Catch criminals is most important	Equal variances assumed	1.725	0.189	-0.763	971	0.446	-0.048	0.063	-0.171	0.075
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.764	970.207	0.445	-0.048	0.063	-0.171	0.075
Prevention of crime should be priority	Equal variances assumed	0.674	0.412	-2.294	971	0.022	-0.136	0.059	-0.251	-0.020

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.298	97.964	0.022	-0.136	0.059	-0.251	-0.020
Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Equal variances assumed	0.014	0.905	-0.301	973	0.763	-0.019	0.062	-0.141	0.104
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.301	96.7351	0.763	-0.019	0.062	-0.141	0.104
Should be given body cams	Equal variances assumed	2.788	0.095	-2.244	973	0.025	-0.138	0.062	-0.259	-0.017
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.250	972.975	0.025	-0.138	0.061	-0.259	-0.018
Body cams violate privacy	Equal variances assumed	12.944	0.000	3.732	971	0.000	0.297	0.080	0.141	0.454
	Equal variances not assumed			3.726	957.204	0.000	0.297	0.080	0.141	0.454
CCTV catches criminals	Equal variances assumed	0.558	0.455	-0.839	974	0.402	-0.049	0.059	-0.165	0.066
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.839	96.7713	0.402	-0.049	0.059	-0.165	0.066

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
CCTV violates privacy	Equal variances assumed	2.815	0.094	1.278	968	0.202	0.098	0.077	-0.053	0.249
	Equal variances not assumed			1.277	960.810	0.202	0.098	0.077	-0.053	0.249
CCTV can be abused	Equal variances assumed	2.775	0.096	0.872	973	0.384	0.063	0.073	-0.079	0.206
	Equal variances not assumed			0.870	955.031	0.385	0.063	0.073	-0.080	0.206
Police should be free to stop and search	Equal variances assumed	9.234	0.002	1.514	974	0.130	0.117	0.077	-0.035	0.268
	Equal variances not assumed			1.510	949.261	0.131	0.117	0.077	-0.035	0.269
Police stop and search is abusive	Equal variances assumed	5.125	0.024	0.341	971	0.733	0.025	0.074	-0.120	0.171
	Equal variances not assumed			0.340	946.967	0.734	0.025	0.074	-0.121	0.171
Only few police are laid back	Equal variances assumed	0.514	0.473	0.773	970	0.440	0.050	0.065	-0.078	0.179

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig.	Mean	Std. Error	Lower	Upper
	Equal variances not assumed			0.772	961.606	0.440	0.050	0.065	-0.078	0.179
Police motivated by sense of duty	Equal variances assumed	1.408	0.236	0.095	970	0.924	0.006	0.062	-0.115	0.127
	Equal variances not assumed			0.095	969.213	0.924	0.006	0.062	-0.115	0.127
Police very effective	Equal variances assumed	0.183	0.669	0.567	975	0.571	0.033	0.057	-0.080	0.145
	Equal variances not assumed			0.566	967.060	0.571	0.033	0.057	-0.080	0.145
Police hardly ever solve cases	Equal variances assumed	0.004	0.950	0.661	968	0.509	0.049	0.073	-0.096	0.193
	Equal variances not assumed			0.661	966.306	0.509	0.049	0.073	-0.096	0.193
Police work more of a vocation	Equal variances assumed	7.936	0.005	1.700	973	0.089	0.109	0.064	-0.017	0.234
	Equal variances not assumed			1.692	934.503	0.091	0.109	0.064	-0.017	0.235

There should be greater presence on the streets	Equal variances assumed	1.312	0.252	-0.253	970	0.800	-0.016	0.062	-0.138	0.106
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.253	958.957	0.800	-0.016	0.062	-0.138	0.107
More police on streets prevents crime	Equal variances assumed	8.756	0.003	-0.272	973	0.785	-0.016	0.058	-0.129	0.097
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.272	952.576	0.786	-0.016	0.058	-0.129	0.098
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Equal variances assumed	0.137	0.711	0.259	973	0.795	0.020	0.079	-0.134	0.175
	Equal variances not assumed			0.259	967.346	0.795	0.020	0.079	-0.134	0.175
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Equal variances assumed	12.873	0.000	4.094	974	0.000	0.298	0.073	0.155	0.441
	Equal variances not assumed			4.087	961.246	0.000	0.298	0.073	0.155	0.441
If police build closer community	Equal variances assumed	2.931	0.087	-0.361	972	0.718	-0.021	0.058	-0.134	0.092

ties people will feel safer	Equal variances not assumed			-0.360	952.936	0.719	-0.021	0.058	-0.134	0.093
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Equal variances assumed	0.128	0.721	2.110	972	0.035	0.152	0.072	0.011	0.294
	Equal variances not assumed			2.114	971.839	0.035	0.152	0.072	0.011	0.293
Social media results in better communication with people	Equal variances assumed	1.050	0.306	-0.500	970	0.617	-0.032	0.065	-0.160	0.095
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.499	958.288	0.618	-0.032	0.065	-0.160	0.095
Social media means people will waste police time	Equal variances assumed	0.232	0.630	4.145	975	0.000	0.254	0.061	0.134	0.374
	Equal variances not assumed			4.137	960.372	0.000	0.254	0.061	0.134	0.375
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Equal variances assumed	0.975	0.324	1.504	971	0.133	0.101	0.067	-0.031	0.232
	Equal variances not assumed			1.503	963.485	0.133	0.101	0.067	-0.031	0.233

TOLERANCE	Equal variances assumed	0.033	0.855	0.036	965	0.971	0.02028	0.55692	-1.07263	1.11320
	Equal variances not assumed			0.036	962.386	0.971	0.02028	0.55686	-1.07252	1.11309
CULTSEC	Equal variances assumed	0.156	0.693	0.752	980	0.452	0.20654	0.27468	-0.33249	0.74557
	Equal variances not assumed			0.752	975.011	0.452	0.20654	0.27470	-0.33253	0.74562
ECONSEC	Equal variances assumed	2.933	0.087	-0.040	977	0.968	-0.00807	0.20306	-0.40656	0.39042
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.040	976.032	0.968	-0.00807	0.20245	-0.40536	0.38923
PERSSEC	Equal variances assumed	0.276	0.599	-0.897	983	0.370	-0.20189	0.22496	-0.64335	0.23957
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.898	981.386	0.369	-0.20189	0.22480	-0.64304	0.23926
SECURITY	Equal variances assumed	2.989	0.084	0.101	969	0.920	0.05744	0.56863	-1.05844	1.17333

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
	Equal variances not assumed			0.101	96.980	0.919	0.05744	0.56739	-1.05600	1.17089
LifeSat	Equal variances assumed	2.101	0.148	-1.088	982	0.277	-0.19104	0.17554	-0.53552	0.15343
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.091	982.000	0.276	-0.19104	0.17512	-0.53470	0.15261
PsyP	Equal variances assumed	6.382	0.012	4.429	961	0.000	3.19755	0.72194	1.78080	4.61431
	Equal variances not assumed			4.441	959.405	0.000	3.19755	0.71998	1.78463	4.61047
SelfEst	Equal variances assumed	2.649	0.104	-2.499	970	0.013	-0.75962	0.30399	-1.35618	-0.16305
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.499	965.301	0.013	-0.75962	0.30394	-1.35608	-0.16315
SocComp	Equal variances assumed	22.965	0.000	-4.147	923	0.000	-2.63653	0.63577	-3.88426	-1.38880
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.118	856.790	0.000	-2.63653	0.64032	-3.89331	-1.37975

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
SocDisorganisation	Equal variances assumed	2.448	0.118	-1.823	985	0.069	-0.64247	0.35239	-1.33399	0.04904
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.827	984.083	0.068	-0.64247	0.35171	-1.33266	0.04772
PercDeprivationR	Equal variances assumed	0.002	0.968	0.469	992	0.639	0.09288	0.19810	-0.29585	0.48162
	Equal variances not assumed			0.469	989.288	0.639	0.09288	0.19799	-0.29564	0.48140
FearofCrime	Equal variances assumed	0.758	0.384	6.395	959	0.000	2.48049	0.38790	1.71925	3.24172
	Equal variances not assumed			6.389	951.613	0.000	2.48049	0.38823	1.71861	3.24237
PerceptionsofCrime	Equal variances assumed	0.532	0.466	0.146	968	0.884	0.09251	0.63554	-1.15468	1.33971
	Equal variances not assumed			0.146	961.941	0.884	0.09251	0.63582	-1.15524	1.34027
CrimeConcerned	Equal variances assumed	0.252	0.616	2.387	964	0.017	0.74366	0.31158	0.13222	1.35511

	Equal variances not assumed			2.388	961.170	0.017	0.74366	0.31145	0.13246	1.35487
CrimeWorries	Equal variances assumed	0.009	0.924	6.586	970	0.000	2.37668	0.36084	1.66855	3.08480
	Equal variances not assumed			6.595	968.590	0.000	2.37668	0.36036	1.66950	3.08386
PoliceTrust	Equal variances assumed	0.034	0.854	0.939	966	0.348	0.63385	0.67471	-0.69023	1.95792
	Equal variances not assumed			0.938	956.901	0.348	0.63385	0.67541	-0.69162	1.95931
PolicePerceptions	Equal variances assumed	0.648	0.421	1.351	969	0.177	0.77821	0.57620	-0.35254	1.90896
	Equal variances not assumed			1.348	954.521	0.178	0.77821	0.57729	-0.35468	1.91111

Table C.3

Test of differences in mean scores for education

Dependent Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Western Europeans	Between Groups	16760.905	3	5586.968	11.312	0.000

	Within Groups	479060.672	970	493.877		
	Total	495821.577	973			
Eastern Europeans	Between Groups	19864.332	3	6621.444	9.005	0.000
	Within Groups	705912.177	960	735.325		
	Total	725776.509	963			
Africans	Between Groups	36865.384	3	12288.461	18.815	0.000
	Within Groups	620455.942	950	653.112		
	Total	657321.326	953			
Arabs	Between Groups	36386.696	3	12128.899	17.129	0.000
	Within Groups	667747.505	943	708.110		
	Total	704134.201	946			
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu probabbli xejn' u 10 huwa 'probabbli ħafna')?	Between Groups	10.284	3	3.428	0.748	0.524
	Within Groups	4541.911	991	4.583		
	Total	4552.195	994			
	Between Groups	8.008	3	2.669	2.735	0.043

What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Within Groups	945.877	969	0.976		
	Total	953.885	972			
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Between Groups	7.723	3	2.574	2.337	0.072
	Within Groups	1065.424	967	1.102		
	Total	1073.147	970			
Go beyond call of duty	Between Groups	0.872	3	0.291	0.356	0.785
	Within Groups	793.515	970	0.818		
	Total	794.387	973			
Stick to their job description	Between Groups	39.553	3	13.184	9.603	0.000
	Within Groups	1329.023	968	1.373		
	Total	1368.576	971			
Catch criminals is most important	Between Groups	47.410	3	15.803	17.264	0.000
	Within Groups	885.173	967	0.915		
	Total	932.583	970			
Prevention of crime should be priority	Between Groups	8.034	3	2.678	3.162	0.024
	Within Groups	818.940	967	0.847		
	Total	826.974	970			
Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Between Groups	1.467	3	0.489	0.517	0.671
	Within Groups	917.061	969	0.946		
	Total	918.528	972			

Should be given body cams	Between Groups	2.855	3	0.952	1.029	0.379
	Within Groups	896.206	969	0.925		
	Total	899.061	972			
Body cams violate privacy	Between Groups	8.955	3	2.985	1.917	0.125
	Within Groups	1505.346	967	1.557		
	Total	1514.301	970			
CCTV catches criminals	Between Groups	4.726	3	1.575	1.891	0.129
	Within Groups	808.169	970	0.833		
	Total	812.895	973			
CCTV violates privacy	Between Groups	6.473	3	2.158	1.505	0.212
	Within Groups	1382.056	964	1.434		
	Total	1388.529	967			
CCTV can be abused	Between Groups	6.118	3	2.039	1.582	0.192
	Within Groups	1248.903	969	1.289		
	Total	1255.022	972			
Police should be free to stop and search	Between Groups	35.185	3	11.728	8.227	0.000
	Within Groups	1382.833	970	1.426		
	Total	1418.017	973			
Police stop and search is abusive	Between Groups	23.634	3	7.878	5.955	0.001

	Within Groups	1279.326	967	1.323		
	Total	1302.960	970			
Only few police are laid back	Between Groups	12.060	3	4.020	3.908	0.009
	Within Groups	993.689	966	1.029		
	Total	1005.748	969			
Police motivated by sense of duty	Between Groups	25.952	3	8.651	9.601	0.000
	Within Groups	870.403	966	0.901		
	Total	896.355	969			
Police very effective	Between Groups	33.773	3	11.258	14.520	0.000
	Within Groups	752.836	971	0.775		
	Total	786.609	974			
Police hardly ever solve cases	Between Groups	0.882	3	0.294	0.225	0.879
	Within Groups	1262.993	964	1.310		
	Total	1263.875	967			
Police work more of a vocation	Between Groups	6.470	3	2.157	2.162	0.091
	Within Groups	966.735	969	0.998		
	Total	973.205	972			
There should be greater presence on the streets	Between Groups	3.598	3	1.199	1.281	0.279
	Within Groups	904.205	966	0.936		
	Total	907.803	969			

More police on streets prevents crime	Between Groups	1.889	3	0.630	0.782	0.504
	Within Groups	780.643	969	0.806		
	Total	782.532	972			
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Between Groups	3.243	3	1.081	0.714	0.544
	Within Groups	1467.180	969	1.514		
	Total	1470.423	972			
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Between Groups	9.109	3	3.036	2.316	0.074
	Within Groups	1271.693	970	1.311		
	Total	1280.802	973			
If police build closer community ties people will feel safer	Between Groups	2.303	3	0.768	0.946	0.418
	Within Groups	785.660	968	0.812		
	Total	787.963	971			
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Between Groups	5.063	3	1.688	1.328	0.264
	Within Groups	1230.010	968	1.271		
	Total	1235.073	971			
Social media results in better communication with people	Between Groups	4.311	3	1.437	1.405	0.240
	Within Groups	987.838	966	1.023		
	Total	992.149	969			
	Between Groups	9.625	3	3.208	3.470	0.016

Social media means people will waste police time	Within Groups	897.879	971	0.925		
	Total	907.504	974			
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Between Groups	16.209	3	5.403	5.002	0.002
	Within Groups	1044.635	967	1.080		
	Total	1060.844	970			
TOLERANCE	Between Groups	7078.418	3	2359.473	34.929	0.000
	Within Groups	64849.004	960	67.551		
	Total	71927.422	963			
CULTSEC	Between Groups	588.891	3	196.297	10.951	0.000
	Within Groups	17494.671	976	17.925		
	Total	18083.562	979			
ECONSEC	Between Groups	42.599	3	14.200	1.411	0.238
	Within Groups	9793.173	973	10.065		
	Total	9835.773	976			
PERSSEC	Between Groups	77.575	3	25.858	2.084	0.101
	Within Groups	12147.994	979	12.409		
	Total	12225.569	982			
SECURITY	Between Groups	1453.948	3	484.649	6.307	0.000
	Within Groups	74153.192	965	76.843		
	Total	75607.139	968			

LifeSat	Between Groups	55.669	3	18.556	2.460	0.061
	Within Groups	7370.621	977	7.544		
	Total	7426.290	980			
PsyP	Between Groups	793.154	3	264.385	2.077	0.102
	Within Groups	121846.971	957	127.322		
	Total	122640.125	960			
SelfEst	Between Groups	259.933	3	86.644	3.869	0.009
	Within Groups	21634.093	966	22.396		
	Total	21894.026	969			
SocComp	Between Groups	539.258	3	179.753	1.886	0.130
	Within Groups	87579.151	919	95.298		
	Total	88118.410	922			
SocDisorganisation	Between Groups	250.172	3	83.391	2.727	0.043
	Within Groups	29997.270	981	30.578		
	Total	30247.442	984			
PercDeprivationR	Between Groups	119.613	3	39.871	4.119	0.006
	Within Groups	9554.609	987	9.680		
	Total	9674.222	990			
FearofCrime	Between Groups	901.890	3	300.630	8.158	0.000

	Within Groups	35193.084	955	36.851		
	Total	36094.974	958			
PerceptionsofCrime	Between Groups	367.576	3	122.525	1.252	0.290
	Within Groups	94308.569	964	97.830		
	Total	94676.145	967			
CrimeConcerned	Between Groups	681.501	3	227.167	9.917	0.000
	Within Groups	21990.502	960	22.907		
	Total	22672.003	963			
CrimeWorries	Between Groups	560.804	3	186.935	5.728	0.001
	Within Groups	31524.293	966	32.634		
	Total	32085.097	969			
PoliceTrust	Between Groups	4817.796	3	1605.932	15.272	0.000
	Within Groups	101159.144	962	105.155		
	Total	105976.940	965			
PolicePerceptions	Between Groups	3222.895	3	1074.298	13.887	0.000
	Within Groups	74650.982	965	77.359		
	Total	77873.876	968			

Table C.4

Test of differences in mean scores for relationship status

Dependent Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Western Europeans	Between Groups	535.934	3	178.645	0.365	0.778
	Within Groups	472628.570	966	489.264		
	Total	473164.504	969			
Eastern Europeans	Between Groups	5853.904	3	1951.301	2.651	0.048
	Within Groups	703728.670	956	736.118		
	Total	709582.574	959			
Africans	Between Groups	10089.604	3	3363.201	4.998	0.002
	Within Groups	637260.453	947	672.926		
	Total	647350.057	950			
Arabs	Between Groups	10440.035	3	3480.012	4.759	0.003
	Within Groups	687387.939	940	731.264		
	Total	697827.974	943			
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu	Between Groups	22.684	3	7.561	1.646	0.177
	Within Groups	4528.645	986	4.593		
	Total	4551.329	989			

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What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Between Groups	8.872	3	2.957	3.041	0.028
	Within Groups	937.441	964	0.972		
	Total	946.313	967			
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Between Groups	2.201	3	0.734	0.656	0.579
	Within Groups	1075.672	962	1.118		
	Total	1077.873	965			
Go beyond call of duty	Between Groups	9.951	3	3.317	4.271	0.005
	Within Groups	749.445	965	0.777		
	Total	759.395	968			
Stick to their job description	Between Groups	12.581	3	4.194	3.009	0.029
	Within Groups	1341.974	963	1.394		
	Total	1354.554	966			
Catch criminals is most important	Between Groups	19.569	3	6.523	6.903	0.000
	Within Groups	909.074	962	0.945		
	Total	928.643	965			
Prevention of crime should be priority	Between Groups	5.940	3	1.980	2.320	0.074
	Within Groups	821.034	962	0.853		
	Total	826.974	965			

Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Between Groups	20.455	3	6.818	7.352	0.000
	Within Groups	893.990	964	0.927		
	Total	914.445	967			
Should be given body cams	Between Groups	13.987	3	4.662	5.139	0.002
	Within Groups	874.532	964	0.907		
	Total	888.520	967			
Body cams violate privacy	Between Groups	15.822	3	5.274	3.376	0.018
	Within Groups	1503.010	962	1.562		
	Total	1518.832	965			
CCTV catches criminals	Between Groups	24.613	3	8.204	10.034	0.000
	Within Groups	789.010	965	0.818		
	Total	813.622	968			
CCTV violates privacy	Between Groups	4.649	3	1.550	1.078	0.357
	Within Groups	1378.194	959	1.437		
	Total	1382.843	962			
CCTV can be abused	Between Groups	14.240	3	4.747	3.704	0.011
	Within Groups	1235.198	964	1.281		
	Total	1249.438	967			
	Between Groups	45.914	3	15.305	10.775	0.000

Police should be free to stop and search	Within Groups	1370.644	965	1.420		
	Total	1416.557	968			
Police stop and search is abusive	Between Groups	4.873	3	1.624	1.209	0.305
	Within Groups	1292.481	962	1.344		
	Total	1297.354	965			
Only few police are laid back	Between Groups	11.049	3	3.683	3.588	0.013
	Within Groups	986.429	961	1.026		
	Total	997.478	964			
Police motivated by sense of duty	Between Groups	19.282	3	6.427	7.052	0.000
	Within Groups	875.843	961	0.911		
	Total	895.125	964			
Police very effective	Between Groups	16.235	3	5.412	6.866	0.000
	Within Groups	761.420	966	0.788		
	Total	777.655	969			
Police hardly ever solve cases	Between Groups	14.610	3	4.870	3.752	0.011
	Within Groups	1244.792	959	1.298		
	Total	1259.402	962			
Police work more of a vocation	Between Groups	7.218	3	2.406	2.417	0.065
	Within Groups	959.608	964	0.995		
	Total	966.825	967			

There should be greater presence on the streets	Between Groups	22.457	3	7.486	8.144	0.000
	Within Groups	883.319	961	0.919		
	Total	905.776	964			
More police on streets prevents crime	Between Groups	27.048	3	9.016	11.583	0.000
	Within Groups	750.369	964	0.778		
	Total	777.417	967			
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Between Groups	5.594	3	1.865	1.235	0.296
	Within Groups	1454.947	964	1.509		
	Total	1460.541	967			
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Between Groups	4.825	3	1.608	1.230	0.298
	Within Groups	1262.230	965	1.308		
	Total	1267.055	968			
If police build closer community ties people will feel safer	Between Groups	21.820	3	7.273	9.414	0.000
	Within Groups	744.031	963	0.773		
	Total	765.851	966			
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Between Groups	17.339	3	5.780	4.586	0.003
	Within Groups	1213.664	963	1.260		
	Total	1231.003	966			
Social media results in better	Between Groups	1.702	3	0.567	0.552	0.647

communication with people	Within Groups	986.682	961	1.027		
	Total	988.383	964			
Social media means people will waste police time	Between Groups	9.420	3	3.140	3.388	0.018
	Within Groups	895.282	966	0.927		
	Total	904.702	969			
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Between Groups	4.572	3	1.524	1.399	0.242
	Within Groups	1047.586	962	1.089		
	Total	1052.157	965			
TOLERANCE	Between Groups	379.765	3	126.588	1.695	0.167
	Within Groups	71333.561	955	74.695		
	Total	71713.326	958			
CULTSEC	Between Groups	64.252	3	21.417	1.151	0.328
	Within Groups	18071.363	971	18.611		
	Total	18135.614	974			
ECONSEC	Between Groups	305.803	3	101.934	10.417	0.000
	Within Groups	9472.677	968	9.786		
	Total	9778.480	971			
PERSSEC	Between Groups	195.356	3	65.119	5.275	0.001
	Within Groups	12024.190	974	12.345		
	Total	12219.546	977			

SECURITY	Between Groups	1575.827	3	525.276	6.792	0.000
	Within Groups	74240.284	960	77.334		
	Total	75816.111	963			
LifeSat	Between Groups	74.935	3	24.978	3.305	0.020
	Within Groups	7346.065	972	7.558		
	Total	7421.000	975			
PsyP	Between Groups	821.158	3	273.719	2.142	0.093
	Within Groups	121625.188	952	127.758		
	Total	122446.346	955			
SelfEst	Between Groups	187.431	3	62.477	2.755	0.041
	Within Groups	21794.169	961	22.679		
	Total	21981.600	964			
SocComp	Between Groups	1909.388	3	636.463	6.767	0.000
	Within Groups	85965.222	914	94.054		
	Total	87874.610	917			
SocDisorganisation	Between Groups	103.663	3	34.554	1.120	0.340
	Within Groups	30106.443	976	30.847		
	Total	30210.106	979			
PercDeprivationR	Between Groups	45.502	3	15.167	1.559	0.198

	Within Groups	9554.550	982	9.730		
	Total	9600.053	985			
FearofCrime	Between Groups	381.679	3	127.226	3.384	0.018
	Within Groups	35718.557	950	37.598		
	Total	36100.236	953			
PerceptionsofCrime	Between Groups	2007.368	3	669.123	6.992	0.000
	Within Groups	91776.591	959	95.700		
	Total	93783.958	962			
CrimeConcerned	Between Groups	24.131	3	8.044	0.339	0.797
	Within Groups	22668.409	955	23.737		
	Total	22692.540	958			
CrimeWorries	Between Groups	34.287	3	11.429	0.344	0.794
	Within Groups	31933.765	961	33.230		
	Total	31968.052	964			
PoliceTrust	Between Groups	3504.699	3	1168.233	11.032	0.000
	Within Groups	101343.734	957	105.897		
	Total	104848.433	960			
PolicePerceptions	Between Groups	1486.984	3	495.661	6.236	0.000
	Within Groups	76387.206	961	79.487		
	Total	77874.191	964			

Table C.5

Test of differences in mean scores for employment status

Dependent Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Western Europeans	Between Groups	14928.234	4	3732.058	7.772	0.000
	Within Groups	464846.007	968	480.213		
	Total	479774.240	972			
Eastern Europeans	Between Groups	34142.421	4	8535.605	11.949	0.000
	Within Groups	684334.765	958	714.337		
	Total	718477.186	962			
Africans	Between Groups	34812.730	4	8703.183	13.358	0.000
	Within Groups	617676.023	948	651.557		
	Total	652488.753	952			
Arabs	Between Groups	42626.178	4	10656.545	15.218	0.000
	Within Groups	658954.312	941	700.270		
	Total	701580.490	945			
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu	Between Groups	16.543	4	4.136	0.901	0.463
	Within Groups	4539.760	989	4.590		
	Total	4556.303	993			

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What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Between Groups	13.495	4	3.374	3.487	0.008
	Within Groups	935.579	967	0.968		
	Total	949.074	971			
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Between Groups	3.714	4	0.929	0.834	0.504
	Within Groups	1074.410	965	1.113		
	Total	1078.125	969			
Go beyond call of duty	Between Groups	19.175	4	4.794	6.081	0.000
	Within Groups	763.123	968	0.788		
	Total	782.298	972			
Stick to their job description	Between Groups	27.001	4	6.750	4.866	0.001
	Within Groups	1339.977	966	1.387		
	Total	1366.978	970			
Catch criminals is most important	Between Groups	54.060	4	13.515	14.866	0.000
	Within Groups	877.337	965	0.909		
	Total	931.398	969			
Prevention of crime should be priority	Between Groups	19.772	4	4.943	5.888	0.000
	Within Groups	810.162	965	0.840		
	Total	829.934	969			

Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Between Groups	15.401	4	3.850	4.160	0.002
	Within Groups	895.079	967	0.926		
	Total	910.480	971			
Should be given body cams	Between Groups	14.277	4	3.569	3.904	0.004
	Within Groups	883.973	967	0.914		
	Total	898.250	971			
Body cams violate privacy	Between Groups	23.731	4	5.933	3.836	0.004
	Within Groups	1492.518	965	1.547		
	Total	1516.248	969			
CCTV catches criminals	Between Groups	18.576	4	4.644	5.617	0.000
	Within Groups	800.308	968	0.827		
	Total	818.884	972			
CCTV violates privacy	Between Groups	7.788	4	1.947	1.354	0.248
	Within Groups	1383.333	962	1.438		
	Total	1391.121	966			
CCTV can be abused	Between Groups	11.307	4	2.827	2.201	0.067
	Within Groups	1241.960	967	1.284		
	Total	1253.267	971			
	Between Groups	111.787	4	27.947	20.774	0.000

Police should be free to stop and search	Within Groups	1302.240	968	1.345		
	Total	1414.027	972			
Police stop and search is abusive	Between Groups	3.730	4	0.933	0.696	0.594
	Within Groups	1292.253	965	1.339		
	Total	1295.984	969			
Only few police are laid back	Between Groups	19.015	4	4.754	4.677	0.001
	Within Groups	979.934	964	1.017		
	Total	998.949	968			
Police motivated by sense of duty	Between Groups	50.612	4	12.653	14.452	0.000
	Within Groups	843.989	964	0.876		
	Total	894.601	968			
Police very effective	Between Groups	40.786	4	10.196	13.322	0.000
	Within Groups	741.682	969	0.765		
	Total	782.468	973			
Police hardly ever solve cases	Between Groups	5.004	4	1.251	0.961	0.428
	Within Groups	1252.679	962	1.302		
	Total	1257.684	966			
Police work more of a vocation	Between Groups	16.137	4	4.034	4.093	0.003
	Within Groups	953.010	967	0.986		
	Total	969.147	971			

There should be greater presence on the streets	Between Groups	56.438	4	14.110	15.939	0.000
	Within Groups	853.360	964	0.885		
	Total	909.798	968			
More police on streets prevents crime	Between Groups	22.660	4	5.665	7.230	0.000
	Within Groups	757.664	967	0.784		
	Total	780.324	971			
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Between Groups	17.489	4	4.372	2.921	0.020
	Within Groups	1447.655	967	1.497		
	Total	1465.144	971			
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Between Groups	12.506	4	3.126	2.389	0.049
	Within Groups	1267.058	968	1.309		
	Total	1279.564	972			
If police build closer community ties people will feel safer	Between Groups	30.599	4	7.650	9.836	0.000
	Within Groups	751.298	966	0.778		
	Total	781.897	970			
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Between Groups	20.179	4	5.045	4.009	0.003
	Within Groups	1215.582	966	1.258		
	Total	1235.761	970			
Social media results in better	Between Groups	26.279	4	6.570	6.562	0.000

communication with people	Within Groups	965.141	964	1.001		
	Total	991.420	968			
Social media means people will waste police time	Between Groups	24.361	4	6.090	6.707	0.000
	Within Groups	879.837	969	0.908		
	Total	904.197	973			
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Between Groups	11.917	4	2.979	2.756	0.027
	Within Groups	1042.992	965	1.081		
	Total	1054.908	969			
TOLERANCE	Between Groups	4447.309	4	1111.827	15.831	0.000
	Within Groups	67281.850	958	70.232		
	Total	71729.159	962			
CULTSEC	Between Groups	623.853	4	155.963	8.669	0.000
	Within Groups	17523.617	974	17.991		
	Total	18147.471	978			
ECONSEC	Between Groups	125.602	4	31.401	3.137	0.014
	Within Groups	9720.913	971	10.011		
	Total	9846.515	975			
PERSSEC	Between Groups	192.465	4	48.116	3.896	0.004
	Within Groups	12066.545	977	12.351		
	Total	12259.010	981			

SECURITY	Between Groups	2342.755	4	585.689	7.659	0.000
	Within Groups	73636.855	963	76.466		
	Total	75979.611	967			
LifeSat	Between Groups	44.981	4	11.245	1.487	0.204
	Within Groups	7378.817	976	7.560		
	Total	7423.798	980			
PsyP	Between Groups	3548.194	4	887.048	7.157	0.000
	Within Groups	118358.740	955	123.936		
	Total	121906.933	959			
SelfEst	Between Groups	369.679	4	92.420	4.127	0.003
	Within Groups	21632.039	966	22.393		
	Total	22001.718	970			
SocComp	Between Groups	1810.090	4	452.522	4.812	0.001
	Within Groups	86523.623	920	94.047		
	Total	88333.712	924			
SocDisorganisation	Between Groups	713.500	4	178.375	5.892	0.000
	Within Groups	29637.474	979	30.273		
	Total	30350.975	983			
PercDeprivationR	Between Groups	91.701	4	22.925	2.358	0.052

	Within Groups	9576.174	985	9.722	
	Total	9667.875	989		
FearofCrime	Between Groups	2345.718	4	586.429	16.602	0.000
	Within Groups	33663.464	953	35.324	
	Total	36009.182	957		
PerceptionsofCrime	Between Groups	656.561	4	164.140	1.695	0.149
	Within Groups	93176.901	962	96.857	
	Total	93833.462	966		
CrimeConcerned	Between Groups	568.604	4	142.151	6.152	0.000
	Within Groups	22135.847	958	23.106	
	Total	22704.451	962		
CrimeWorries	Between Groups	1179.719	4	294.930	9.188	0.000
	Within Groups	30942.417	964	32.098	
	Total	32122.136	968		
PoliceTrust	Between Groups	761.554	4	190.389	1.755	0.136
	Within Groups	104154.089	960	108.494	
	Total	104915.644	964		
PolicePerceptions	Between Groups	3257.202	4	814.300	10.476	0.000
	Within Groups	74855.863	963	77.732	
	Total	78113.065	967		

Table C.6

Test of differences in mean scores for district

Dependent Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Western Europeans	Between Groups	15532.677	5	3106.535	6.232	0.000
	Within Groups	485027.423	973	498.487		
	Total	500560.100	978			
Eastern Europeans	Between Groups	28604.270	5	5720.854	7.852	0.000
	Within Groups	701629.980	963	728.588		
	Total	730234.250	968			
Africans	Between Groups	23679.232	5	4735.846	7.061	0.000
	Within Groups	639199.986	953	670.724		
	Total	662879.218	958			
Arabs	Between Groups	29238.431	5	5847.686	8.133	0.000
	Within Groups	680147.618	946	718.972		
	Total	709386.049	951			
Jekk taħseb fuq il-futur, kemm taħseb li x'aktarx tistà tesperjenza xi att kriminali inti stess matul it-12-il xahar li ġejjin (fuq skala minn 1 sa 10, fejn 1 huwa 'mhu	Between Groups	419.487	5	83.897	20.104	0.000
	Within Groups	4148.072	994	4.173		
	Total	4567.559	999			

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What has happened to crime in country over past few years	Between Groups	30.053	5	6.011	6.288	0.000
	Within Groups	929.072	972	0.956		
	Total	959.126	977			
What has happened to crime your area over past few years	Between Groups	35.002	5	7.000	6.498	0.000
	Within Groups	1044.994	970	1.077		
	Total	1079.996	975			
Go beyond call of duty	Between Groups	44.846	5	8.969	11.600	0.000
	Within Groups	752.347	973	0.773		
	Total	797.193	978			
Stick to their job description	Between Groups	11.776	5	2.355	1.678	0.137
	Within Groups	1363.033	971	1.404		
	Total	1374.809	976			
Catch criminals is most important	Between Groups	23.027	5	4.605	4.893	0.000
	Within Groups	912.924	970	0.941		
	Total	935.951	975			
Prevention of crime should be priority	Between Groups	16.143	5	3.229	3.839	0.002
	Within Groups	815.820	970	0.841		
	Total	831.963	975			

Should not be allowed to use force unloess absolutely necessary	Between Groups	16.791	5	3.358	3.608	0.003
	Within Groups	904.589	972	0.931		
	Total	921.379	977			
Should be given body cams	Between Groups	29.177	5	5.835	6.489	0.000
	Within Groups	874.068	972	0.899		
	Total	903.244	977			
Body cams violate privacy	Between Groups	44.373	5	8.875	5.819	0.000
	Within Groups	1479.405	970	1.525		
	Total	1523.778	975			
CCTV catches criminals	Between Groups	32.592	5	6.518	7.996	0.000
	Within Groups	793.193	973	0.815		
	Total	825.785	978			
CCTV violates privacy	Between Groups	46.560	5	9.312	6.686	0.000
	Within Groups	1346.770	967	1.393		
	Total	1393.330	972			
CCTV can be abused	Between Groups	18.655	5	3.731	2.930	0.012
	Within Groups	1237.596	972	1.273		
	Total	1256.251	977			
	Between Groups	33.800	5	6.760	4.747	0.000

Police should be free to stop and search	Within Groups	1385.514	973	1.424		
	Total	1419.314	978			
Police stop and search is abusive	Between Groups	6.125	5	1.225	0.915	0.470
	Within Groups	1298.035	970	1.338		
	Total	1304.160	975			
Only few police are laid back	Between Groups	19.942	5	3.988	3.917	0.002
	Within Groups	986.687	969	1.018		
	Total	1006.630	974			
Police motivated by sense of duty	Between Groups	12.135	5	2.427	2.648	0.022
	Within Groups	888.148	969	0.917		
	Total	900.283	974			
Police very effective	Between Groups	21.609	5	4.322	5.492	0.000
	Within Groups	766.451	974	0.787		
	Total	788.060	979			
Police hardly ever solve cases	Between Groups	64.047	5	12.809	10.303	0.000
	Within Groups	1202.296	967	1.243		
	Total	1266.343	972			
Police work more of a vocation	Between Groups	12.175	5	2.435	2.459	0.032
	Within Groups	962.358	972	0.990		

	Total	974.533	977			
There should be greater presence on the streets	Between Groups	39.558	5	7.912	8.775	0.000
	Within Groups	873.672	969	0.902		
	Total	913.231	974			
More police on streets prevents crime	Between Groups	39.124	5	7.825	10.201	0.000
	Within Groups	745.617	972	0.767		
	Total	784.741	977			
Too many police on streets make me feel under surveillance	Between Groups	20.005	5	4.001	2.675	0.021
	Within Groups	1453.762	972	1.496		
	Total	1473.767	977			
Better to have more police in stations rather than streets	Between Groups	23.275	5	4.655	3.592	0.003
	Within Groups	1260.811	973	1.296		
	Total	1284.086	978			
If police build closer community ties people will feel safer	Between Groups	31.546	5	6.309	8.067	0.000
	Within Groups	759.445	971	0.782		
	Total	790.991	976			
If police build closer ties there will be corruption	Between Groups	32.441	5	6.488	5.223	0.000
	Within Groups	1206.251	971	1.242		
	Total	1238.692	976			

Social media results in better communication with people	Between Groups	22.833	5	4.567	4.550	0.000
	Within Groups	972.516	969	1.004		
	Total	995.350	974			
Social media means people will waste police time	Between Groups	3.304	5	0.661	0.710	0.616
	Within Groups	907.001	974	0.931		
	Total	910.305	979			
Better to report crime personally rather than on social media	Between Groups	30.470	5	6.094	5.711	0.000
	Within Groups	1035.035	970	1.067		
	Total	1065.504	975			
TOLERANCE	Between Groups	953.329	5	190.666	2.573	0.025
	Within Groups	71358.101	963	74.100		
	Total	72311.430	968			
CULTSEC	Between Groups	260.515	5	52.103	2.847	0.015
	Within Groups	17914.151	979	18.298		
	Total	18174.666	984			
ECONSEC	Between Groups	89.559	5	17.912	1.788	0.113
	Within Groups	9778.555	976	10.019		
	Total	9868.114	981			
PERSSEC	Between Groups	439.719	5	87.944	7.294	0.000

	Within Groups	11839.515	982	12.057		
	Total	12279.234	987			
SECURITY	Between Groups	1532.222	5	306.444	3.981	0.001
	Within Groups	74510.678	968	76.974		
	Total	76042.899	973			
LifeSat	Between Groups	131.805	5	26.361	3.533	0.004
	Within Groups	7313.161	980	7.462		
	Total	7444.967	985			
PsyP	Between Groups	1319.628	5	263.926	2.082	0.065
	Within Groups	121694.169	960	126.765		
	Total	123013.797	965			
SelfEst	Between Groups	234.990	5	46.998	2.092	0.064
	Within Groups	21767.344	969	22.464		
	Total	22002.334	974			
SocComp	Between Groups	3148.199	5	629.640	6.799	0.000
	Within Groups	85293.296	921	92.609		
	Total	88441.495	926			
SocDisorganisation	Between Groups	1123.049	5	224.610	7.545	0.000
	Within Groups	29294.220	984	29.771		

	Total	30417.269	989			
PercDeprivationR	Between Groups	86.489	5	17.298	1.777	0.115
	Within Groups	9637.113	990	9.734		
	Total	9723.601	995			
FearofCrime	Between Groups	1779.737	5	355.947	9.913	0.000
	Within Groups	34399.138	958	35.907		
	Total	36178.874	963			
PerceptionsofCrime	Between Groups	3774.336	5	754.867	8.008	0.000
	Within Groups	91154.683	967	94.265		
	Total	94929.020	972			
CrimeConcerned	Between Groups	998.961	5	199.792	8.852	0.000
	Within Groups	21735.394	963	22.571		
	Total	22734.355	968			
CrimeWorries	Between Groups	1487.831	5	297.566	9.406	0.000
	Within Groups	30655.568	969	31.636		
	Total	32143.399	974			
PoliceTrust	Between Groups	1136.005	5	227.201	2.079	0.066
	Within Groups	105441.108	965	109.265		
	Total	106577.112	970			

PolicePerceptions	Between Groups	2192.984	5	438.597	5.577	0.000
	Within Groups	76124.429	968	78.641		
	Total	78317.413	973			