



NATIONAL RESEARCH
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TRUST IN THE POLICE: A MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS

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The key questions

- What are the determinants of trust in the police?
- What are the universal and culturally specific factors of trust in the police?
 - What are the relations between legitimacy and trust in the police across countries?
 - What are the relations between other determinants of trust in the police?
 - What is the impact of legitimacy indicators on other determinants of trust in the police?
- How individual determinants are moderated by country-level conditions?

Previous Cross-Cultural Studies of Trust in the Police

Author	Data	Multilevel	Interaction term
Kääriäinen (2007)	European Social Survey 4	Yes	No
Hyunseok. Hee-Jong. Solomon (2010)	World Value Survey 4	Yes	No
Morris (2011)	World Value Survey 5	Yes	Yes. with minority status
Liqun. Lien. Ruohui (2012)	World Value Survey 5	Yes	No
Gimpelson. Monusova (2012)	European Social Survey 4	No	No

Data

The 5th wave of the European Social Survey (2010)

- ❑ Special module on trust in the police and courts. Authors: Jonathan Jackson. Mike Hough. Stephen Farrall. Jan de Keijser and Kauko Aromaa

- ❑ 27 countries: Russian Federation. Ukraine. Israel. Belgium. Bulgaria. Switzerland. Cyprus. Czech Republic. Germany. Denmark. Estonia. Spain. Finland .France. United Kingdom .Greece .Croatia. Hungary. Ireland. Lithuania. Netherlands. Norway. Poland. Portugal. Sweden. Slovenia. Slovakia

- ❑ Country-level data from Good Governance Indicators (2010. World Bank).

Main dependent variable and step of analyses

- «How much you personally trust the police?». 11-point scale from «no trust at all» (0) to «complete trust» (10)
- Method: multi-level regression modeling with interaction term and random effects. All calculations are done with HLM 7.
- Steps:
 1. Models with legitimacy indicators
 2. Models with other determinants
 3. Models with legitimacy indicators and other determinants

Legitimacy and Trust as independent variables (Hough. Jackson. & Bradford. 2013)

Legitimacy

Obligation
to obey

Perceived
lawfulness

Moral
alignment

Fairness & Effect.

Effectiveness

Procedural
fairness

Distributive
fairness

Operationalization

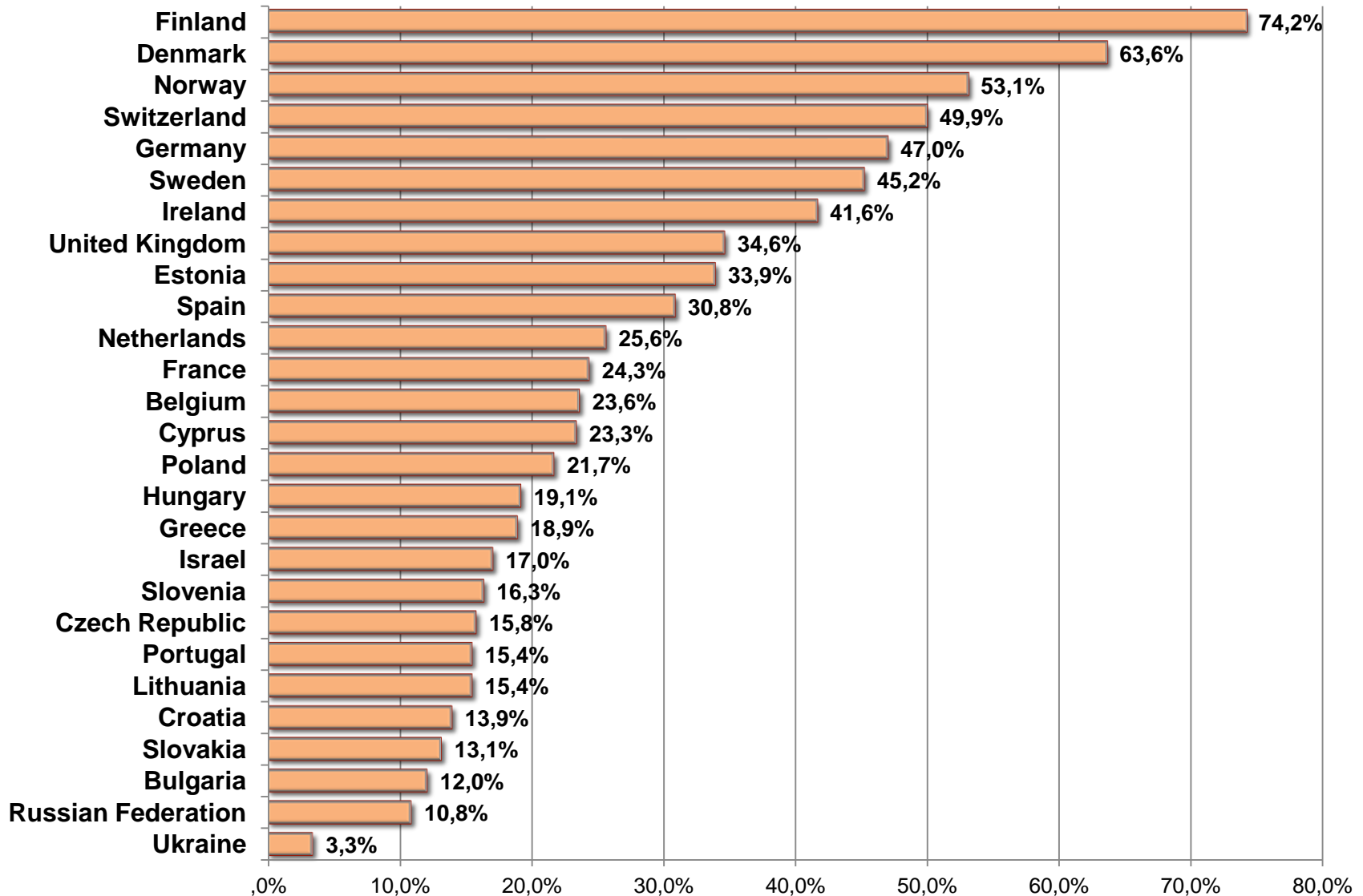
Variable	Question from ESS5
Obligation to obey	<p>To what extent is your duty to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back the decisions made by the police even when you disagree with them? 2. Do what the police tell you even if you don't understand or agree with the reasons? 3. Do what the police tell you to do, even if you don't like how they treat you?
Lawfulness	How often would you say that the police in take bribes?
Moral alignment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The police generally have the same sense of right and wrong as I do. 2. The police stand up for values that are important to people like me. 3. I generally support how the police usually act.

Operationalization

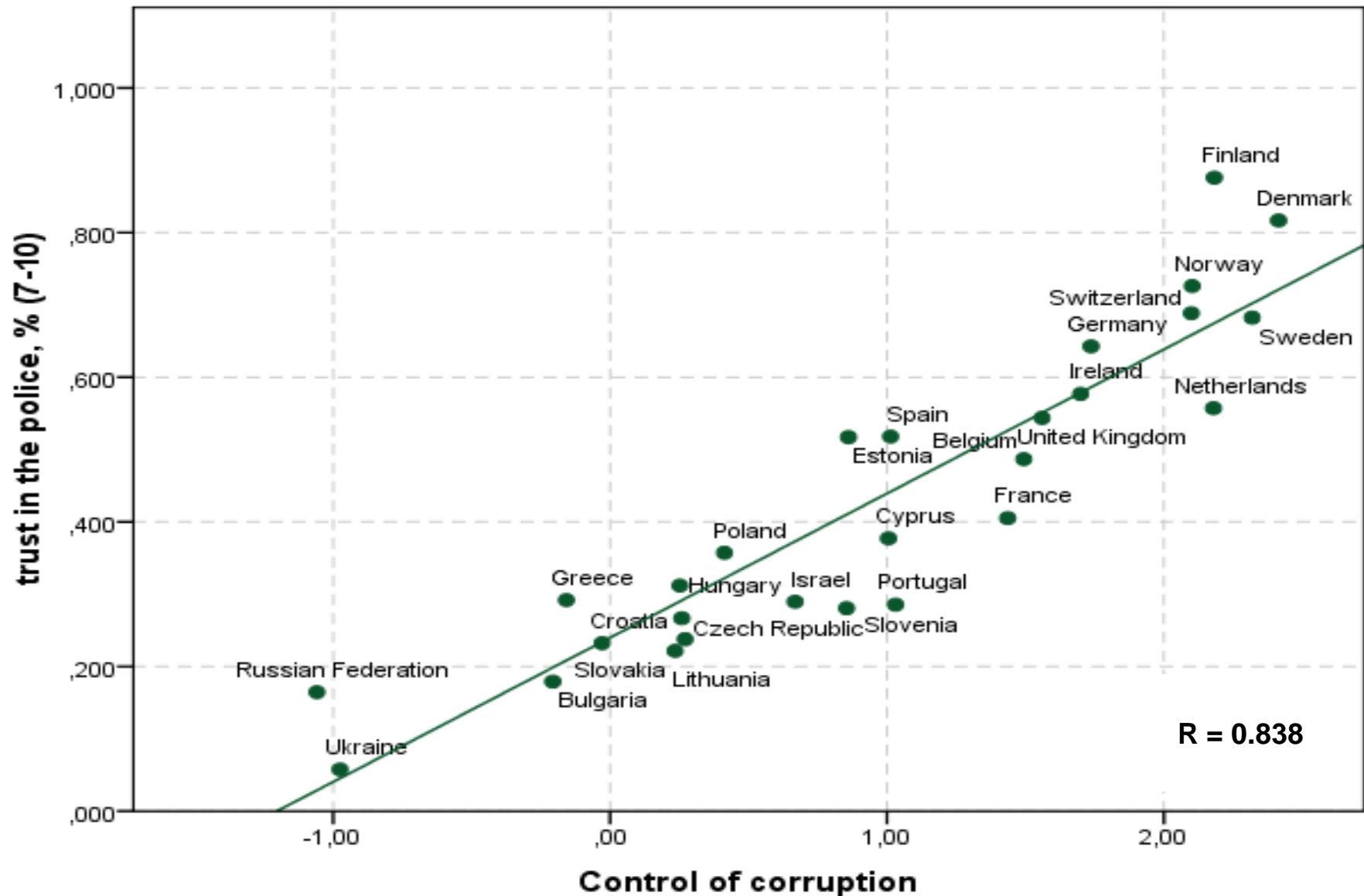
Variable	Question from ESS5
Effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on what you have heard or your own experience how successful do you think the police are at preventing crimes in where violence is used or threatened? 2. And how successful do you think the police are at catching people who commit house burglaries?
Procedural fairness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on what you have heard or your own experience how often would you say the police generally treat people in with respect? 2. About how often would you say that the police make fair, impartial decisions in the cases they deal with? 3. And when dealing with people, how often would you say the police generally explain their decisions and actions when asked to do so?
Distributive fairness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When victims report crimes, do you think the police treat rich people worse, poor people worse, or are rich and poor treated equally? 2. And when victims report crimes, do you think the police treat some people worse because of their race or ethnic group or is everyone treated equally?

Trust in the police

(% of people with 7-10 points)



Trust in the police and Control of Corruption



Step 1. Legitimacy indicators

	country	individual
Obligation to obey	26,0%	88,4%
Lawfulness	29,5%	91,1%
Moral Alignment	34,2%	92,6%
Effectiveness	36,5%	91,4%
Procedural justice	35,0%	92,6%
Distributive justice	26,7%	90,2%
All indicators	47,7%	95,5%

Multi-level analysis (preliminary results)

Parameter	Ukraine	Finland
Intercept	.672**	2.18***
Control of corruption	.579**	.490***
Obligation to obey	.049***	.102***
Control of corruption	0.017**	0.017**
Lawfulness	-.098***	-.102***
Moral alignment	.257***	.499***
Control of corruption	.076**	.058**
Effectiveness	.367***	.294**
Procedural fairness	.608***	.671***
Distributive fairness	.312***	.300***

Step 2. Other determinants variables.

- Feeling of safety
- Crime experience
- Discrimination
 - “Ethnic” (religion, nationality, ethnicity, race)
 - “Other” (age, gender, disability)
 - No discrimination (base)
 - Interaction with the police
 - Interaction with low, middle high satisfaction
- Age
- Gender
- Education
- Subjective income
- Country-level
 - Quality of institutions (World Bank) - control of corruption as a proxy

Operationalization

Variable	Question from ESS5
Feeling of safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How safe do you – or would you - feel walking alone in this area after dark? 2. How often, if at all, do you worry about your home being burgled? 3. How often, if at all, do you worry about becoming a victim of violent crime?
Crime experience	Have you or a member of your household been the victim of a burglary or assault in the last 5 years?
Discrimination	Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?
Education	ISCED Scale (International Standard Classification of Education)
Subjective income	Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?
Quality of institutions	Control of corruption (Good Governance Indicators, 2010)

Step 2. Other determinants

Safety	20,7%	88,3%
Crime Experience	20,4%	88,3%
Interaction	23,4%	89,0%
Discrimination	20,9%	88,3%
All predictors	24,6%	89,0%
All predictors and controls	25,6%	89,0%

Multi-level analysis

Parameter	Ukraine	Finland
Safety	.267***	.250***
Crime experience	-.214***	-.187***
No interactions with the police (base)	-	-
Low satisfaction with interactions	-1.6***	-1.12***
Middle satisfaction with interactions	ins	-.93***
Control of corruption	-.235**	-.235***
High satisfaction with interactions	.831***	0.08*
Control of corruption	-.237***	-.237***
No discrimination (base)	-	-
Ethnic discrimination	ins	-.563***
Other forms of discrimination	-.542***	-.697***
Education	-.080***	.063***
Control of corruption	.049***	.049***
Female	.337***	.109***
Control of corruption	-.075***	-.075***

Conclusions

- Different structure of determinants in countries with low level of corruption (effective institutions) and high level of corruption.
- Moral alignment and obligation to obey have more influence on trust in the police in less corrupt countries.
- Low satisfaction with interactions with the police affected trust negatively independently of the quality of institutions, while high satisfaction increases trust only in the countries with high level of corruption.
- Ethnic discrimination influences trust in the police negatively in less corrupt countries.

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Thank you for you attention