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National Culture affecting Police Trust?

A quantitative study among international students in Sweden based on Hofstede's Power
Distance Index

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out if there is a difference in the degree of trust towards the police between students from cultures with high Power Distance and students from cultures with low Power Distance. Globalization has changed the world, intercultural skills are increasingly in demand in companies as well as in private life. This is why many students are drawn to study abroad, in order to develop their intercultural skills (Li, 2020). As a base for this paper, primarily Gert Hofstede's (2011) Power Distance Index was used. The question is important, on the one hand, because dealing with different cultures is increasingly important (McLaren et al., 2018) and, on the other hand, because trust in the police is an important prerequisite for police performance and efficiency (Koster, 2017; FitzGerald, 2010). In order to find an answer to the question, a quantitative survey was conducted. A total of 104 international students in Sweden participated in the survey. The results showed that there is little evidence suggesting that coming from a country with a high or low power distance has an effect on trust in the police. Moreover, it could be found that women on average have more trust in the police and that there is a complex relationship between ethnicity and trust in the police. Thus, continuous intercultural training is recommended.

Keywords: Communication, Trust in the Police, Quantitative analysis, International students, Hofstede, Power Distance

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Introduction

In a recent poll conducted by the Swedish Institute, one of the prominent reasons international students chose Sweden as their study destination, is the country's high international reputation and general societal safety (Swedish Institute, 2020). Thus far, little research has been made measuring the level of trust international students have in the Swedish police. Since many sources claim that trust in the police is highly important as it increases law-abidingness and willingness to cooperate with the police, and that trust hence is a prerequisite for police performance and efficiency (Koster, 2017; FitzGerald, 2010) this study will examine levels of trust as well as contributing factors for said trust, amongst international students living in Sweden. The study works with students because they are an easily accessible group and not much research with a focus on international students has been done yet. Moreover, while students are unlikely to have many experiences with police -- international students perhaps even less so especially in the country they are now studying in -- they are still likely to have met police during events such as festivals, concerts and they might also have experiences with the border police. Thus, we believe that students are a suitable group to study even though they might not be involved with the police as often.

While cross-cultural analysis is a contentious topic (Rathje, 2009), it is also a common way to examine the factors that could contribute to trust in the police. To that end, Hofstede's cultural dimensions is the most common framework for this type of cross-cultural analysis (Fang, 2012) which is also the reason why this study uses Hofstede.

Thus, this study attempts to use Hofstede's dimension of low/high power distance (Hofstede, 2011) to measure to what extent different nationalities trust both the Swedish police and the police in their home countries. Some identifying factors of a high power-distance culture is that hierarchy within organizations are normal, corruption is frequent and the income distribution is uneven (Hofstede, 2011). We believe that police can be seen as an extension of this power discrepancy. The paper therefore has the following research question:

> *RQ1: Is there a difference in the level of trust in the police between students from high power distance cultures and students from low power distance cultures according to Hofstede?*

Literature review

Geert Hofstede's *Culture's Consequences* (1980) was one of the first research projects that presented and analysed survey-based values data on a country level basis. It is, to this day, one of the most cited tools for comparing national cultures (Shaiq et al., 2011). Hofstede's paradigm quantified national culture differences by positions on six dimensions. The focus of this paper is on the power distance index, henceforth also PDI or PD.

Trust and Police

Hardin (2002) defines trust as a dyadic concept where a specific action is expected from someone by someone. Hardin emphasizes that all three parts are necessary in the concept of trust. This theory, where A expects B to take a specific action, Hardin calls *the Encapsulated interest*. Based on this notion of trust, Tyler and Kramer (1996) elaborate by claiming that trust is the key element in creating a society that collaborates and obeys its authorities. This claim is also supported by scholars like Fukuyama (1995, p. 26), who choose to define trust as "the expectation that arises within a community of regular, honest, and cooperative behavior, based on commonly shared norms". Thus, the present study uses confidence and trust interchangeably to refer to the public's perspective on the police. While this has been problematized in the past (Hu et al., 2020), the arguments presented are not conclusive enough to justify separating the terms.

Public trust is of great importance to the police. Trust in the police increases compliance with the rule of law and willingness to cooperate with the police, as various studies have found. Boateng (2014, p. 4) explains that "when the public views the police as legitimate or trustworthy, they cooperate with the police in ways that ensure the effectiveness of police performance." In addition, trust in the police also increases the willingness to file criminal complaints and to intervene in minor disturbances. In summary, then, trust in the police is an important prerequisite for police work. (Koster 2017; FitzGerald 2010). In addition, trust in the police increases feelings of safety (Skogan, 2009). This implies that a high level of trust in the police is beneficial for both the public and the police.

Cultural and national aspects of trust in the police

According to Staubli (2017), there is a discrepancy between attitudes toward the police in Western and Eastern European countries. Supporting Sztompka's (1999) findings, Staubli argues that this discrepancy results from a general social trust and is rooted in the nation's level of modernity and complexity. Hence, the level of trust in the police varies not only at the individual level, but also at the national level.

Power Distance Index

As we mentioned above, a higher level of trust in police can lead to more effective cooperation between the authorities and citizens and other positive consequences (Boateng, 2014; Koster, 2017). Besides, due to international students' various cultural backgrounds, different elements, and features from original cultures, the trust in police among different cultures would vary from one another (Bond et al., 1985).

One of the influential factors that could affect police trust is power distance (Van der Toorn et al. 2015; Tyler & Hu., 2000; Hofstede, 2011). According to van der Toorn et al. (2015), when

people posit in a powerless or a disadvantaged position, powerlessness will influence how they perceive the legitimacy of authorities and institutions. Previous research (Diane and Jane, 2006; Van der Toorn et al. 2015) results indicate that the power distance would shape how people perceive and shape the nature of people's relationship to the authorities.

Thus, it stands to reason that there should be a significant cultural difference between nations with a low/high power distance. Moreover, as police can be seen as an extension of this power discrepancy, if Hofstede's dimensions (2011) are legitimate, it could be theorized that persons from countries with a high power distance culture should not only have a different view of the police in their home countries but that these views might also transfer when these persons migrate to other countries.

In terms of cross-culture comparison with the trust in authorities, previous researches with cross-culture comparison mostly applied the power distance index and individualism index, although there are still other indexes in Hofstede's models, such as individualism, masculinity, long-term orientation, and uncertainty. For instance, in Tyler et al. (2000) research, they demonstrated that power distance acted as a moderator between the behaviour of authority and satisfaction.

Furthermore, Hofstede (2011) notes that larger power distance in a society results in less control and supervision on authorities' behaviour, which leads to the conclusion that high power distance cultures allow a non-transparent distribution of power in society. This then creates the possibility of exploiting and abusing power by authorities and members of society with higher status. With this in mind, there is a greater chance that people from high power distance cultures who are subordinate will act more cautiously around authority figures.

Thus, in terms of hierarchy and inequalities position, the power distance, one of the indexes in Hofstede cross-culture comparison, could be the extent used as a tool for measuring the different levels of hierarchy within international students' cultural backgrounds.

Other Variables affecting perception of police

Previous scholars have highlighted other aspects that influence trust in the police, including variables such as gender, where Weitzer & Tuch (2002) concluded that women have a more positive perception of the police. This result was supported by Haerpfer et al., (2020) study, which showed that there is, however small, a tendency for men to have less confidence in the police than women.

Another previously studied aspect influencing trust in the police is that of ethnicity. Brown and Benedict's (2002) study of ethnicity as an influencing factor on police trust, showed that ethnic minorities are more likely to have less confidence in the police. The nature of contact with the police have also been shown to impact the confidence. In Nofziger and William's (2005) study, positive encounters with the police did show to increase the general confidence. Contrasting views have been met regarding the aspect of neighborhood factors; such as income and criminality frequency. Cao et al. 's research (1996) pointed out that neighborhood factors contributed highly to the confidence in the police, while studies made by Chu & Song (2008) claimed that neither affected perceived police effectiveness and trust.

Although the literature does not always agree on whether said variables have a positive or negative impact on trust in the police, it does agree that there is likely a relationship. As said, a study measuring police confidence, then, cannot be considered holistic without also accounting for these variables.

Methodology

The data for the study was collected from an online survey distributed to international students living in Sweden during the 2021 spring semester. The purpose of the survey was to establish a score that could somewhat accurately predict the respondents' confidence level in the Swedish police and their confidence in the police in their home countries, while also accounting for other independent variables. The data was meant to represent a snap-shot in time (Treadwell, 2017) which could measure the average international student's opinion of the police. A few advantages of using surveys as a method is that it reaches out to a larger number of respondents. Moreover, it allows the respondents to answer more questions in a shorter amount of time than what would be feasible in an interview (Treadwell, 2017). With this in mind, a survey is an excellent way to test our hypothesis in a timely manner. Furthermore, while interviews might have been a more effective way to gain in-depth knowledge regarding the complex relationship of which factors could theoretically contribute to a difference in police confidence, no prior studies have quantitatively defined Hofstede's dimensions in an attempt to measure international students' confidence in the police at home and abroad. Consequently, there was a clear gap that needed to be examined. Thus, the questionnaire gathered data from 104 respondents, via social media groups and student emails. After removing incomplete and invalid responses the total number of valid responses was n = 84.

Dependent variables

Two dependent variables were gathered for this study. These were two scores obtained from dividing several answers from likert-scale questions (1= Not very likely and 6= Very likely) to get a mean value, called "Police confidence". This was done twice to establish a score for each respondent regarding their confidence level in the Swedish police as well as their home country police. Thus, a mean score equalling 1, meant that the respondent was not very confident in the police, whereas a mean score of 6, meant that the respondent was very confident in the police.

Independent variables

Several independent variables were gathered from the questionnaire; nationality, gender, ethnicity, victimization experience, perceived neighborhood safety, and previous negative police encounters. Several other variables -- such as age, number of positive police experiences, types of crime experienced, in what capacity the respondent had experience dealing with police, educational attainment, and time spent in Sweden -- were also included in the questionnaire but these were either inconclusive or did not have enough responses to justify including them in the models.

Most importantly for this study, nationality had to be re-coded into variables that reflected Hofstede's PDI (2011). Thus, national data was re-coded into a variable that reflected which countries had scored below 50 and which countries had scored above 50 in Hofstede's PDI. The final number of respondents that ended up in each category, then, was n=38 for low power distance countries and n=46, for high power distance countries.

Statistical analysis

Two statistical approaches were used to examine the results and to answer the research question -- whether those from high power distance countries had a different confidence level than those from low power distance countries. T-tests were run to see whether or not there was any significant difference between the confidence means, and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) was used afterwards to determine what impact the power distance grouping had on the individuals' confidence levels. In the end, six models -- three for home country confidence in the police, and three for confidence in the Swedish police -- were used to measure whether power distance had any impact on the dependent variable -- I.e. confidence in the police.

Ethical Considerations

To avoid possible harm to the participants (Bryman, 2012), there is a warning at the beginning of the questionnaire that informs about the possible emotional risks of participating in the survey. The questionnaire asks participants about their victimization experience and ethnicity, which could be considered sensitive topics. However, collecting this information is necessary as the variables are likely to have an impact on trust in the police.

Results and Discussion

Because of the low number of valid responses (n = 84), few of our findings were statistically significant. Indeed, even variables that have been proven to be significant in previous studies -- such as victimization experience (Wu, 2012), neighborhood safety (Cao et al., 1996) and negative police experiences (Bradford, 2010; Kutnjak Ivković, 2008; van Damme, 2017) -- were not statistically significant in our findings when measuring the respondent's confidence level in the police (Table 1 & 2). This could be for several reasons, such as most international students living in typically wealthier areas with lower crime rates and less police presence.

Furthermore, we found that the relationship between high power distance cultures and a difference in average mean confidence was only significant in one of the six OLS models. However, it should be noted that the t-test result for mean confidence in home country police did show significance (Table 3 & Graph 1) and respondents from high power distance countries (mean =3.787**; S.D. =0.163) typically had a lower confidence score than those from low power distance countries (mean = 4.616**; S.D. = 0.156). On the other hand, table 4, detailing the mean confidences for low (Mean = 4.617; S.D.=0.109) and high power distance countries (Mean = 4.853; S.D. = 0.123) in the Swedish police, showed no statistical significance at all.

| Confidence in Swedish police			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	4.853**	4.508**	4.314**
	(0.121)	(0.163)	(0.314)
High Power Distance	-0.235	0.005	0.006
	(0.164)	(0.175)	(0.172)
Female		0.563**	0.549**
		(0.158)	(0.156)
Southeast Asian		-0.427	-0.320
		(0.241)	(0.251)
Black		-0.346	-0.245
		(0.349)	(0.373)
East Asian		0.090	0.154
		(0.246)	(0.245)
Hispanic		-0.653	-0.634
		(0.368)	(0.382)
Other		-0.073	-0.142
		(0.259)	(0.262)
Victimization			-0.241
			(0.223)
Neighborhood Safety			0.054
			(0.058)
Negative police experience			-0.294
			(0.251)
n	84	84	84
adj. r-squared	0.013	0.192	0.218

Standard errors in parentheses   * indicates p < 0.05   ** indicates p < 0.01

(Table 1)

Thus, even though our study had a low number of respondents, it conclusively shows that there is little evidence suggesting high/low power distance culture groupings will have an effect on an individual's confidence level in the police when combined with several other explanatory variables. There could be several reasons for this. Firstly, power distance as explained by Hofstede (2011) does not mention police as such, but is rather explained as "the extent to which the less powerful members of organizations and institutions [...] accept and expect that power is distributed unequally" (2011, p. 9). Therefore, it is possible that our reasoning that a police officer is a representation of this unequal power distribution is not how Hofstede (2011) intended the dimension to be used. Another reason could be, as several others have pointed out, that measuring cultural aspects in this way, cross-culturally is seemingly meaningless or leaves a lot of room for error (See Fang, 2012; Hoffman & Verdooren, 2018; Holliday, 2011; McSweeney, 2002). Thus, it is perhaps more likely several other variables, as shown in table 2, have a much higher impact on police confidence rather than Hofstede's dimension of PD (2011). In short, our results suggest that, in response to our research question that there is a difference in levels of trust when it comes to students from low and high PD countries, no such claim could be made.

High Power Distance v.s. Low Power Distance
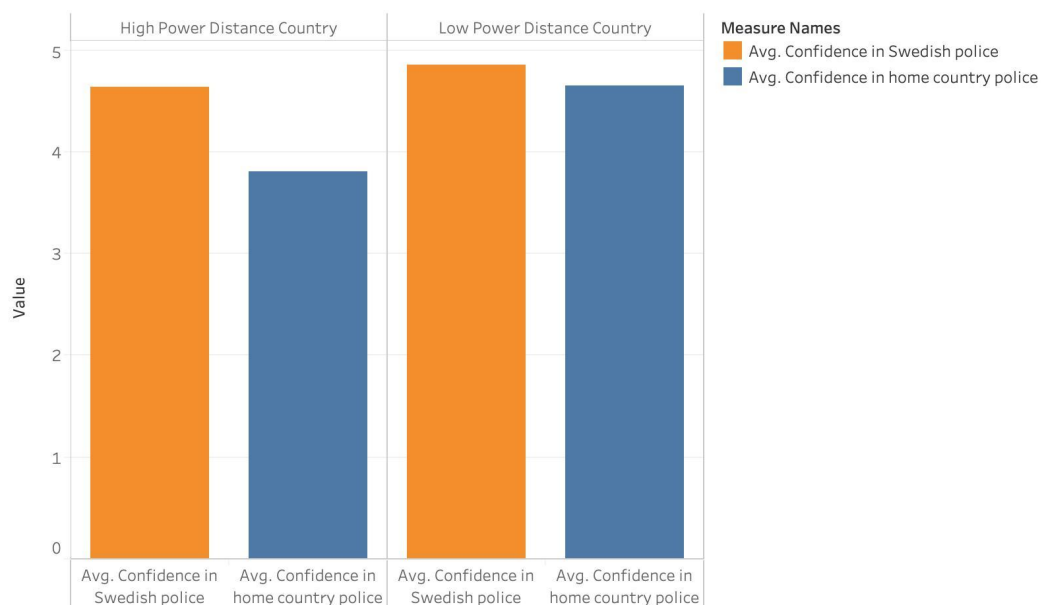
(Graph 1)

Moving on, several other variables did have significant results. Out of these, gender has proven to be statistically significant in all models it was included in (Table 1 & 2). Findings from Cao, Lai, & Zhao (2012), as well Kutnjak Ivković (2008), corroborates our results that show that, whether they come from high PD or Low PD countries, the female international student on average has higher confidence in the police in both their own home country and Sweden. Moreover, at least in the case of table 2, which details confidence in home country police, ethnicity, our findings show, was significant in several models. This findings is supported by much of the literature which details the complex relationship between different ethnicities and the police, mentioning that race is the most influential factor to the trust in the police (Wu et al., 2011). However, it should also be noted that, because of the low response rate, much of the ethnicity variance was likely shared with national data. This might be because, in our data, there were very few responses from ethnicities from places that were not historically associated with those ethnicities. Thus, it is hard to make any decisive conclusions from our results as there is likely a lot more to the relationship between ethnicity and confidence in the police than what is displayed in these models.

Finally, as many other studies have indicated in the past, the average police confidence is fairly high regardless of other factors (Hu et al., 2020; Sun & Wu, 2015). Similarly, our results indicate the same thing. Indeed, both the respondents' average confidence in their own home country police as well as in the Swedish police was very high. Perhaps most surprisingly, our findings suggest that international students have a higher degree of confidence in the Swedish police than they do of their own home country police (Graph 1). The reason for this is not clear, but it could be a result of Sweden's general reputation. Also, the active choice of picking Sweden as the destination of study could make the results biased. We believe the confidence in the Swedish authorities could be a prerequisite for choosing the country as the study destination. Furthermore, we also think the limited amount of time spent in Sweden could impact the high level of trust in the police. Since the chances are low for the students to have had any encounters, either positive or negative, with the Swedish police, the

level of trust might remain high from the start and is not affected as long as either encounters or exposure to crime have taken place. We believe these factors could be of importance and explain why the trust in the Swedish police is high.

Limitations

First, the low response rate meant that many variables that should be significant, in accordance with previous literature, were not in this study. Furthermore, the study examined international student's confidence in the police, and thus, the findings can not be generalized to a greater population outside of the academic world. Indeed, most of the participants were taking part in Master's programmes, which means that variables such as education (Han et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2012) were not included in the analysis, even though it has been proven to be very important when it comes to confidence in the police. Another limitation is that several countries had to be dropped due to the limited scope of Hofstede's data. What further complicates this, is that these respondents were primarily from Africa, and so any result found is slightly tainted by eurocentrism.

Finally, Hofstede himself has claimed that attributing these cultural dimensions to individuals would not only be incorrect, but actively harmful (2011). However, while this study does force individuals to carry the entire cultural dimension of their nationalities sometimes on their own, there is an argument to be made that since the mean value is used of several countries grouped together, indications of low and high power distance trends should nevertheless be discernible through statistical tools. This trend, however, was not visible when looking at the data in the current study.

Conclusion

The current study measured whether international students from high/low power distance cultures differ in the level of trust they have in the police both in Sweden and in their home countries to answer the research question:

> *RQ1: Is there a difference in the level of trust in the police between students from high power distance cultures and students from low power distance cultures according to Hofstede?*

The results did not show that power distance had any significant effect on the level of trust. However, respondents from high power distance cultures typically have a lower level of trust in the police in their home countries but have about the same level of trust in the Swedish police as respondents from low power distance cultures have. This suggests that either Hofstede's dimension is flawed and that other factors are more significant in determining trust levels or the assumption that the police represent a part of society that stands for an unequal distribution of power. Another option could be that since the sample was small and consisted of international students with a fairly high educational attainment, it is not at all indicative of a larger population.

It is still possible that once a larger and more general sample is collected and analyzed, the findings from this study could be attributed to the education level of the respondents. In addition, qualitative studies should further examine the relationship between different

ethnicities, as well as gender and police confidence. Undoubtedly, our results show that there is a significant relationship between the variables, but that these also need to be explored more in-depth than what is feasible in a quantitative study.

Finally, it is important that police understand the complex relationship between public confidence and other factors. Indeed, our study shows that most international students arrive in Sweden with a high degree of trust in the Swedish police. It is up to the Swedish police, then, to maintain this trust. To achieve this, it is therefore important for the Swedish police to complete continuous intercultural training and also hire applicants with diverse backgrounds to increase the overall understanding in the police force.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Consent form

Dear Participant,

we are students of the Master in Communication programme at the University of Gothenburg. As part of our studies, we are conducting a survey regarding opinions of international students on the police in their home countries and in Sweden. We are asking you to participate in this survey if you are an international student living in Sweden.

This survey will only take about five minutes to complete. You can freely choose to take part or to not take part in this survey. There will be no penalty or loss of benefits for either decision. Even if you agree to participate, you can stop at any time. For the success of the study it is important that you fill in the questionnaire completely and conscientiously. All data is collected anonymously, it cannot be attributed to your person and will be kept strictly confidential.

As the questions might be sensitive in nature, there is some emotional risk associated with taking the questionnaire, especially if you have had traumatic experiences with police previously. Therefore, taking the survey might cause emotional distress to some. If you know that you are sensitive to triggers regarding crime and/or police, we kindly ask you to consider that the questionnaire might cause severe discomfort and that by taking the survey you agree that you understand the associated risks involved. Please remember that there is help available if you are in emotional distress because of a crime that has happened to you, someone close to you or if you have witnessed a crime happening to someone else (https://www.brottsofferjouren.se/en/).

If you have any questions about this study, please send an email at gusedepa@student.gu.se

Thank you for your participation!

General information

1. Gender
   ● Femal
   ● Male
   ● Other
   ● Prefer not to say

2. Nationality or Nationalities
   (short answer text)

3. How old are you?
   ● Under 18
   ● 18 - 24

- 25 - 34
- 35 - 45
- 46 +

4. What is your ethnicity?
   - White
   - Hispanic
   - Northwest Asian
   - East Asian
   - Southeast Asian
   - Black
   - Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
   - American Indian or Alska Native
   - Prefer not to say
   - Other

5. What degree are you currently pursuing?
   - Bachelor
   - Master
   - PhD
   - Other

6. To the best of your ability enter the year and month you relocated to Sweden? (If you can't remember the day, enter 1 for day)
   (Day, month, year)

This section is about the police in your home country

The following section is intended to examine your relationship with the police from your home country.

Please answer the questions as accurately as possible.

1. Where do you believe your opinion of the police in your home country comes from?
   - Media (News, tv-shows, commercials etc.)
   - Personal experience
   - Friends or relatives experience
   - General reputation
   - Not sure
   - Other

2. If you were the victim of a minor theft (e.g. pickpocketing), how likely would you be to report that crime to your home country's police?
   (Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

3. If you were the victim of a property crime (e.g. vandalism, burglary, ...), how likely would you be to report that crime to your home country's police?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

4. If you were the victim of a violent crime (e.g. assault, robbery, ...), how likely would you be to report that crime to your home country's police?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

5. How likely do you think it is that police in your home country do not receive adequate training?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

6. If you were to be in contact with the police in your home country, how likely is it that you would be treated fairly and justly?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

7. How likely do you think you are to be exposed to crime in the neighborhood of your home country?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

8. How many times have you been a victim of a crime in your home country?
   - Never
   - Once
   - More than once
   - Prefer not to say

9. If yes to the previous question, then what type of crime?
   - Theft
   - Property crime
   - Violent crime
   - Other
   - Prefer not to say

10. How many times have you had negative encounters with the police in your home country?
    - Never
    - Once
    - More than once
    - Prefer not to say

11. If yes to the previous question, then in what capacity?
    - As a victim
    - As a suspect
    - As a witness
    - Other
    - Prefer not so say

12. How many times have you had positive encounters with the police in your home country?
    - Never

- Once
- More than once
- Prefer not to say

13. If yes to the previous question, then in what capacity?
- As a victim
- As a suspect
- As a witness
- Other
- Prefer not so say

This section is about the police in Sweden

The following section is intended to examine your relationship with the Swedish police.

Please answer the questions as accurately as possible.

1. Where do you believe your opinion of the Swedish police comes from?
- Media (News, tv-shows, commercials etc.)
- Personal experience
- Friends or relatives experience
- General reputation
- Not sure
- Other

2. If you were the victim of a minor theft (e.g. pickpocketing), how likely would you be to report that crime to the Swedish police?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

3. If you were the victim of a property crime (e.g. vandalism, burglary, ...), how likely would you be to report that crime to the Swedish police?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

4. If you were the victim of a violent crime (e.g. assault, robbery, ...), how likely would you be to report that crimeto the Swedish police?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

5. How likely do you think it is that police in Sweden do not receive adequate training?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

6. If you were to be in contact with the police in Sweden, how likely is it that you would be treated fairly and justly?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

7. How likely do you think you are to be exposed to crime in the neighborhood you reside in Sweden?
(Not very likely 1 - very likely 6)

8. How many times have you been a victim of a crime in Sweden?
   - Never
   - Once
   - More than once
   - Prefer not to say

9. If yes to the previous question, then what type of crime?
   - Theft
   - Property crime
   - Violent crime
   - Other
   - Prefer not to say

10. How many times have you had negative encounters with the police in Sweden?
   - Never
   - Once
   - More than once
   - Prefer not to say

11. If yes to the previous question, then in what capacity?
   - As a victim
   - As a suspect
   - As a witness
   - Other
   - Prefer not so say

12. How many times have you had positive encounters with the police in Sweden?
   - Never
   - Once
   - More than once
   - Prefer not to say

13. If yes to the previous question, then in what capacity?
   - As a victim
   - As a suspect
   - As a witness
   - Other
   - Prefer not so say

Thank you for participating!

The survey you have participated in has been constructed to cross-culturally measure factors that contribute to confidence in police for international students. If you wish to be updated about the progress of the project, please put your email below.

If you have any additional thoughts about the topic, or feel like the survey failed to address something that you feel is important, please write a short message below. Otherwise, please submit the survey.

Thank you for your time.

Additional information
(Long answer text)

If you'd like to receive an update on our findings, enter your email below. Otherwise, press the submit button below, and thank you for your time!
(Short answer text)

STATA & SPSS Tables

	Confidence in home country police		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	4.616**	4.486**	3.741**
	(0.170)	(0.195)	(0.564)
High Power Distance	-0.829**	-0.308	-0.250
	(0.229)	(0.209)	(0.216)
Female		0.463**	0.512**
		(0.189)	(0.190)
Southeast Asian		-1.444**	-1.198**
		(0.288)	(0.294)
Black		-0.991**	-0.753
		(0.418)	(0.420)
East Asian		0.240	0.280
		(0.295)	(0.287)
Hispanic		-1.521**	-0.822**
		(0.440)	(0.473)
Other		-1.065**	-0.822**
		(0..309)	(0.315)
Victimization			-0.227
			(0.412)
Neighborhood Safety			-0.227
			(0.164)
Negative police experience			-0.039
			(0.264)
n	84	84	84
adj. r-squared	0.127	0.475	0.506

Standard errors in parentheses   * indicates $p < 0.05$ ** indicates $p < 0.01$

(Table 2)

Confidence in home country police		
	Low Power Distance Country	High Power Distance Country
n	38	46
Mean	4.616**	3.787**
Std error	(0.156)	(0.163)
	* indicates p < 0.05	** indicates p < 0.01

(Table 3)

Confidence in the Swedish police		
	Low Power Distance Country	High Power Distance Country
n	38	46
Mean	4.853	4.617
Std error	(0.123)	(0.109)
	* indicates p < 0.05	** indicates p < 0.01

(Table 4)

. reg Swedcon Powerdist female i.ethnicity victimSwed SwedSafety NegEncSwed

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	14.7251444	10	1.47251444			
Residual	32.3872366	73	.443660775			
Total	47.112381	83	.567619048			

Number of obs = 84
F(10, 73) = 3.32
Prob > F = 0.0013
R-squared = 0.3126
Adj R-squared = 0.2184
Root MSE = .66608

Swedcon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	.0062673	.1719927	0.04	0.971	-.3365136	.3490482
female	.5485676	.1559244	3.52	0.001	.2378107	.8593246
ethnicity						
Southeast Asian	-.3196862	.2513503	-1.27	0.207	-.8206266	.1812541
Black	-.2452358	.3732739	-0.66	0.513	-.9891696	.498698
East Asian	.1541383	.2449463	0.63	0.531	-.334039	.6423156
Hispanic	-.6336531	.3824759	-1.66	0.102	-1.395926	.1286202
Other	-.1418247	.2616249	-0.54	0.589	-.6632424	.3795929
victimSwedrec	-.2415473	.2280845	-1.06	0.293	-.696119	.2130245
SwedSafety	.0543274	.0581998	0.93	0.354	-.0616646	.1703193
NegEncSwed	-.2936095	.2510444	-1.17	0.246	-.7939402	.2067213
_cons	4.313784	.3140968	13.73	0.000	3.68779	4.939778

(Table 5)

. reg Swedcon Powerdist female i.ethnicity

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	12.2400362	7	1.7485766			
Residual	34.8723447	76	.458846641			
Total	47.112381	83	.567619048			

Number of obs = 84
F(7, 76) = 3.81
Prob > F = 0.0013
R-squared = 0.2598
Adj R-squared = 0.1916
Root MSE = .67738

Swedcon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	.0048309	.1747949	0.03	0.978	-.3433034	.3529652
female	.5625896	.1577421	3.57	0.001	.2484189	.8767602
ethnicity						
Southeast Asian	-.4270146	.2408597	-1.77	0.080	-.9067283	.0526991
Black	-.3457096	.3491137	-0.99	0.325	-1.04103	.3496106
East Asian	.0899106	.2464358	0.36	0.716	-.4009088	.58073
Hispanic	-.6526313	.3682013	-1.77	0.080	-1.385968	.0807051
Other	-.0727323	.2586146	-0.28	0.779	-.5878078	.4423433
_cons	4.508361	.1629222	27.67	0.000	4.183873	4.832848

(Table 6)

```
. reg Swedcon Powerdist
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1.15155715	1	1.15155715	Number of obs	=	84
Residual	45.9608238	82	.560497851	F(1, 82)	=	2.05
				Prob > F	=	0.1556
				R-squared	=	0.0244
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0125
Total	47.112381	83	.567619048	Root MSE	=	.74866

Swedcon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	-.2352403	.1641179	-1.43	0.156	-.561723	.0912425
_cons	4.852632	.1214493	39.96	0.000	4.61103	5.094233

(Table 7)

```
. reg Hccon Powerdist female i.ethnicity victimHCrec HCSafety NegEncHC
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	58.7209239	10	5.87209239	Number of obs	=	84
Residual	45.1571713	73	.618591388	F(10, 73)	=	9.49
				Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5653
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5057
Total	103.878095	83	1.25154332	Root MSE	=	.78651

Hccon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	-.2502968	.215639	-1.16	0.250	-.6800648	.1794712
female	.5115173	.1899761	2.69	0.009	.1328955	.890139
ethnicity						
Southeast Asian	-1.19819	.2937121	-4.08	0.000	-1.783558	-.612823
Black	-.7532967	.4204822	-1.79	0.077	-1.591316	.0847231
East Asian	.2801238	.2865219	0.98	0.331	-.2909135	.8511611
Hispanic	-1.05985	.4727529	-2.24	0.028	-2.002045	-.1176549
Other	-.8224207	.3145397	-2.61	0.011	-1.449297	-.1955439
victimHCrec	-.2266243	.4119378	-0.55	0.584	-1.047615	.5943666
HCSafety	.1636613	.089877	1.82	0.073	-.0154633	.3427859
NegEncHC	-.0386665	.2637614	-0.15	0.884	-.5643422	.4870091
_cons	3.741752	.5635474	6.64	0.000	2.618603	4.8649

(Table 8)

```
. reg Hccon Powerdist female i.ethnicity
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	53.9842646	7	7.7120378
Residual	49.8938306	76	.656497772
Total	103.878095	83	1.25154332

Number of obs	= 84
F(7, 76)	= 11.75
Prob > F	= 0.0000
R-squared	= 0.5197
Adj R-squared	= 0.4754
Root MSE	= .81025

Hccon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	-.3082	.2090796	-1.47	0.145	-.7246182	.1082181
female	.4630772	.188682	2.45	0.016	.0872844	.83887
ethnicity						
Southeast Asian	-1.444417	.2881025	-5.01	0.000	-2.018223	-.8706114
Black	-.9907941	.4175897	-2.37	0.020	-1.822496	-.1590923
East Asian	.2404701	.2947723	0.82	0.417	-.3466197	.8275599
Hispanic	-1.520998	.4404211	-3.45	0.001	-2.398173	-.6438233
Other	-1.064502	.3093398	-3.44	0.001	-1.680606	-.4483982
_cons	4.486379	.1948782	23.02	0.000	4.098245	4.874512

(Table 9)

```
. reg Hccon Powerdist
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	14.295395	1	14.295395
Residual	89.5827002	82	1.09247195
Total	103.878095	83	1.25154332

Number of obs	= 84
F(1, 82)	= 13.09
Prob > F	= 0.0005
R-squared	= 0.1376
Adj R-squared	= 0.1271
Root MSE	= 1.0452

Hccon	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Powerdist	-.828833	.2291258	-3.62	0.001	-1.284637	-.3730287
_cons	4.615789	.1695561	27.22	0.000	4.278488	4.953091

(Table 10)

```
. tabstat Swedcon, by(Powerdist)

Summary for variables: Swedcon
      by categories of: Powerdist (Power.dist)

 Powerdist |      mean
-----------+----------
         0 |  4.852632
         1 |  4.617391
-----------+----------
     Total |   4.72381
-----------------------
```

(Table 11)
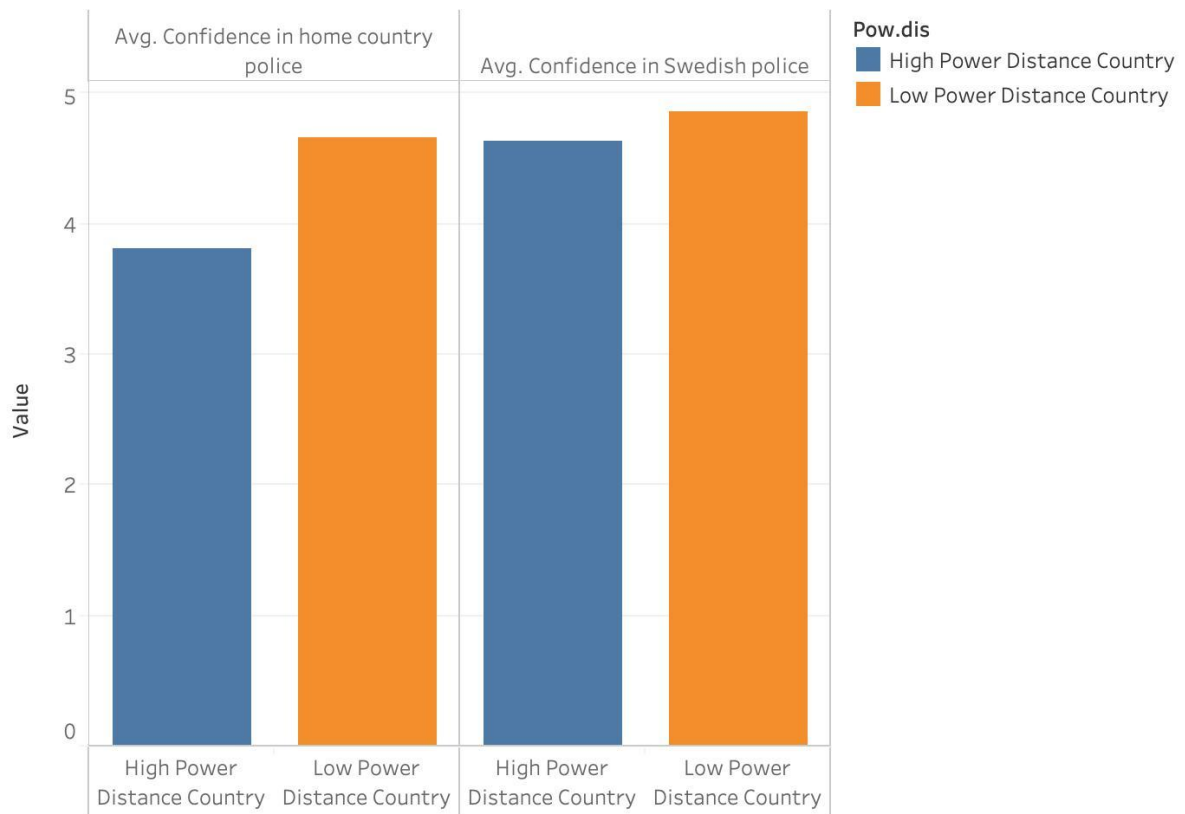
```
. tabstat Hccon, by (Powerdist)

Summary for variables: Hccon
      by categories of: Powerdist (Power.dist)

 Powerdist |      mean
-----------+----------
         0 |  4.615789
         1 |  3.786957
-----------+----------
     Total |  4.161905
-----------------------
```

(Table 12)

Confidence in home country police v.s. Confidence in Swedish police

(Graph 2)