Crime, Social Control Legitimacy

Democratization and Legitimacy of Police and Justice:

Dangerous Transitions?



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DEMOCRATIZATION AND LEGITIMACY OF POLICE AND JUSTICE: DANGEROUS TRANSITIONS?

SYMPOSIUM ON CRIME, SOCIAL CONTROL, AND LEGITIMACY
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Defining and Measuring Legitimacy

Legitimacy as

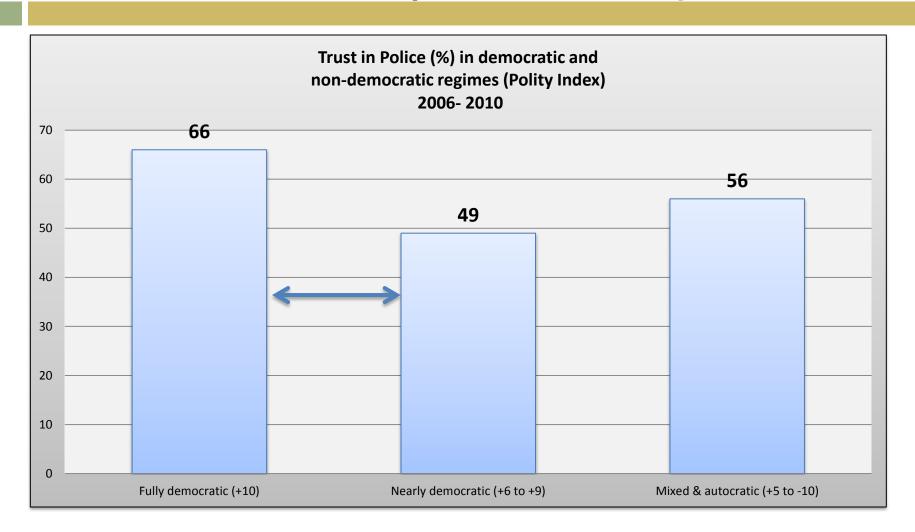
- process of justification: motivational and interactive determinants that generate legitimacy
- outcome as 'justified': acceptance of decisions and compliance with rules, trust and confidence in authorities

Legitimacy as attitudinal outcome

- Confidence in institutions: expectations as to the future performance of authorities, of what they are obliged to do, and what is justifiable what they should do, and what can be rightly expected from them.
- Measurement: confidence in police and the justice system (World Value Survey; European Social Value Survey/ European Social Survey

Start:

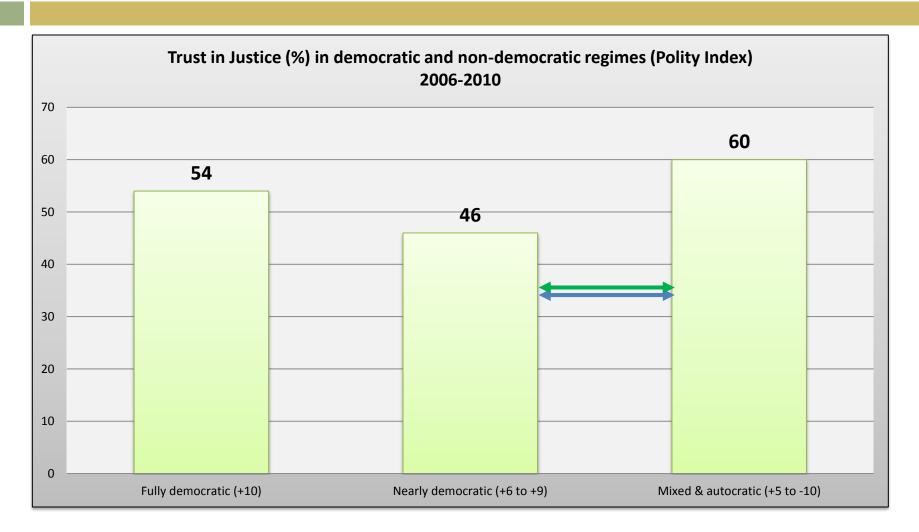
Police legitimacy in democratic and non-democratic regimes 2006 – 2010 (Polity Index 2004 - 08, global)



F(2,72)=7.75, p < .05; difference significant

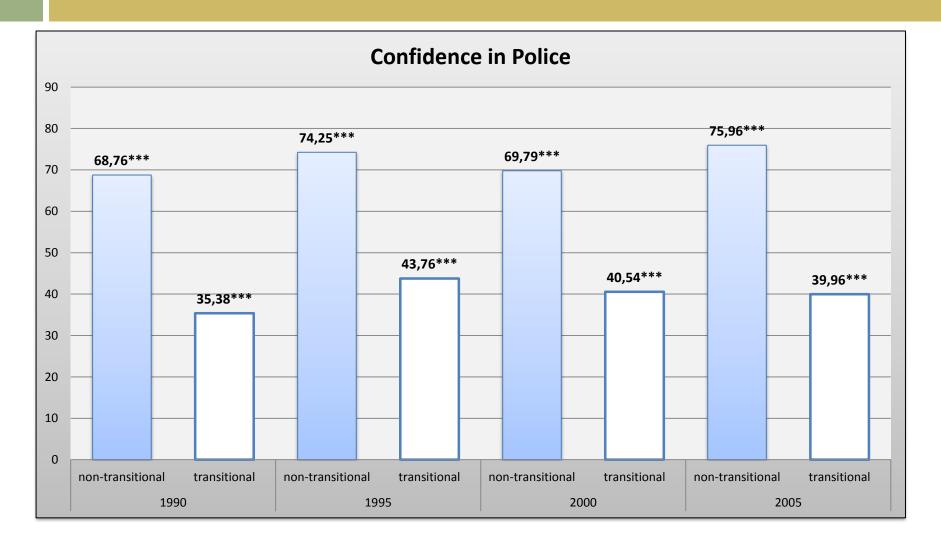
Start:

Justice legitimacy in democratic and non-democratic regimes 2006 – 2010 (Polity Index 2004 - 08, global)

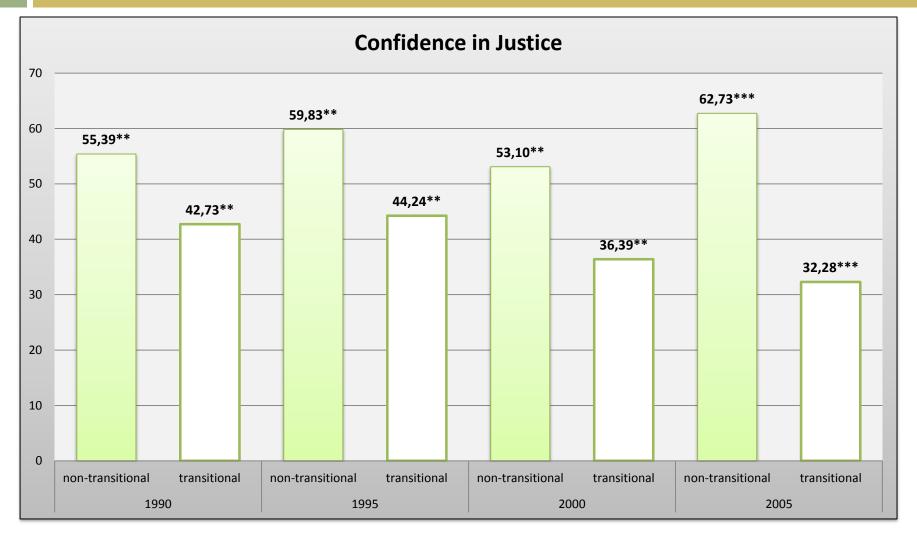


F(2,71)=3.56, p < .05; \leftarrow difference significance

Confidence in Police since 1990: Transitional and non-transitional countries

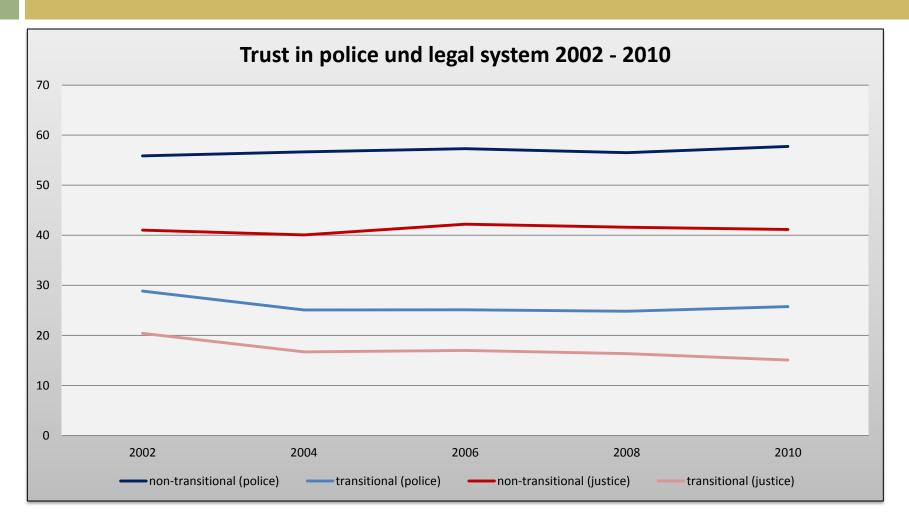


Confidence in Justice since 1990: Transititional and non-transitional countries



% a great deal/ quite a lot, World Value Survey 1990 - 2005

Confidence in police and legal system 2002 – 2010



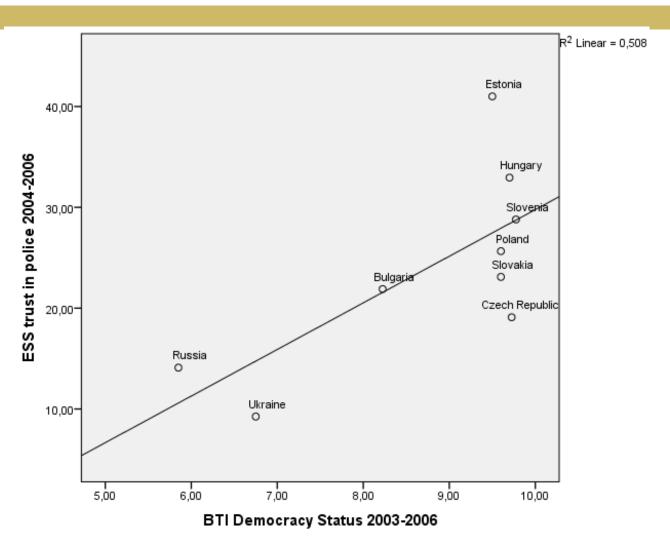
% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; Bertelsmann Transition Index

Measuring Transitions: Bertelsmann Transformation Index

Transition to Democracy - Democracy Status

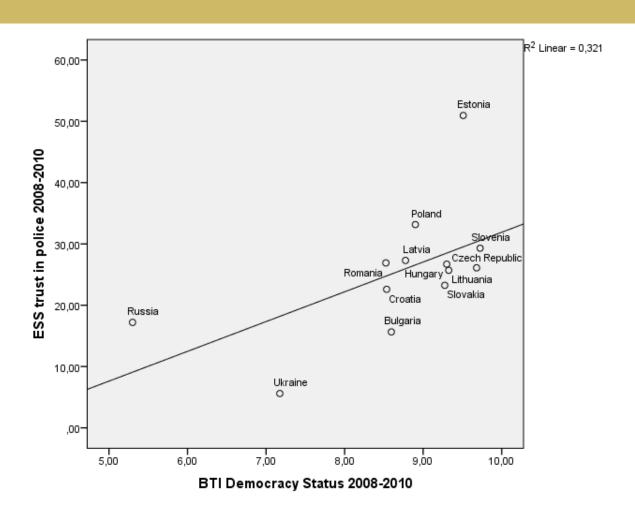
- Stability of democratic institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted
- Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights
- Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms
- Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture

Transitions: Democratic Development and Trust in Police 2004 – 2006



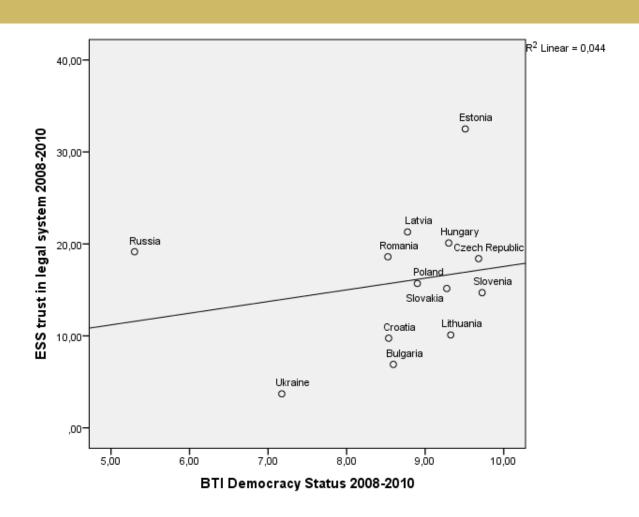
Note: $R^2=.51$; p< .05; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey ; BTI

Transitions: Democratic Development and Trust in Police 2008 – 2010



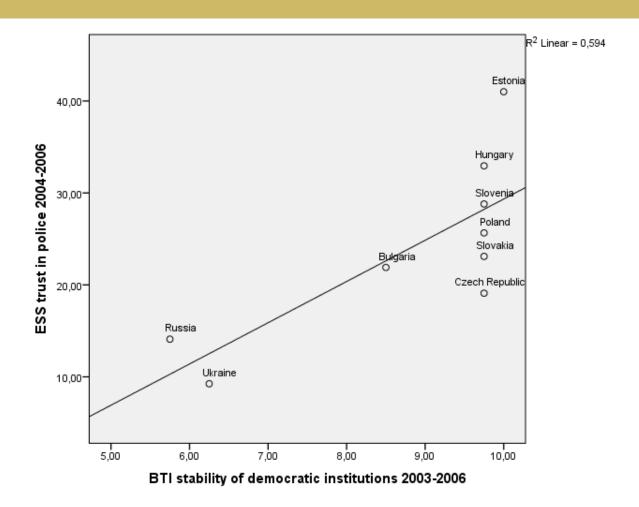
Note: $R^2=.32$; p< .05; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; BTI

Transitions: Democratic Development and Trust in Justice 2008 – 2010



Note: $R^2=.04$; p=n.s.; % 7-10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; BTI

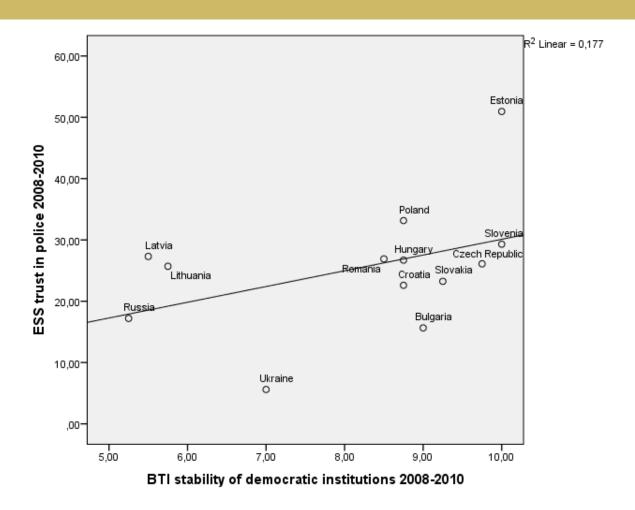
Transitions: Development of Democratic Institutions and Trust in Police 2004 – 2006



Note: $R^2=.59$; p< .05; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); European

Social Survey; BTI

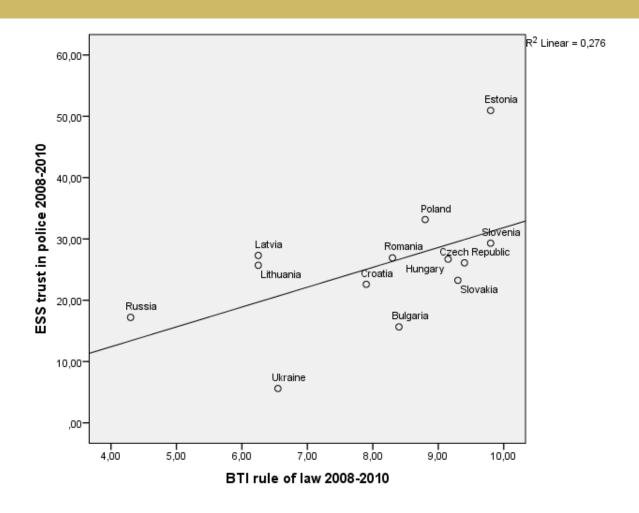
Transitions: Development of Democratic Institutions and Trust in Police 2008 – 2010



Note: $R^2=.18$; p=n.s.; % 7-10 (complete trust); European

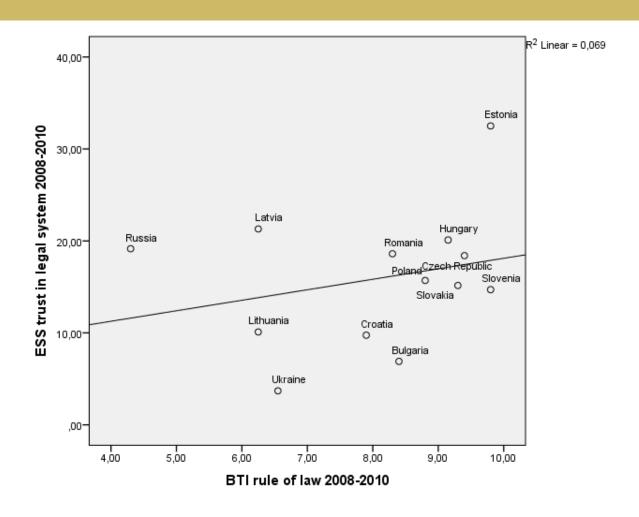
Social Survey; BTI

Transitions: Rule of Law Development and Trust in Police 2008 – 2010



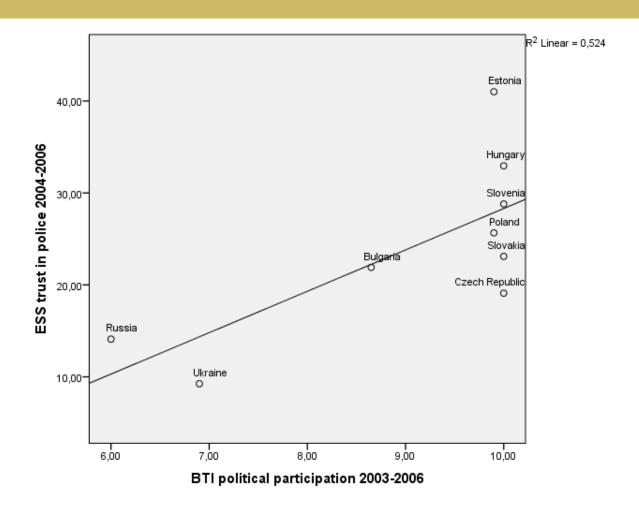
Note: $R^2=.28$; p<.10; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); BTI

Transitions: Rule of Law Development and Trust in Justice 2008 – 2010



Note: $R^2=.07$; p=n.s.; % 7-10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; BTI

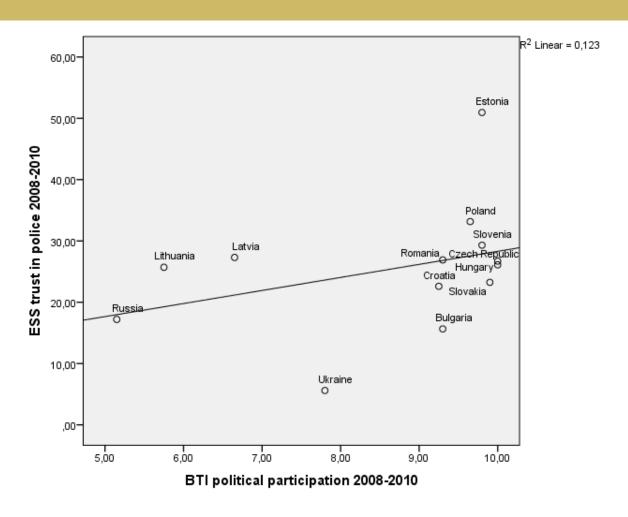
Transitions: Political Participation and Trust in Police 2004 – 2006



Note: $R^2=.52$; p< .05; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); European

Social Survey; BTI

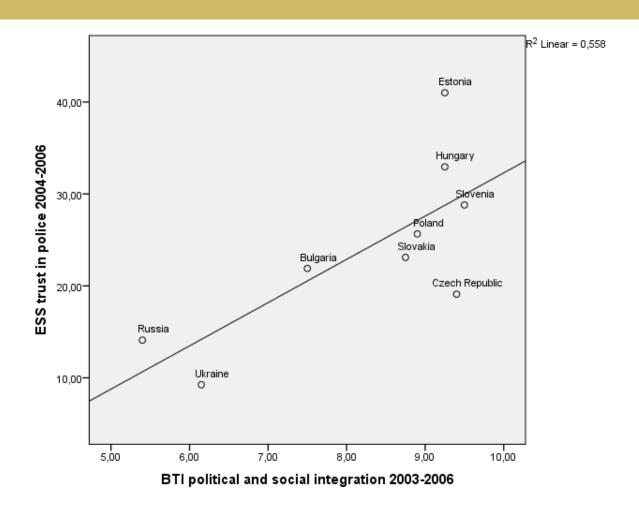
Transitions: Political Participation and Trust in Police 2008 – 2010



Note: $R^2=.12$; p=n.s.; % 7-10 (complete trust); European

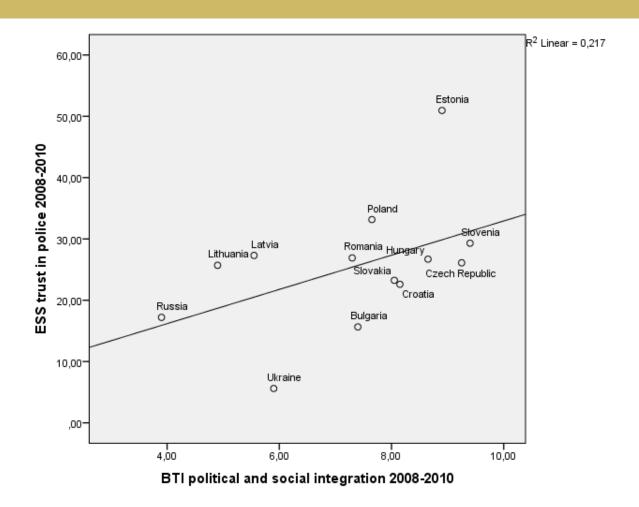
Social Survey; BTI

Transitions: Political and Social Integration and Trust in Police 2004 – 2006



Note: $R^2 = .56$; p < .05; % 7 - 10 (complete trust); BTI

Transitions: Political and Social Integration and Trust in Police 2008 – 2010



Note: $R^2 = .22$; p< .10; % 7 – 10 (complete trust); BTI

Affecting Legitimacy: Efficiency, Fairness and State Repression/ Violence

Efficiency of police and criminal justice system: successful in combating crime violent crime

□ Proxy: Homicide Rate

Fairness: Fairness and impartiality of decision making:

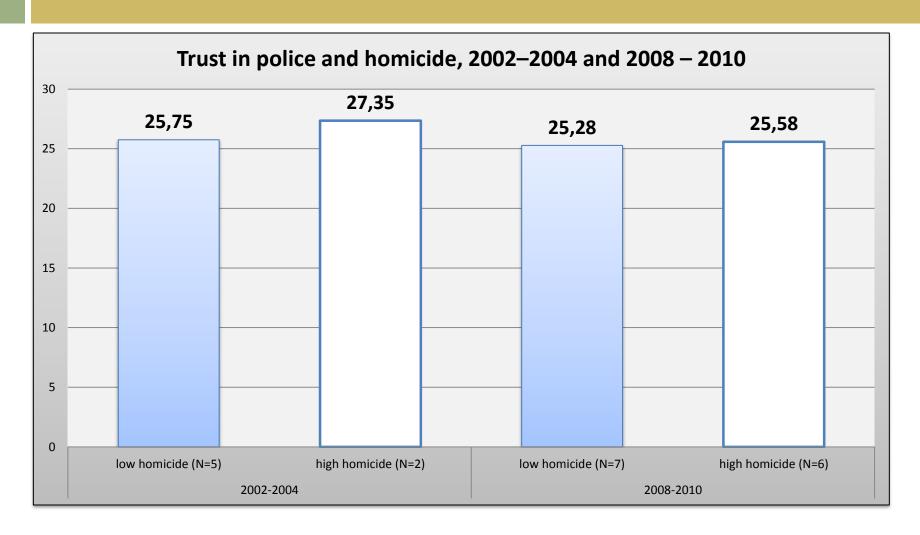
 Proxy: Control of Corruption - Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International)

Repression and coercion: use of repressive and coercive measures by the state/government

 Proxy: Political Terror Scale (US State Department Country Reports and Amnesty International, combined): State-sanctioned / unlawful killings, disappearances, torture and political imprisonment.

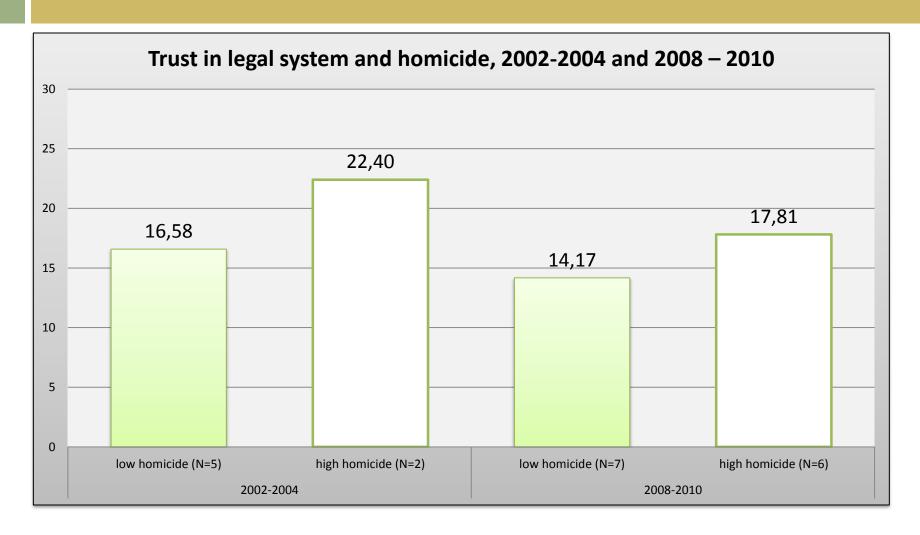
High/Low = above/ below the median

European Transition Countries: Efficiency and Trust in Police 2002/04 and 2008/10



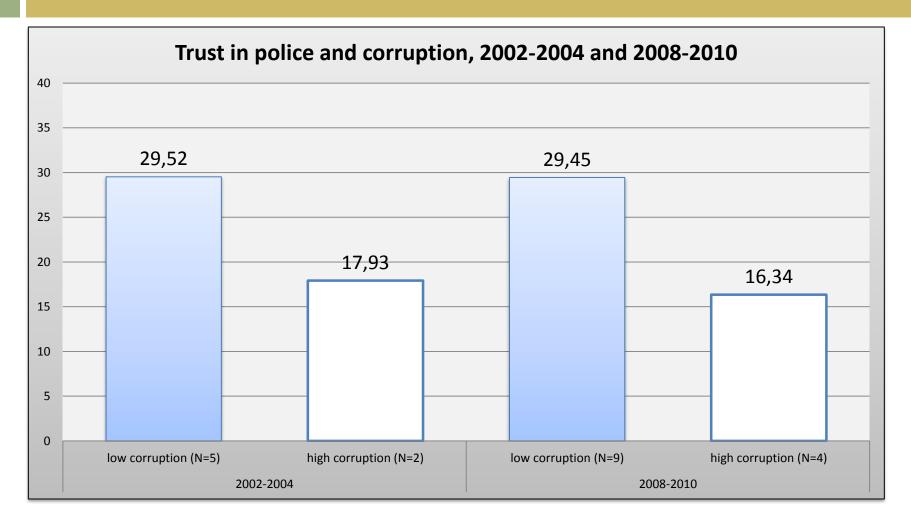
% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; WHO: Homicide data

European Transition Countries: Efficiency and Trust in Justice 2002/04 and 2008/10



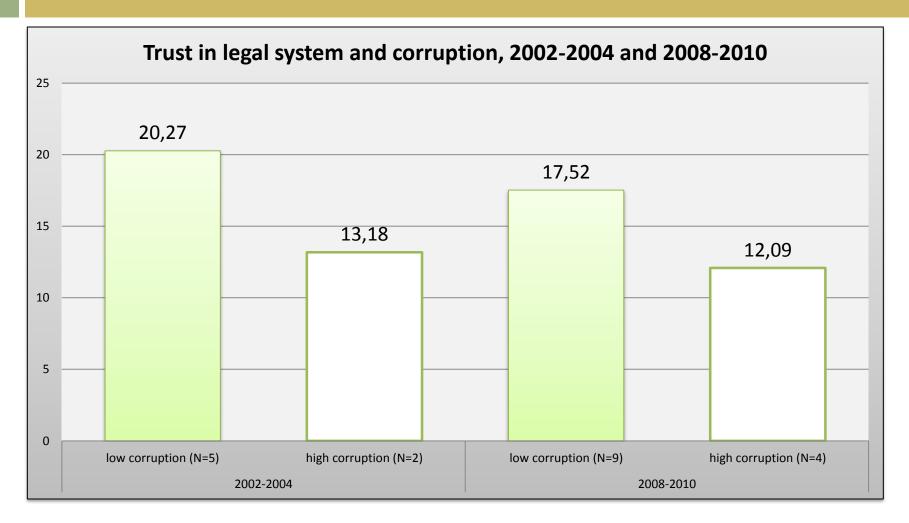
% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; WHO: Homicide

European Transition Countries: Fairness and Trust in Police 2002/04 and 2008/10



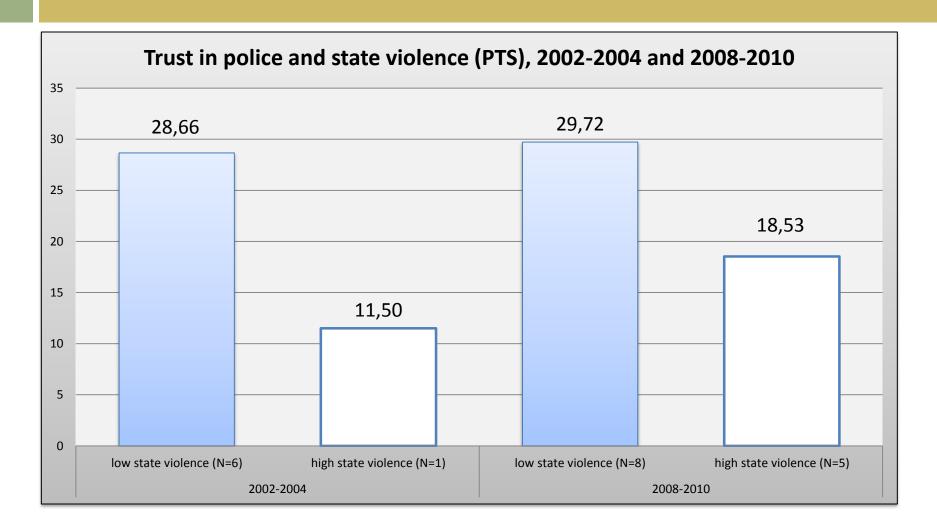
% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International

European Transition Countries: Fairness and Trust in Justice 2002/04 and 2008/10

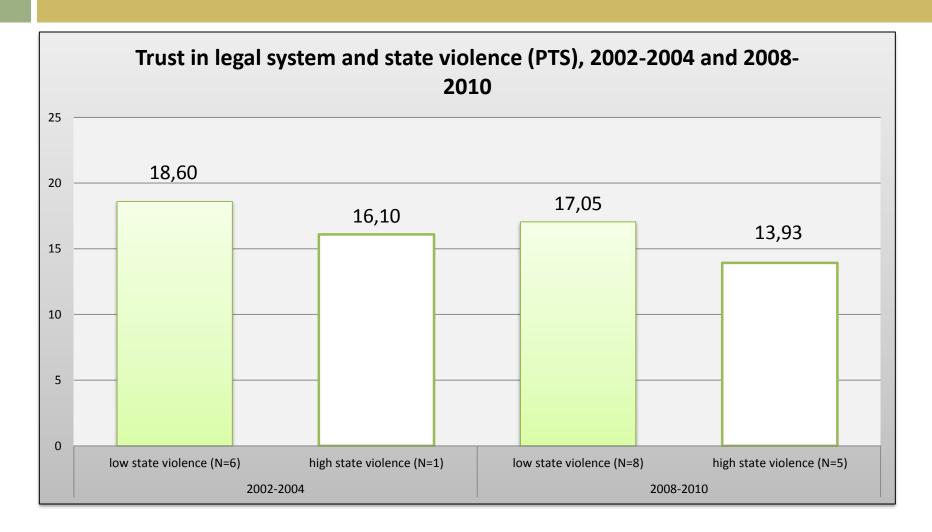


% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International

European Transition Countries: Repression/ State Violence and Trust in Police 2002/04 and 2008/10



% 7 – 10 (complete trust); European Social Survey; Political Terror Scale



% 7 – 10 (complete trust); Political Terror Scale

 I thank Stephanie Moldenhauer, University of Osnabrück for Data collection, analysis and graphic design

Countries

Non-transitional Countries	Transitional Countries
Austria (AUS)	Albania (ALB)
Belgium (BEG)	Belarus (BEL)
Denmark (DEN)	Bulgaria (BUL)
Finland (FIN)	Croatia (CRO)
France (FRA)	Czech Republic (CZR)
Germany (GER)	Estonia (EST)
Greece (GRE)	Georgia (GEO)
Iceland (ICE)	Hungary (HUN)
Ireland (IRE)	Kyrgyzstan (KYR)
Italy (ITA)	Latvia (LAT)
Luxembourg (LUX)	Lithuania (LIT)
Malta (MAT)	Moldova (MOL)
Netherlands (NET)	Poland (POL)
Norway (NOR)	Romania (ROM)
Portugal (POR)	Russia (RUS)
Spain (ESP)	Slovakia (SLK)
Sweden (SWE)	Slovenia (SLV)
Switzerland (CH)	Ukraine (UKR)
United Kingdom (UK)	
N=19	N=18

Classification of countries Polity Index 2004 – 2008

Country	Polity 04-08
Albania	Nearly democratic
Austria	Fully democratic
Belarus	Autocratic
Belgium	Fully democratic
Bulgaria	Nearly democratic
Croatia	Nearly democratic
Czech Republ	Nearly democratic
Denmark	Fully democratic
Estonia	Nearly democratic
Finland	Fully democratic
France	Nearly democratic
Georgia	Nearly democratic

Country	Polity 04-08
Germany	Fully democratic
Greece	Fully democratic
Hungary	Fully democratic
Iceland	
Ireland	Fully democratic
Czech Republic	Nearly democratic
Italy	Fully democratic
Latvia	Nearly democratic
Lithuania	Fully democratic
Luxembourg	Fully democratic
Malta	
Moldova	Nearly democratic

Country	Polity 04-08
Netherlands	Fully democratic
Norway	Fully democratic
Poland	Fully democratic
Portugal	Fully democratic
Romania	Nearly democratic
Russia	Nearly democratic
Slovakia	Fully democratic
Slovenia	Fully democratic
Spain	Fully democratic
Sweden	Fully democratic
Switzerland	Fully democratic
Ukraine	Nearly democratic
United Kingdom	Fully democratic