THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CATEGORISATION IN PREDICTING SUPPORT FOR DIGITAL AND PHYSICAL COUNTER-TERROR MEASURES

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Summary

The purpose of my research is to make original contribution to advancing the relevance of self-categorisation theory (through manipulated suspect's identities) to predicting support for digital and physical counter-terror measures. The five studies within this thesis feature multi-cultural data from India, Poland, UK and USA. Study 1(*N*=382, *M*=148, *F*=234), Study 2 (*N*=152, *M*=59, F=90), Study 3(N=196, M=88, F=109), Study 4(N=94, M=35, F=59), Study 5(N=263, M=99, F=160).Vignette terrorist scenarios were designed with the manipulation of variables, such as suspect gender, nationality and religious identity. Self-report questionnaires examined personality variables, trust in the media, and trust in authorities. Building on this, further related vignettes cover meta-stereotypes and different types of threats. The data were analysed via ANOVAS and Standard Multiple Regressions to examine support for digital and physical counter terror measures. Self-categorisation theory was partially supported in studies with relation to the suspect presented in terms of minority religious identity. The study samples from Poland & UK displayed gender stereotypes in the context of support for more punitive counter terror measures.

Taking a broader multi-national perspective based on the merged international data into account, the studies make original contribution to the role that social categorisation (social identities in particular) play in supporting different forms of digital and physical counter-terror measures. Such measures can be made more acceptable to the public by manipulating the terror suspect out groupness. This has implications for how the presentation of such measures could be viewed as stigmatising the suspect's identities and the given context to be more acceptable by the public, thus indirectly shaping these measures through democratic voting.

Declaration

I declare that this thesis has been composed entirely by myself and that it has not been submitted, in whole or in part, in any previous application for a degree. Except where states otherwise by reference or acknowledgement, the work presented is entirely my own.

Acknowledgements

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I owe a massive amount of appreciation to my family for the time they have given me to finish this body of work and the unwavering belief they have held that I could complete it, despite my motivation not being quite what it originally was.

Contents

Introduction

The current research examines the role of self-categorisation in the prediction of support for both digital and physical counter terror measures. To date, research literature regarding categorisation of self and how this relates to our acceptance of terrorism measures is limited (Galova et al., 2018). In addition, research regarding attitudes towards those suspected or charged with terrorism offences is scant (Piazza, 2015; Phillips, 2020).

The process of social categorisation involves the main 'Big Three'; gender, race and age, alongside other demographics such as occupation, social status, sexual orientation or political viewpoint (Absher & Cloutier, 2016). However, the way in which we categorise ourselves, self-categorisation, gives heightened emphasis to attitudes we hold about our ingroup. A sense of belonging through religious or national affiliation for example, which in turn can then be used to assess an outgroup (Felipe, 2023).

Environment or situational influences can affect self-categorisation and the way in which we portray our ingroup. Media for example predicts the way we view ourselves and our affiliation groups (Trepte & Loy, 2017). Additionally, meta-stereotypes perceived regarding our ingroup can influence the way we present our attitudes and opinions, to be viewed in a favourable way (Sheng & Ren, 2022). The combination of these effects on our attitudes to those suspected of terrorist offences has gained relatively little research focus, presenting a gap that this thesis aims to address.

Personality traits and political opinion have been researched with regards to terrorism (e.g, Van Assche & Dierckx, 2021). in terms of terrorist actors and reaction to terrorist events. However, a combined breadth of such variables contained in this current research has not previously been examined

Since 2016, the challenges of immigration across Europe have increased. So too has the nationalist rhetoric that intertwines societal problems including terrorism threat with this dilemma (Robinson & Roy, 2024). The current research combining these themes from a multi-cultural viewpoint is both timely and relevant.

Owing to the real time applicability and relevance of the societal issues inferred in the study scenarios presented to participants, it was imperative that ethical issues were fully considered. Before participant recruitment commenced the ethics application, including details of confidential, safe data storage, exclusion criteria, gathering of informed consent, debrief and support for participants if so required, was fully approved by University of Liverpool John Moore's Ethic Committee.

As the thesis progresses chapters are designed to introduce variables used in the studies giving an overview and rationale for the reader. Research studies where these variables have been used will be discussed and critiqued, leading to overarching hypotheses within each of the five studies.

Chapter 1 provides the reader with clarity on the variance between the terms extremism and terrorism. This can often be an issue when defining activism as these terms are used interchangeably and sometimes not appropriately. An agreed working definition of terrorism for the purpose of this research will be discussed. Counter terror measures currently used and why these can present as controversial concludes this chapter.

Chapter 2 Presents each of the variables used within the first research study. Reasons why these variables are appropriate to select and how they influence a person's attitude to a terrorist suspect are examined. The first study is also included within this chapter, concluding with a summary discussion of results.

Chapter 3 presents Study 1 in its entirety with a summary discussion to conclude.

Chapter 4 examines the role of media and how consumption of different types of media may be able to predict perception of acceptable counter terror measures used against terrorist suspects. Also addressed is the variance of media consumption style dependent on age. The chapter ends with study 2 being presented with a summary discussion of results.

Chapter 5 focuses on trust in authorities, examining whether higher or lower levels of trust can predict a participant's acceptance of digital and physical counter terror measures towards a terrorist suspect, in both detection and evidence gathering after arrest. Study 3 concludes this chapter with associated summary discussion of results.

Chapter 6 considers the influence of meta stereotypes regarding a person's ingroup. Critique regarding the level of influence this may have on lowering a punitive attitude towards a terrorist suspect from an outgroup is provided. Study 4, which was limited to just UK and USA participants (regarding jury style court proceedings) brings this chapter to a close, with a summary discussion of results.

Chapter 7 contains the final theory examined within the thesis, existential threat, mortality salience and the associated concept of terror management theory. An explanation regarding how this may influence participants acceptance of digital and physical counter terror measures towards a terrorist suspect is included. The chapter concludes with presentation of the fifth study, and summary discussion of results.

The significance of this thesis, implications and suggestions for possible future research are addressed in the final Chapter 8. Results from each study (both merged and speculative individual country data) are fully discussed.

Chapter 1 LOOKING INTO COUNTER-TERROR MEASURES

1.1 Defining Extremism & Terrorism

This chapter provides clarity on the variance between the terms extremism and terrorism. This can be an issue when defining activism as these terms are often seen as equivalent, which is not the case. An agreed working definition of terrorism for the purpose of this research will be discussed. Subsequently, an introduction is given to counter terror measures currently used in terms of each country included in the study and in a general context. Finally, some consideration regarding why these measures could be perceived as controversial.

It is often the case in the mainstream media that the terms extremism and terrorism are used interchangeably, although each of the terms possesses a varied definition. The variance in definition is due to factors associated with the definer. These factors can range from political nature, value system, ideology, lived experience and political goal (Sotlar, 2004). Definitions used see alteration from country to country and is likely to be a reactionary process (Siddique & Gecsoyler, 2024).

Extremism is predominantly employed in a political or religious context when referring to an ideology that is measured by the commentator to be far outside of the conventional attitudes in society (Kruglanski et al, 2021). It is a complex phenomenon to define and considered to be one of the most contentious issues on the political arena as it remains for many, due to its complexity, a poorly understood societal problem (Cassam, 2021). In its simplest form, it can be defined as beliefs or activities that are outside of the norm (Benjamin et al, 2021). However, the norm' can be problematic, as this is a subjective term. The process of determining 'the norm' relies on the 'labeller' drawing on their own past experiences, morals, values, and quite often political standpoint (Bartoli, 2003).

For example, a violent extremist act can be perceived as honourable by one group, they may view it as ‘freedom fighting’, even ‘pro-social’. Conversely, others can see the same act as immoral, an act of terror and thus ‘anti-social’. A useful example of this variance in perception, driven by the ‘labeller’ and their relationship with the ‘extremist actor’ is possibly best illustrated by the history of Nelson Mandela’s political timeline. He progressed from peaceful protests on behalf of the African National Congress Party (ANC) in the form of strikes or public service boycotts, to violent activism in the name of the ANC. A shift in tactics against apartheid was defended by Mandela in an interview where he explained that ‘*The armed struggle was forced on us by the government’* (Waxman, 2018). This was with reference to the Sharpeville massacre in 1960 where the lives of 69 black protesters were taken by the South African police. Large sections of black South African society viewed Mandela as a freedom fighter. In contrast, the South African government and indeed governments of other countries perceived Mandela to be a terrorist. A crime for which he was incarcerated for almost 30 years, only to be elected President of South Africa upon his release and peacefully end apartheid in his country.

The power status of groups has a great influence on the perception of extremism and the degree or type of violence engaged (Kunst & Obaidi, 2020). Members of a lower power group (e.g. political activists) are often viewed as extreme when compared to similar actions carried out by a higher power group (e.g. government) who advocate the maintenance of the status quo (Henry, 2015). In terms of violence, lower power groups are often more likely to employ violence in a direct, intermittent form, for example suicide bombings. Whereas more dominant groups use either structural or institutionalised forms of violence such as covert torture, police brutality (Coleman & Bartoli, 2003) or actions such as the ‘re-education’ centres labelled as ‘vocational educational centres’ by the People’s Republic of China. Camps in the region of Xinjiang are reportedly used to combat extremism amongst ethnic Muslim Uighurs who have historically resided in the area for decades. The Chinese state argue that attendance at these centres is voluntary, although there are reports that families are being separated and conditions within the camps are oppressive (BBC, 2019).

The term *Terrorism* derived from the late 18th century during the French revolution, its origins being from ‘terrorisme’ the French word for terror (Education for Justice, 2018). A social construct, determined by people dependent on their individual social and political realities (Schmid, 2013). There has been no universal agreement on the definition of terrorism (Sanger & Williamson, 2009). Governments and legal establishments have been reluctant to agree upon a legally binding definition largely due to the term being both politically and emotionally loaded (White, 2016). Experts disagree on many aspects whilst struggling to reach a consensus on a definition. They disagree on whether it should be defined in terms of; its aims, its methods, both, or neither (Schmid, 2023). Definitions vary widely in their approach.

For the purpose of this research, the European Union (2015) provides a comprehensive definition, that the terrorist aims are to achieve any of the following: to seriously intimidate a population, destabilise or destroy a political, constitutional, economic or social structure of a country or international organisation. Within the study vignettes presented to participants, group affiliation on behalf of the terrorist suspect is not mentioned. Therefore, the inference is that they are a lone actor, although this is not specifically highlighted.

Those identified or labelled as terrorists by others rarely identify themselves as such and typically use other, more favourable terms which are more specific to their situation; Separatist, Freedom Fighter, Revolutionary, Militant, Guerrilla, Rebel, Jihadi, Mujahedeen or Fedayeen (Silke, 2003). Although there is much disagreement on an all-encompassing characterisation for the act of terrorism, the connotation of the term is universally agreed to be overtly negative. Use of the term implies that a moral judgement has been passed (Hoffman, 1998). Nevertheless, there continues to be lively debate concerning the term, accordingly it has been suggested that we can agree that terrorism is a problem, but we cannot agree on what terrorism is (Cooper, 2011).

An exhaustive list of terrorist offences is detailed in the EU Directive 2017/541 on combatting terrorism and the Global Terrorism Database (2022) where information has been collected on terrorist events around the world since 1970. To date, they store over 200,000 cases of terrorism (bombings, assassinations, and kidnappings) on the database, which encompass incidents in the United States of America and internationally, up to and including the year 2020.

Organisations identified as being active in terrorism to further their objectives include nationalist groups, religious groups and revolutionaries (Gaibulloev et al, 2020). Ruling governments being grouped as such is a contentious issue. However, international organisations have observed that violence perpetrated during the act of counter terror operations can be argued to be as significant as the act of the original terrorism, it has been commented that it becomes hard to distinguish between the level of impact the terrorist act has on society in comparison with the act of eliminating the threat (Jawad, 2020).

Governments prefer to represent terrorism as ‘sub-national’ violent political opposition (Mashriq & Mahjar, 2018). However, many victims of government- based violence would attest that government repression is terrorism (Bjorgo, 2005).

An example of such contention regarding government terrorism can be evidenced with recent events pertaining to the Ukraine/Russia war. Ukraine filed a case accusing Russia of funding terrorism towards their country prior to the invasion in 2022 (House of Commons, 2023). Kyiv claimed that Moscow funded separatist rebels in Eastern Ukraine before the fully fledged Russian invasion of 2022 (Vock, 2024). There have also been reports to suggest that Russian war tactics have involved Temporary Operational Group occupying buildings in each captured town and creating a facility to detain and commit torture of citizens (Watling et al,

2023) This is in direct contravention of the United Nations 1949 Geneva Convention (United Nations 2023).

In January 2024, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), rejected the case on the grounds that cash transfers are the only means of support recognised under the terms of the International Convention on Terrorism Financing (1999). Provision of the means to carry out acts of terrorism such as weapons and training camps do not fall under this remit (Tamada, 2024).

As a result, the alleged weaponry supply and training of armed groups fell out of the scope of the ICJ. For context part 3 of the UK Government Terrorism Act (UK Government, 2000) suggests that the offence of terrorist financing includes providing funds or property for the purpose of terrorism. This further emphasises the ambiguity of clarity, definition and legislation which surrounds the term terrorism.

1.2 What do Counter Terror Measures Involve?

One of the principal official duties of a country's government is to ensure protection of its citizens, offering a certain sense of safety and security within which they can continue with their daily lives (Tan, 2022). After the terrorist incident widely referred to as 9/11 in 2001, terrorist threat in UK, USA and allied countries escalated (Body-Gendrot & Al, 2014) and there became a growing interest not only in strengthening national security with efforts directed against organisations or regimes identified by domestic intelligence agencies (History.com, 2019), but also attention to international liaison for detection and prevention of terrorist incidents (Kilic, 2022). Counter terror measures can be divided into two areas digital and physical.

Digital - The rapid evolution of digital technology has created greater risks and challenges for counter terror agencies. Terrorist organisations have become fluent in the use of this technology, with the internet an established platform for distribution of propaganda material, and an area to radicalise vulnerable people. The wide reach of global technology also enables planning and execution of attacks remotely, the use of encryption and cryptocurrency facilitates a ‘below radar’ approach (Kumar, 2019). To combat this, counter terror policing employs the use of surveillance technology. This can include a wide range of technologies from wiretaps on phone lines (both land and more regularly mobile smartphones), drone footage, extensive CCTV surveillance from a plethora of locations and interception of internet activity from laptop, smartphone and smart TV (Cayford & Pieters, 2018).

Physical – These are hard measures employed to prevent the continued activity of a suspected or convicted terrorist (Buxton 2018). They can include a determined detention in a correctional facility/institution or by using a semi-secure/monitored residential arrangement as observed through the Terrorist Preventative Investigative Measures (TPIMs) system in the UK (Blackbourn & Morgan, 2019). Some physical measures also include means of interrogation through movement to an undisclosed facility, threats or physical encouragement such as methods reportedly used in facilities like Guantanamo Bay (Zarrugh, 2019).

The above digital and physical measures must be supported by legislation agreed by governments (at least formally). These have evolved in a variety of ways depending on the country in questions and the perceived threats experienced by them (Renard, 2021). Aspects of these measures will be discussed in context to each of the countries included in the five studies within this thesis.

The Indian context

The countries main terrorist threat comes from two directions, cross border terrorism involving Kasmir and Jammu and wider Islamic insurgency, statistics state that of India’s 608 states over a third have been affected by terrorist activity (Ahluwalia, 2022). In 2008 Indian Parliament passed the National Investigation Agency Act which allowed the investigation of terrorism overseas. This was to aid detection of Islamic insurgency for example involvement of Tamil terrorist groups after the Sri-Lankan attacks through growing co-operation with U.S intelligence (Smith, 2022). Since 2016 many terror attacks within India have been perpetrated by Cross border Kashmir terror cells and those who have allegiance with Maoist political ideology (Ahluwalia, 2022). This led to an amendment in 2019 to the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act of 1967, which allowed individuals to be identified as terrorists as opposed to group identification (U.S Det. Of State, 2019). During this year India also became a founder member of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum and further increased its co-operation with the U.S.A (U.S Dept of Sate, 2019).

The Polish context

After the Russian governance of Poland ended in 1989 there was a period of political unrest that evidenced terror activities aimed at mainly governmental targets this began to decrease towards the late 1990's (Szabo, 2000). Between 1998 and 2016 there were only two recorded terror incidents, since then the six incidents on record involve internal ideologies of anti-immigration, anarchy, and conspiracy theorists (University of Maryland, 2022). During 2009, as a reaction to the United Nations criminalising of fighters travelling abroad to partake in the planning, training and commitment of terrorist acts, the Polish government reviewed legal regulations on combatting terrorism in the country. A Task Force was created in 2015 which updated existing legal powers resulting in updates to processing air passenger data through border control and tightened background checks for aviation employees. This became law in 2019 (Cichomski & Idzikowska-Slezak, 2022).

The UK context

While the main terror threat experienced by UK was referred to as 'the troubles,' involving Northern Ireland political issues saw the negotiation of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 leading to a de-escalation of terror attacks and the Provisional IRA officially declaring a formal end to its campaign in 2005. More recently, the early 2000's was marked by a growing terrorist threat in response to 9/11 and the invasion of Afghanistan. This encouraged the government to develop and launch a new counter terror policy 'CONTEST' in 2003.

The strategy is divided into four sections, referred to as the four 'P's'; Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare (Coppock & McGovern, 2014). Since the launch of this strategy, problems arose concerning the interpretation of 'signs of radicalisation'. The onus laying with the professional 'duty of care' provision for multi-agency staff which led to sometimes divisive decisions promoting perceptions of lack of inclusion and bias towards Muslim ethnicity in educational institutions (Scott-Baumann & Perfect, 2021).

The subsequent London bombings on 7th July 2005 led to the updating of Terrorism Act 2000. The revised Act (2006) called for stronger powers of detention for terrorism suspects without charge raised from 14 days as detailed in the Criminal Justice Act (2003) to 28 days. In addition, new powers are contained under Section 47a of the Terrorism Act, which allows police forces to stop and search suspects when they have reasonable suspicion an act of terrorism will take place. Ports and airports were also issued with strengthened border controls and heightened technology to improve screening of vehicles and passengers.

During 2017, the UK experienced several violent attacks (Westminster, March 2017, Manchester, May 2017, London Bridge & Finsbury Park, June 2017, Parsons Green, September 2017) in which UK security services stated Islamist-based terrorism as the UK's largest national security concern (Rhodes, 2019).

These attacks were followed from 2019 onwards, by an increased level of right-wing referrals through PREVENT a counter terrorism strategy that was introduced within the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. It states that there is a statutory duty on authorities such as health, education, police and local authorities, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism” (Gov.UK, 2019).

Over the recent years, the terrorist threat previously viewed as majority Islamic now began to shift towards an equal force between this and right-wing extremism. Counter-terrorism policing propose that the threat has grown and evolved, displaying a worrying trend of young and impressionable youth in their early teens engaging in right-wing attack planning. Additionally, sharing and downloading terrorist material (Davies & Davies, 2023).

The USA context

The 9/11 terror attack was the first recorded international act of terrorism in the USA since a previous attack on the World Trade Centre in 1993 (Hartig & Doherty, 2021). Historically the USA experienced a bias towards national terror incidents, 75% of the 335 terror incidents reported between 1980 and 2000 being domestic in nature (Wilber, 2019). The most prominent legislation instigated by the Bush administration immediately after ‘9/11’ was the ‘USA Patriot Act’. This was intended to strengthen the National Security of the country. Opposition to the Act raised concerns regarding powers of indefinite detention of immigrants, permission for law enforcement to search property without the consent or knowledge of occupants and the expanded use of National Security Letters to allow Federal Bureau Investigators powers to search e-mail, telephone, and financial records without the need for a court order (Wilber, 2019).

This Act expired in June 2015 and was replaced by the USA Freedom Act (2015). The new legislation closely mirrors its predecessor, with the exception of the National Security Agencies ability to collect phone and internet meta data en mass. It is now a legal requirement to obtain permission from a federal court for targeted investigation of any particular individuals. This was in part a response to the ‘Snowden Disclosures’. Edward

Snowden a previous National Security Agency employee leaked government documents that revealed an indiscriminate global surveillance system sanctioned by the USA Patriot Act (American Civil Liberties Union, 2024).

An alternative physical counter-terrorism strategy employed by the United States government during the ‘War on Terror’ was ‘extraordinary rendition’ this applies to the unlawful transfer of suspects from one territory to another which usually does not have laws that prohibit the use of physical abuse in the guise of ‘enhanced interrogation’ techniques. In 2008 the UK government acknowledged that UK airspace and overseas territory had been used to accommodate the act of extraordinary rendition. This was further confirmed in 2009 when the UK government admitted that it had been complicit in acts of extraordinary rendition from Iraq to Afghanistan. An enquiry was announced in 2010, only to be halted and unreported by 2012 (libertyhumanrights.org.uk, 2019).

The general context

On an international scale, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) collect, analyse, and share information between member states, regarding the assessment of potential terrorist threat (NATO, 2023). Modern counter-terrorism measures such as Artificial Intelligence are a dependable tool but not assailable (Turchin & Deckenberger, 2018). They are dependent on robust and informed assessment of threat levels, timely sharing of this information and an agreed method of reaction to these threats highlighted. This is both on an international and national level (Walsh, 2006).

Most recently of note is the failure of the Israeli Defence Force to predict, intervene and prevent the attack on Israeli Kibbutz on October 7th, 2023. Israels intelligence agency had obtained a document a year before the attack that outlined a planned invasion containing sensitive information regarding Israels military capacity and locations of weaponry. After review and a warning from a separate intelligence unit that training appeared to be underway, the document was deemed to be an unlikely Hamas plan (Ofira, 2024) Widespread rhetoric regarding the breach into Israel by Hamas with a slow reaction time from the Israeli army has been partially blamed upon an over reliance on technology by agencies. Although a unit of soldiers had reported changes in behavioural movements in a section of the Gaza strip close to where the attack took place, their warnings were ignored by senior military personnel (Salhani, 2023). Omar Ashour a professor of military studies commented that intelligence gathering on a comprehensive level requires several sources of information to be analysed. Human intelligence remains critical despite technological advancements (Goldfarb & Lindsay, 2022).

1.3 Why are some digital and physical counter-terror measures controversial?

The use of counter-terror measures is an essential aspect of a country's defence strategy (NATO, 2024). However, their use remains a controversial subject which undergoes regular scrutiny and speculation from social justice organisations (Council of Europe, 2024). When a country is faced with terrorist threat the fundamental freedoms that are restricted to combat further attacks pose a serious threat to the human rights and democracy within that country. Hasty reactions by governments often fail to consider their impact on human rights (Amnesty International, 2018).

Digital measures employed to counter terror plots can range from general surveillance with CCTV cameras, mass media data retrieval (often referred to as data grab), to a more pointed approach involving monitoring of a particular individuals mobile or electronic devices (Cayford & Pieters, 2018). Artificial Intelligence (AI) has enhanced the capability to undertake surveillance without traditional constraints. For example, facial recognition could enable the complete automation of CCTV in public places in the very near future (McKendrick, 2019).

One of the criticisms of these measures is that results have not been effectively distributed amongst intelligence agencies leading to gaps or failures in shared information. This became evident after criticism within reports by barrister David Anderson concerning the Westminster, Manchester Arena, London Bridge and Finsbury Park Mosque attacks in 2017. Anderson called for a greater emphasis on co-operation between intelligence agencies (Weaver, 2023)

In response to this rhetoric, a new Counter Terrorism Operations Centre (CTOC) was opened in central London during 2021. Work from this centre was observed in 2023, when escaped terrorist Daniel Khalife was re-captured following a co-ordinated operation from the centre, where cutting edge technology provided access to facial recognition from CCTV camera networks, phone tracking and interception. Less than 75 hours after his escape Khalife was arrested and returned to prison (Weaver, 2023).

While the use of coordinated digital public surveillance was successful, there are concerns that digital measures erode citizens fundamental rights and liberties. This level of securitisation has been normalised, and the creep of evermore intrusive and authoritarian measures in the name of public security appears to be tolerated (Skoczylis & Andrews, 2021). Indeed, despite this high level of security alleging to be ‘built around the needs of the public, not the convenience of institutions’ (Weaver, 2023), these measures are likely to increase our sense of lost autonomy, as our freedom of expression, democratic debate and privacy in terms of personal conversations and freedom of movement without question (Scoczylis & Andrews, 2021) is undermined.

This is not just a problem in the UK, but across the globe. In the USA public concern over how the government uses digital surveillance data has risen to over 70% since 2019. Indeed, two thirds of American adults admit to understanding very little about what is happening with their personal data and what it is being used for (Pew Research Centre, 2023)

Poland has also seen an increase in the level of public surveillance and amendments to laws that allow this. In 2015, the Law & Justice Party won the general election (having been in opposition for many years) and immediately began an overhaul of data surveillance (Gabrowska-Moroz & Sniadach, 2021). By 2020, Polish democratic decisions were being questioned by European bodies (Parliamentary Assembly of the Councill of Europe, 2020).

For example, the list of crimes that justified the use of wiretapping or recording of telephone conversations was largely expanded to include for example suspected failure to report a crime, which in the overview of criminality falls short of a crime (Rojszczak, 2021)

Likewise, India has undergone a similar rise in digital surveillance measures increasingly since approximately 2013. The shift to mass digitalisation and facial recognition technology stemming from new Artificial Intelligence capabilities has become a cost-effective means to monitor and control public behaviour by the Indian state (Chakrabarti & Sanyal, 2020). The COVID pandemic afforded the Indian government (and indeed others) the means to introduce the need for public health surveillance as an effective 'in' for monitoring other public behaviours (Mahapatra, 2021). This served to increase the incidence of human rights violations, particular for those who are traditionally marginalised (Mahapatra, 2021).

Problematic physical counter terror measures involve indefinite detention, extraordinary rendition and tactics to elicit information from a suspect whilst being held in captivity. The US indefinite detention facility at Guantanamo and the treatment of prisoners held there comes under constant human rights questioning and court cases (Hill-Cawthorne, 2021). Although the detention facility is under US jurisdiction, reports indicate that this policy was delivered with the assistance of a network of democratic and non-democratic countries. Such as designed to circumvent both domestic and international accountability. A flight carrying detainees could have 'touch points' in several flight legs travelling through various airspaces before arriving at its destination. Britain, although denying involvement, were complicit in this arrangement. Further evidence although on a much more tentative level points at involvement through Polish airspace where the flight destinations were unspecified (Mazzei & Nelson, 2020)

The differing nature of extremism and terrorism have been introduced, followed by measures used to counter these threats explained and placed into context for each study country. A discussion regarding the controversy that surrounds some of these digital and physical measures has also been provided. Moving forwards conversation turns to factors that may influence attitudes held towards terror suspects themselves, and why it is appropriate to examine these within this research study.

Chapter 2 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ATTITUDES TO TERROR SUSPECTS

Chapter 2 presents the theory of self-categorisation, and each of the personality and demographic variables used within the design of Study 1. Rationale for why these variables are appropriate to select and how they may influence a person's attitude to a terrorist suspect are examined.

2.1 What role might self-categorisation theory play in attitudes to terror suspects?

Self-Categorisation Theory (Turner, 1987), derived as an extension of social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), explains the process whereby people create cognitive representations of themselves and other individuals, which are based on different social groups and dependent on the given context. The theory suggests that people attribute social categories to themselves, and others based upon characteristics that are made prominent. However, the prominence of certain characteristics is also reliant on the attitudes and emotions of the categoriser. Although social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987) both emphasise the importance of in and out group bias, self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987) places a heavier focus on intragroup bias and attitudes that surround the forming of self-categorisation. It is further proposed that the reliance of intragroup perspective in the process of self-categorisation demands that the group in question and the image of oneself must be considered as aligned and uniform, further emphasising an accepted 'type' that resides within the group rather than a group that consists of individuals. This uniformity process will also be applied when assessing an outgroup (Felipe, 2023).

Individualistic and collectivist culture (I-C) governs group identification and membership at two ends of a spectrum. The individualistic culture accepts that we are part of many varied groups and can change allegiances often. Conversely the collectivist culture makes a stronger distinction between in and outgroups emphasising the preference for possessing few ingroups and displaying strong loyalty and allegiance to these (Parkes, 2000). The relationship behaviours governed by I-C comparison suggest that in both cultures the closer in social distance people are, the more likely they are to display associative behaviours such as support and kindness, in contrast dissociative conflict behaviours are constant regardless of social distance in individualistic cultures but more aggressive behaviour is displayed to outgroups in the collectivist culture (Triandis et al, 1990).

In terms of bias towards terrorist categorisation, Dougez et al. (2022), found that people are more influenced by their ingroup rather than ‘out group’ perspective. A study tested how French participants perceived terrorist suspects in a hypothetical scenario via their ethnicity and gender. Suspects were either French or North African ethnicity. Variables considered were stereotypes attributed to terror suspect, emotions experienced by participant, perceived level of threat given to suspect, and proposed severity of sentence recommended for suspect. Results indicated that male suspects of North African ethnicity received the harshest judgement.

The presentation of French vs North African ethnicity within the Dougez et al., (2022) study, appeared to activate an ‘in-group’ bias towards a raised threat from this ethnicity. To place this threat into context, since the ‘Charlie Hebdo’ Paris attack of January 2015, France has become the most affected European country for sustained Islamist terror activity with over 40 terror incidents to date (Reynie, 2021). The social categorisation effect evidenced in the Dougez et al,. (2022) study, may have derived from the countries experience of targeted terror by Islamist actors. Therefore, it could be suggested that the relationship between group membership and domain is a significant moderator of social categorisation effects.

Ingroup and outgroup dynamic can be a contributing factor to the process of applying a ‘terrorist label’. D’Orazio and Salehyan (2018) argue that within their American study, this label was more readily applied to Arab Americans and members of militant groups than to White Americans. Additionally, their motivation for violence was attributed differently dependent on whether the perpetrator was Arab or White. In turn different policies to address this violence were favoured dependent on ethnicity or affiliation. Their experiment involved six scenarios randomly assigned to participants regarding a failed armed attack. The scenarios involved a varied combination of ethnicity and group affiliation. Results suggested that Arab ethnicity and Islamist group affiliation significantly increased the incidence of labelling the armed attack as an act of terrorism. Participants were more likely to categorise Whites or members of White Supremacist groups as ‘mass shooter’ who possessed a level of mental illness. Furthermore, Arab ethnicity increased support from participants for punitive counter-terrorism policies.

Available literature regarding ‘terrorist labelling’ in terms of social categorisation is limited. In turn the effect of this on the public’s perceptions of the security environment and their subsequent security preferences, referred to as the ‘terrorist label effect’ is debatable (Baele, 2018). Thus, further research in this area would improve appreciation and awareness regarding the role that social categorisation has within the wider perspective of the general public’s perception of terrorist threat.

The effect of self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987) is measured in all the five experiments within the current study. The presence of national and religious identity of terrorist suspects within the vignettes presented to participants, encourages them to undergo the cognitive process of self-categorisation. Subsequently, this is applied to their level of acceptance for both digital and physical counter terror measures.

Currently, there is an absence of quantitative literature regarding attitudes towards counter terror measures in general pertaining directly to the effect of self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987), meaning it is not clear how the manipulation of the suspect’s identity can shape the support for digital and physical counter-terror measures. Research papers raising the idea of a ‘suspect community’ in terms of bias towards the Muslim religion are either based on small-powered focus group feedback (Choudhury & Fenwick, 2011; Jarvis & Lister, 2012) or qualitative interviews (McDonald, 2011), mostly with a geographic focus on the UK. In line with self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987), these studies are consistent in terms of the attitudes towards the ‘suspect community’ being formed via a pyramid effect, with the original suspect being targeted with the policed counter-terror measures, and the peripheral suspects (i.e., those against whom the evidence is indirect) likewise being targeted with precautionary actions. This, in turn, is likely to result in the increased out groupness perception of the community represented by the suspect, which is further compounded by the sensationalist media coverage exacerbating that perception of out groupness, non-belongingness and negative stereotypes (Lajevardi, 2021). Such a process fuels the calls for more drastic counter-terror measures by populist right-wing groups (Schmuck et al., 2017), contributing to the erosion of civil liberties and privacy for all citizens (Caton & Mullinix, 2023). However, the findings derive from small scale, qualitative opinion and cannot be widely applied. It is intended that the current study collecting large amounts of quantitative data with a wider geographical reach will inform and direct academic research knowledge in this area.

2.2 What role might the national identity play in such attitudes to terror suspects?

The notion of nationalism was first evidenced in the 17th century, whereas before people’s focus was limited to their local town, kingdom or even religion (Amadeo, 2019). The first Nation state was formed in 1658 with the treaty of Westphalia, which ended the 30-year war between the Roman Empire and various German groups (Amadeo, 2019). During the late 18th Century, the American and French revolutions eradicated Monarchies and placed a sharper focus on nationality leading to Otto Von Bismark creating the nation of Germany from fragmented German states in 1871.

Throughout history, nationalism has been used to override self interest in the pursuit of national goals, observed by the agendas of Hitler and Mussolini in World War ll. In more recent history instances of nationalism have been witnessed with the election of Hindu nationalist Narendra Modi as India's Prime Minister in 2014, and his favourable chance of entry into a third term after elections in mid-2024 (Ellis-Peterson, 2023), the invasion of Ukraine by Putin in 2015 and 2022 to 'save' ethnic Russians (Donahue & Krasnolutska, 2024), the election of populist Donald Trump to the U.S Presidency, a turning point of which was his speech at a Texas rally where he declared that he was a nationalist (Barnes, 2018), the UK general public referendum vote to leave the European Union which saw a leave campaign driven by nationalist rhetoric (Amadeo, 2022) and the rise in popularity of far right political parties across Europe, particularly Italy, Spain, France and Finland (Henley, 2023).

Nationalism is a concept which stems from the belief that one's nation is superior to all others (Kaplan & Hannum, 2023). Usually, this sense of superiority has its foundations in a shared ethnicity. The term ethnicity refers to the classification of people into groups that are built around their common origin, descent, or shared ideas. It can often be related to that person's culture, race, or religion. Therefore, an ethnic group is often defined in relation or comparison to another outgroup (Phelps & Nadim, 2014).

However, there are exceptions to the concept of a superiority aspect within nationalist belief. An example of this is the Irish Nationalists and their struggle against the UK government during the 'troubles' within Ireland. The concept of their ideology was that they wished to maintain a constant identity and independent governance. A superiority was not expressed, simply a need to end oppression and maintain commonalities they shared with fellow Irish nationals (Hayward, 2009).

Nationalism is frequently built around core commonalities; firstly, a common language, the ability to speak the native language is perceived as critical to being considered a true member of a nation (Stokes, 2017). Secondly, a common religion, although this is contested. For example, many in Central and Eastern European countries (previously with state-controlled religions) view religion and nationalism to be entwined (Kishi and Starr, 2017). Whereas Stokes (2017) found in the USA approximately one third of participants surveyed viewed Christianity as pivotal to national identity, but in Sweden, fewer than 7% believed that being Christian was central to Swedish nationality (Stokes, 2017). Third and final commonality being culture or shared set of social values (Amadeo, 2022) such as having a sense of supremacy. Self- categorisation to a national identity can lead to stereotyping of other ethnic, religious, or cultural groups (Liberman et al, 2017) in which prejudices for outgroups are formed, unifying national identity. In extreme cases this can lead to ethnic cleansing or genocide as witnessed in Myanmar where the Rohingya people continue to flee violence from the ruling military (Quran, 2017), and the Rwanda massacre of 1994, where Hutu extremists murdered approximately 800,000 of the minority Tutsi's and their supporters over a period of 100 days (BBC, 2019).

Furthermore, the general public's discernment between a nationalistic ingroup and outgroup can be a motivational force in voting behaviour, and people with a strong nationalistic attitude are inclined to process information in a categorical, inflexible manner, tending to hold authoritarian and conservative ideologies (Zmigrod et al, 2018). This was evidenced in the United Kingdoms' 2016 EU referendum, political slogans such as *'Take Back Control'* (EU referendum) focused on a reduction of multi-culturalism aiming to restore *'control'* that had been *'taken away'* from British people. It could be argued that individuals who voted to leave the EU were driven by the sense of British Nationalism that these slogans and the surrounding discourse offered (Zmigrod et al, 2018).

In recent years, several European countries have fostered a more concentrated approach towards nationalism, for example in Italy some areas of political opinion claim a nationalist approach will remedy their economic and migration issues (Mingardi, 2018). Likewise, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and France who have seen the electoral success of far-right nationalist parties (Henley, 2023). The growth of active nationalist groups within the UK has, according to counter terrorism police, become a rising threat to domestic security. Since 2017 approximately one third of terror plots foiled by police and security services have related to right-wing ideology (Perrigo, 2019). This ideology now accounts for approximately 10% of counter-terrorism policing’s 800 live investigations, a rise of 6% from 2018, and right-wing referrals to the government’s anti-radicalisation programme Prevent has risen by 10%. (Grierson, 2019).

UK Counter-terrorism reports suggest that these threats to domestic security are being inspired by three distinct sets of nationalist ideology: cultural nationalism (Abbas, 2020), white nationalism (Breen-Smyth, 2020) and white supremacism (Byman, 2022). Cultural nationalism at its heart is anti-Islamic and anti-immigration. A notable follower of this ideology was Darren Osborne, who in 2017, drove his van into worshippers at a Finsbury Park Mosque, killing Makram Ali (BBC, 2019). White nationalism and identitarianism, a post-World War II far right ideology (The Economist, 2018), as well as holding beliefs followed by cultural nationalists, also focus on the importance of the white race. Known groups that support this ideology include Generation Identity, to which Brenton Tarrant, who murdered 51 people in the Christchurch Mosque allegedly subscribed (Baynes, 2019).

Finally, white supremacism and extreme far-right ideologies, subscribers to this perspective place a significant importance on the superiority of the ‘white race’. Groups associated with this include ‘National Action’ the UKs only banned far-right group. Members of which were involved in the plot to murder labour MP Rosie Cooper (Khomani, 2018) also declaring their support for the murder of labour MP Jo Cox (Grierson, 2019). Whilst it is acknowledged that not every person who relates to these ideologies will follow a terrorist pathway, police have suggested such nationalist philosophies have influenced some people and impacted on domestic security in the UK and the European Union (Dodd & Grierson, 2019).

While some acknowledge the merits of nationalism and perceive it as an understandable affection for one's homeland (Wimmer, 2019), others argue nationalism as a narrow-minded perspective that promotes blind loyalty to one's country's policies over more important commitments to justice and humanity. In his 2019 speech to his country's diplomatic corps German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier referred to nationalism as an 'ideological poison' (Wimmer, 2019).

Nationalism has consistently been a driving force behind many revolutionary groups acts of terror; Irish Republicans, Basque Separatists, Chechen Freedom Fighters, and the current struggles between Russia/Ukraine and Israel/Palestine (Townshend, 2011). This is acknowledged by the United Nations who express concern that the number of white nationalist/anti-Muslim terror incidents have risen across Western Europe and North America from 3 to 59 from the early 2000's to 2020's (United Nations, 2020). This accounts for how national identity can affect the terrorist act. Nonetheless, there is scant literature regarding the effect of national identity on the acceptance of varied counter terror measures.

2.3 What role might religious identity play in attitudes to terror suspects?

Research suggests that holding a strong national identity alongside religious identity correlated with a harsher attitude towards crime and deviance (Davies et al, 2018). Davies and colleagues (2018), further propose that the integration of both strong national and religious identity increased the authoritarian approaches to capital punishment, longer prison sentences and stricter societal approaches to crime. Additionally, Americans who possess a strong sense of Christian nationalism are likely to draw more distinct boundaries regarding ethnic and national group membership. Prejudices and bias held towards these outgroups lead to the justification of harsher penalties and excessive force being used against them (Perry et al, 2018). Indeed, a more punitive outlook was evidenced from religiously affiliated participants in comparison to non-religious participants. This group perceived rising crime rates and immigrant crime to be caused by evil or moral failure (Seto & Said, 2020).

When examining religiosity and opinions of crime and punishment, literature indicates ‘biblical beliefs’ guide the level of tolerance towards penalties enforced (Sarver et al., 2015). For example, if the person’s image of ‘God’ is loving, intimate and nurturing, their views towards criminal punishment are less punitive, particularly regarding the death penalty (Hanslmaier & Baier, 2016), which contrasts with those whose representation of ‘God’ is one of harsh judgement, supporting more punitive practices (Greeley, 1993).

Regarding ingroup and outgroup religious prejudices, one study investigated implicit theories held by German people towards Muslim people (Fischer et al, 2007). Muslims were assumed to possess a higher level of intrinsic religion and a stronger religious identity. Furthermore, they were expected to display more aggression than Christians and have a higher level of support for terrorism. Self-report surveys revealed that this was not the case for higher levels of intrinsic religion, although correct in the assumption that Muslims hold a stronger sense of religious identity. As a result of this, Muslims perceived a terrorist attack to be less justified if it was driven by a Christian extremist ideology as opposed to Muslim extremist. However, it did not lead to an increased justification for Muslim aggression, simply a lower justification for Christian aggression. This study displayed the influence of religious stereotyping on justification for terrorist support. Bias from both Christian and Muslim perspectives towards each other’s faiths created incorrect conclusions regarding their motivations and support for terrorist activities.

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, the UK has seen a change in the perception of British Muslims identity. Before 2001, British Muslims were viewed via their Asian identity. However, since 2001 a shift of focus has moved towards their religious identity (Ahmed, 2019). Prior to the Twin Towers attack, multi-culturalism was the framework of Government policy within minority communities (Johansson, 2022). Their aim was to promote a sense of inclusion by advocating ethnic, cultural and religious variances be positively embraced (Meer & Modood, 2009). Indeed, the race riots in Burnley, Bradford and Oldham during 2001, were in part inflamed by the involvement of the 'National Front' (Byrne et al, 2020). These uprisings led to the Cantle Report (2001), which called for an end to a policy of multi-culturalism and a new strategy of 'community cohesion' which involved a communal sense of shared belonging. It highlighted the need for a national identity based on shared values. Rietveld (2014) argued that this compromised the diversity that had once existed in communities over a community that assimilated mono-culturalism.

The 'War on Terror' and subsequent political rhetoric seemed to 'label' all British Muslims into one category and failed to respect the diversity amongst this group, instead homogenising people of Islamic faith and associating Islam with terrorism (Ahmed, 2019). This shift from ethic identity to religious identity appears to have increased openness of young British Muslims to the ideologies of Al Qa'ida and ISIS, alongside the growing trend of far-right nationalist hostility evident in the UK (Werbner, 2013).

Religiosity can influence people's perception of the notion of terrorism and subsequent counter-terror measures, which has been previously evidenced in research literature (Davies et al, 2018; D'Orazio and Salehyan ,2018; Dougez et al. 2022). The current study aims to identify how participants' perception of the suspect's religious identity, within the terrorist scenario presented to them, can influence their support for both digital and physical counter terror measures, thus making original contribution to existing research.

2.4 What role might different types of evidence play in attitudes to terror suspects?

The attitudes and beliefs people hold are known to inform the decisions they make within the criminal justice system. This is a challenge because the risk of bias is great. Research has repeatedly found jurors in a trial do not recognise the value of circumstantial evidence, but instead place too much trust in direct evidence, such as eyewitness testimony. In one study, jurors inflated the accuracy of an eyewitness sighting by more than 500% (Brigham & Bothwell, 1983).

Directly implicating evidence places the blame square on the suspect with little, if any, ambiguity, leaving the person assessing that evidence with only peripheral questions about the eyewitness reliability or video footage accuracy. In contrast, the assessor faced with several pieces of circumstantial evidence is forced to ‘fill in the blanks’ and look beyond the available information, forcing them to make inferences about the suspect’s guilt (KentCollinsLaw, 2022).

Direct evidence does not require a long series of cognitions from the person assessing the evidence. Simply, is the evidence given firm and true. In this case it is easy to pass the onus for the information being correct to the person giving the evidence and accept it as fact, this is in part down to the well know social psychology theory of Agency (Milgram, 1961). However, when faced with a several pieces of evidence that need to be weighed and pondered this not only takes rational thought processes, but also the verdict will rely on the persons lived experience and inner biases (UCL, 2022). This is one reason why a jury of 12 people is an advantage, as it reduces the chance that one person’s bias will affect the outcome with their biased perspective being averaged out amongst the other 11 (Willmott, 2017).

Theory that informs the Wells Effect (Wells, 1992), suggests that facing people with straightforward evidence which highlights the suspects guilt such as statistical evidence that plainly illustrates their culpability is not sufficient to persuade them towards a guilty verdict. Wells (1992) suggested that there was also an inherent personal bias that entered the equation. Niedermeier, et al (1999) proposed that jurors rely upon an 'ease of simulation mechanism' this is the idea that jurors are often reluctant to convict, they find it easier to provide a not guilty verdict if they can find a way to simulate a scenario in their minds which depicts the defendant as innocent.

A large factor in the way that a person will assess evidence presented to them, whether it is directly implicating or circumstantial, will be their own cognitive bias (Dror, 2018). A person's individual schema and heuristics formed from their own life experiences will influence decisions made (Girgerenzer & Goldstein, 1996). Pre-evidence bias is also an element that affects decision making, Lundrigan et al, (2013) took a measure of participants pre-trial attitudes before being asked to give a verdict on a hypothetical case. It was found that jurors pre-existing views were significant predictors of the trial verdict. Pre-disposed beliefs held prior to hearing evidence at a criminal trial remain circa 96% responsible for the final verdict reached (Wheatcroft, 2023).

Literature regarding how weight of evidence influences attitudes to counter terror measures is lacking. There are extremely limited assumptions available to discuss and critique in terrorist research. The topic of terrorism in the current study attracts a great deal of opinion and bias. However, participants are not being asking for a jury vote regarding suspect guilt but a single individual opinion. Research studies regarding stereotyping in terrorism do not enter into the realms of evidence.

However, they do indicate that there is an effect of ethnicity and religious affiliation which ultimately correlates in judgements passed (Dougez, 2012). Therefore, the rational thought process associated with circumstantial evidence could possibly be overridden by the participants internal schema. In this event it may conclude that the weight of evidence be it, circumstantial or directly implicating, will be of little consequence. If the participants individual's schema is already biased in relation to the suspect, they are presented with in the research scenario given, type of evidence may be of minimal significance.

2.5 What is the role of gender in punitive attitudes to suspects charged with violence?

Before the phenomenon of Globalisation there were wide variances of perspective between countries across the globe, regarding economics, politics, and culture (Jindal & Kumar, 2023). Since the emergence of Globalisation, reports of a diminishing culture in particularly within eastern influenced countries, have displayed an erosion of traditional cultural norms in favour of outlooks that hold a more western approach (Ullah & Ho, 2020). A shift to a global outlook has also been reflected in reports of increased female gendered crime, this has been much debated as women continue to display lower rates of crime (Mukhergee & Scutt, 2015). Nonetheless, others argue that as the global gender gap closes, with many Eastern cultures now beginning to follow the Western trend for equality, female prosecution rates for crime increase (Chu et al, 2021). This is also in line with Adler's Liberation Thesis (1975) which proposes that more personal freedom and rising economic power for women brings a higher rate of female crime. However, although both genders commit a variety of crimes, a consistent finding in research is that male and female offenders are perceived differently by the public and the criminal justice system (Richardson, 2021). Figures from UK National statistics (2021), indicate that 79% of cases dealt with by the criminal justice system involved males. Females tend to commit acquisitive crimes, such as shop lifting or fraud, as opposed to ones related to violence. 75% of prosecutions for TV licence evasion were female. 21% of all theft from shops offences were committed by women. Although data shows that they are cautioned on a more regular basis, if a custodial sentence is issued it more often displays greater leniency than a comparable male sentence (Hedderman & Hough, 1994). Average custodial sentences for males were 23 months compared to females of 14 months (UK National Statistics, 2021). This could be due to the gender differences in types of crimes being committed and additionally related to the Chivalry Hypothesis (Chase, 2008), which suggests that women who commit comparable crimes to men are issued leniency in their sentences, attributed to the fact that often women are caregivers and relied upon by others. Their crimes are also considered to allow for rehabilitation within the community as opposed to needing the custodial rigour that higher levels crimes demand (HM Inspectorate of Probation, 2021). In comparison, only 18% of all violence against person crimes were female related (Ministry of Justice, 2022). When females do commit such crimes, they are often fuelled by substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) and not stemming from a personal or political motivation (HM Inspectorate of Probation, 2021).

However, when females do commit violent crimes that are within their power to control, they are conveyed as monsters.

'*A man who kills is a murderer but a woman guilty of a violent crime becomes a proxy of all that is evil'* (Kennedy, 2018).

Research has developed hypotheses around the female gender and punitive perceptions. Evil Women Hypothesis (Embry & Lyons, 2012) has its origins in religious Puritanism, the idea that women are the weaker sex and therefore more vulnerable to the influence of evil. Perpetrating a violent crime displays a woman residing outside her gender norms of nurturing and caring. In the perspective of the observer, it could suggest that there must be darker force involved. This accounts for harsher views from the public and the establishment in this instance.

Patriarchal attitudes that are associated with fixed gender identities are proposed to be lessened in an individualistic culture (Davis & Williamson, 2019). Moral behaviours, equal rights and autonomy are fundamental expectations regardless of gender identity (Gorodnichenko & Roland, 2011). In comparison, collectivist cultures continue to relate on a higher level with hierarchy and structure of society which in essence is patriarchal in nature (Dutta et al, 2021). Women often reside in ascribed roles in line with expectations of gender such as mother, wife and caregiver (Davis & Williamson, 2019).

Research suggests that men and women generally view physical aggression differently with males overall condoning aggression against a perpetrator preferring to display direct and physical aggression as opposed to females' preference for indirect relational forms of aggression (Im et al. 2018; Frodi et al. 1977; Gregoski et al. 2005). There is contradictory research regarding whether culture heightens male aggression. Some report that individualism is a strong indicator of aggression acceptance, that collectivist societies do experience aggressive reactions, but these are inhibited due to cultural expectations (Bergmuller, 2013). Whilst conversely, others maintain that aggression is highly used within a collectivist culture when an individual is not compliant with social norms (Catala-Minana, 2014).

Up until the early 2000's, women were paid little attention as having an active role in terror activities (Department of International Development, 2015). Although, since this date it has become apparent that although women rarely partake in combative roles, they are regularly active as recruiters, intelligence gatherers and involved in movement of weapons (Wickham et al, 2019). These roles are primarily female gendered as women are less likely to arouse suspicion therefore evading detection (Foreign & Commonwealth Development Office, 2015).

Conversely, Bloom (2011) relates to many female terrorist actors directly perpetrating violent acts in defence of their beliefs. For example, the 'pregnant bomber' who carried out a provisional IRA attack, or the 'Black Widow Bombers' of Chechnya. Bloom refers to female terrorists as having a more intricate and multi-layered motivation than their male counterparts. Some may be acting due to their own tightly held belief system, whilst others have been coerced or socially controlled. Nevertheless, the literature views them as the ultimate '*stealth weapon'* (2011).

Although terrorist perception has shifted to an acceptance that females now maintain roles pertaining to terrorism, evolutionary psychology traits may continue to bias reactions on punitive measures. Humans' evolutionary history has been marked by violent conflicts between groups which historically have involved males. This has led to gender perceptions regarding threat and how they are reacted against. This theory is known as the Male Warrior Hypothesis (McDonald et al, 2007). The theory suggests a harsher punitive attitude to male offenders is a result of evolutionary strategies to quickly identify in/out group members and limit threat from them.

An example which negates that harsher punitive attitudes are reserved for males is the situation that surrounds 'ISIS Brides' returning to UK, after the fall of the Islamic caliphate in Syria. The most notable of these reported in the media may be Shamima Begum. Such is the retributive attitude held by not only the public but also the UK government, that a 'discursive tightening' surrounding the way citizenship is viewed has been taken (Singh, 2024). Begum became the first British women to have her citizenship revoked, which led to her becoming stateless (Phillips, 2024). Although points have been raised regarding her position as a victim of sexual/child trafficking, the UK government has held its stance and become an outlier amongst European countries refusing to repatriate its former citizen to safety (Rights & Security International, 2024).

Previous studies have focused on varied public reactions to counter terror techniques in general. However, to date, there has been little research regarding proposed punishments for female versus male terrorist actors, which is a gap the current study aims to address.

Research by Lidner (2018) focused on the gender of terror suspect and resulting punitive measures recommended by participants. Results found that Males suspects were recommended for harsher punitive measures (violent interrogation techniques) primarily from male participants of the study. However, there was little leniency from male participants towards female terror suspects either, with one exception being a lone group female terror suspect. The main conclusion of this study was that male gender elicits a more punitive perception towards punishment for terror activity.

2.6 What does the theory of belief in just world tell us about attitudes towards terror suspects?

Belief in a just world hypothesis proposes that a cognitive bias can be held regarding individual's actions. This thought process raises the assumption that good deeds will result in reward and praise, where alternatively negative actions will result in punishment and retribution (Kearns et al, 2019). The belief extends not only regarding the individual but society in general. Proposing that consequences for actions will always be fitting both morally and justly (Pinciotti & Orcutt, 2017). This cognitive bias can explain why people often believe that victims are responsible for their own negative outcomes and should be apportioned a fitting vengeful act in return.

It has been questioned whether belief in a just world is globally relatable or whether cultural variations hamper its application (Bartholomaeus et al, 2023). Research suggests that collectivist and individualistic cultures vary in their generalisability of the just world belief (Jost, 2020). For example, people from an individualistic culture endorse a more personal form of belief in a just world related to themselves, whereas a person existing in a collectivist culture tends to use this belief in a more general way applying it to society (Wu et al, 2011).

Thomas (2021) suggests that an individual's justice capital can mediate their just world belief. Justice capital relates to a person's access to and experience of the justice system. This is given as an explanation for why there is a possible cultural difference in people's attribution of just world belief, as fair and equal treatment varies across cultures. A sense of fair treatment, leading to justice capital, results in a stronger sense of belief in a just world. However, culture is not alone in providing a feeling of justice capital; social status and economic position also afford greater access and positive experiences of the justice system (Thomas, 2021).

Access to justice is viewed differently across cultures (Singh, 2020). Western cultures tend to use analytical thought processes to define individual rights and independent behaviours. Justice is perceived as procedural with punitive consequences. In comparison Asian nations use a more holistic approach considering honour and relationships. Justice is perceived as repairing harm to society (Liu, 2016). On testing this mediation theory Bartholomaeus et al, (2023) concluded that whilst some aspects are affected by a person's experience of justice, most aspects of belief in a just world a largely applicable across cultures.

An alternative and modern-day element involved with level of just world belief is use of social media (Shin & Hampton, 2020). With greater exposure to varied life experiences created by social media people are becoming aware that not all undesirable life events are wholly attributed to immoral or incorrect personal behaviour, life can simply be unfair and unjust (Ju & You, 2020). This could also indicate a difference in levels of just world belief through generations. Social media use is accepted to be more prolific with young to middle age groups. Globally 69% of 28 to 43 years use social media. Although not the most prolific users of the internet, 12 to 27 years with 35% use it for more than 2 hours per day (Barnhart, 2023).

In terms of attitudes for punitive measures towards terror suspects Kaiser et al (2004) conducted a small U.S. study, investigating the relationship between just world beliefs and the desire for revenge after September 11 terrorist attacks. Participants who had previously completed a measure of Just World Beliefs were questioned two months after the 9/11 attack. High levels of distress regarding the attack correlated with high levels of just world beliefs and greater feelings of revenge. Punitive measures were not discussed in this study simply level of need to avenge the incident. However, punitive justice can often serve to indulge a victim's feelings of revenge (Fitouchi & Singh, 2023).

Just world belief is also linked to conservative and religious ideologies. Much research has associated a link between support for punitive measures and such beliefs (Gerber, 2021). However, a study regarding attitudes of Australians before and after the right-wing motivated Christchurch Mosque attack in 2019, observed an interesting finding. Participants canvassed regarding level of threat perceived from Islamic motivated terrorism and associated counter-terror measures before the attack were greatly in favour of punitive measures. However, post-Christchurch attack they still reported the same level of perceived threat but the association between this and punitive measures displayed with a weaker strength (Williamson & Murphy, 2020). As the methodology of the current study is designed to indicate the levels of evidence and details the scenario involved it is aimed at providing clarity for those with a strong sense of just world belief to display how this mediates their preference for counter terror measures. Findings aim to provide a clear and unambiguous correlation that is lacking in this research area.

2.7 What does right-wing authoritarianism tell us about attitudes to terror suspects?

Individuals with high levels of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), have a high desire to conform to authorities that they consider to be legitimate. Not only do they desire conformity in themselves but will also demand this from society. Hostile views and punitive attitudes are directed at those who do not conform. They support group authority and accept coercion as being a valid means of achieving this (Altemeyer, 1981). This trait has also been related to lower cognitive reasoning abilities, recent research evidencing that a close-minded cognitive style is the strongest predictor of RWA above other thinking process styles (Berggren et al, 2019).

The right-wing authoritarian trait is associated with limited diversity and increased uniformity. They are usually in favour of restrictions surrounding immigration, political individuality, and ethnic minorities. The concept being that these limitations will increase conformity and uniformity in society. Nonetheless, RWA is not always limited to thought processes. Action against groups or individuals who do not conform have resulted in prejudiced attacks towards minority groups. Right-wing extremism is rising in many Western countries, this was so in all that were involved in the current study (UK, U.S and Poland), and also India, which is not considered to be a western nation (Ankerl, 2000). In the U.S domestic terrorism has surpassed Islamic related attacks, with 60% of incidents related to right-wing ideologies (Bakowski, 2023). Europe sees a lower amount of right-wing motivated attacks, but this is partly due to the way countries distinguish terror from hate crimes (Bakowski, 2023).

Whilst right wing terror attacks continue to escalate in both North America and Europe, an increase of 250% since 2014 (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2020), support for right wing authoritarian perspectives through political parties continues to grow. A logical perspective may be that after right wing attacks on minority groups, sympathy for such marginalised groups may elicit a lessening of support for this authoritarian outlook (Jakobsson & Blom, 2014). On the contrary this is not the case as illustrated in Germany where between 2013 and 2019, there have been an increasing number of right-wing extremist attacks, and in positive correlation an increasing for support for Radical Right political parties increased over this same time frame (Krasue & Matsunaga, 2023).

Right-wing authoritarianism is argued to stem from a need to maintain order and increase uniformity in society (Grigoriyev et al, 2022). A person with this personality type is innately acquiescent to authority figures but will act with aggression in the authority's name (Wiegel, 2022). Attitudes towards counter terror measures through the lens of RWA, are generally sympathetic. A study that investigated effects of terrorist threat on RWA attitudes towards civil liberties, saw an increased support for restrictive measures (Cohrs et al, 2005). This is further evidenced by support for retributive and discriminatory actions against Muslim immigrants being mediated by RWA, in the event of perceived terrorist threat (Costa Silva et al, 2019). Relatedly, a correlational study found that right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation turned out to be significant predictors of support for restricting human rights during the U.S.-led War on Terror, support for U.S. President George W. Bush, and support for U.S. military involvement in Iraq (Crowson et al., 2006).

Building on the above-covered studies, the current research examines the role of RWA in support for digital and physical counter-terror measures in the context of manipulated suspect's identities.

2.8 What is the association between the need for closure and attitudes towards terror suspects?

Need for closure can be defined as the aversion towards feelings of uncertainty and ambiguity, with a preference for firmness and stability in beliefs and subsequent expectations – Kruglanski & Webster (1996). Cognitive closure is therefore sought to end a sense of unpredictability and insecurity.

Need for closure can be seen as a social response to terrorism (Obaidi et al, 2023). Reminders of terrorist attacks either in the media or reflected upon within politician's speeches can elevate the public's need for closure. This can result in an enhancement of ingroup identification and outgroup derogation which can facilitate support for harsher decisive counter terrorism policies (Doosje et al, 2010). This glorification of the individuals ingroup is thus likely to foster support for extreme measures against their perceived enemies.

Need for closure is also a significant factor that engenders support for the 'ingroup' and its leadership. A heightened need for closure creates a syndrome referred to as 'Group Centrism' (Kent & Burnight, 1951), which is displayed with a pressure for uniformity, ingroup favouritism alongside a disparaging view of the out group. In addition, a consensus and endorsement of autocratic leadership – Kruglanski et al. (2006). For example, before the 9/11 attacks President Bush's approval ratings were 51% in the Gallup Poll of September 10^{th}. Moving forwards to the next poll on September 15^{th}, 2001, they had risen to 86%.

A study assessing levels of stress and fear that result from the exposure to terrorist activity (Schlenger et al., 2002) employed 5 studies to measure the effects of need for closure on public reactions and perceptions. Studies 1 and 2 investigated whether the threat of terrorism increased public's need for closure. Studies 3 and 4 investigated whether endorsement of harsh counter terrorism policies as a result of need for closure lead to greater optimism for the defeat of terrorism. Finally study 5 questioned whether individuals with higher levels of need for closure would be less supportive of open-minded leaders due to their potential to maintain levels of uncertainty. Results indicated that exposure to terrorist acts intensifies a need for cognitive closure. Additionally, support for harsher physical counter terrorism measures such as war and torture led to a heightened level of optimism regarding the eventual defeat of terrorism.

Previous research also suggests that reminders of terrorist attacks elevate the need for closure and that the need for closure may enhance outgroup derogation, and support for harsh counterterrorism policies (Orehek et al., 2010). Relatedly, a study involving Polish participants found that high in need for closure conservatives showed greater hostility against Arabs and Muslims only when they believed that Poland was under threat of terrorist attacks inspired by Islamist fundamentalism, thus revealing a complex context-driven picture (De Zavala et al., 2010). Building on such research, the design of the current study aims to provide further focus on how need for closure can be associated with the support for digital and physical counter terror measures in the context of manipulated suspect's identities (i.e., different forms and levels of out groupness.

2.9 What do theories of paranoia tell us about attitudes towards terror suspects?

Paranoia involves a person possessing distressing fears regarding being the victim of intentional harm caused by others (Freeman et al., 2014). It is a common symptom of the mental health disorder Schizophrenia (Bebbington & Freeman, 2017) the subsequent distress that arises from this condition can cause major disruption to that person leading a life of normality. A controllable level of paranoia however is present in the general population, with an estimate of approximately 10-15% of people having paranoid thoughts on a regular basis (Humphrey et al., 2021).

Paranoia is marked by the individual having an atypical level of fear of being harmed by others. This is further exacerbated by facial expressions and social cues being overly interpreted as giving an angry or threatening message (Tso et al., 2015). This hostile attribution bias (Nasby et al., 1980) could possibly stem from individuals with paranoia predicted that more negative results would happen to them in the future in comparison to control groups. An additional factor suggested was greater perception of harm within neutral events presented to them (Ho-wai So et al., 2020).

The 'war on terror' resulting in an existential rise of surveillance of our daily movements with CCTV, additionally an elevated monitoring of spending behaviours and personal media consumption through mass data collection have all been described as fuel in the psyche of a paranoid individual (Restore Mental Health, 2023). Research indicates that privacy is an essential psychological need. Mass surveillance and data collection exacerbate a feeling of privacy loss and questions surrounding a need to protect where you go, what you view and who you trust (McKendrick, 2019).

In terms of how paranoia shapes attitudes towards terror suspects, research indicates that the correlation between increased migration towards Europe, and a rise in terror attacks in European cities has created an association between asylum seekers and terrorist acts in the perceptions of many European citizens (Leonard & Kaunert, 2021). Additionally, female gender indicated a higher level of terrorism fear alongside higher levels of mainstream news consumption (De Coninck, 2020). A national survey examining the levels of fear in 1,000 Americans regarding terrorist attack saw that fear of terrorism translated to a fear of stereotypical terrorist suspects. This in turn predicted support for anti-Muslim policies (Haner et al., 2019).

Terrorism research has not focused on how levels of paranoia can engender acceptance of punitive counter terror measures that are questioned by others, such as extraordinary rendition/ Indefinite Detention (Hill-Cawthorne, 2021). The current research intention is to contribute to this area. The methodology uses terrorist scenarios which include the use of a stereo-typed suspect which may induce support for counter terror measure in general, especially for female gendered participants.

2.10 What do mortality salience and the resulting terror management theory tell us about attitudes towards terror suspects?

Mortality salience is the awareness of our own mortality in competition with our innate need to survive (Gordillo et al, 2017). This awareness raises anxiety which humans cope with by using a thought process labelled terror management theory (TMT). The theory proposes that we undergo a set of cognitive defences. Firstly, a short-term proximal defence, for example denial or repression of said thoughts. Proximal behaviours eradicate the mortality salient thoughts from our conscious awareness. However, we still maintain an unconscious sense of our need to survive. This is where distal defences are actioned in the form of defending our world view or bolstering our self-esteem. Behaviours which reflect an activation of distal defences are favouring your in-group to the detriment of an out-group, behaving positively towards somebody who shares similar cultural or moral values or an overly enthusiastic portrayal of national identity (Rhodes, 2020).

Social psychology experiments that tested this theory evidenced agreement to a court judges' harsh verdict towards a prostitute from participants whose mortality had been made salient and who also held negative views towards prostitution (MacNeil, 2022). In addition, increased recommendation of a reward value for a hero who upheld their own cultural values (Rosenblatt et al., 1989). Conversely, many terror management theory studies since the original surge in the 1990's has struggled to replicate this effect following methods employed in the original terror management theory experiment. The two crucial elements of the experiment are for; (a) participants with heightened mortality salience to be faced with a definite opposing cultural viewpoint and for there to be a delay task between the original proximal defence cognition which displaces the participants immortality from their consciousness and (b) the follow up distal defence which goes further to tackle their unconscious level of mortality salience in the experiment's scenario defence of a cultural viewpoint.

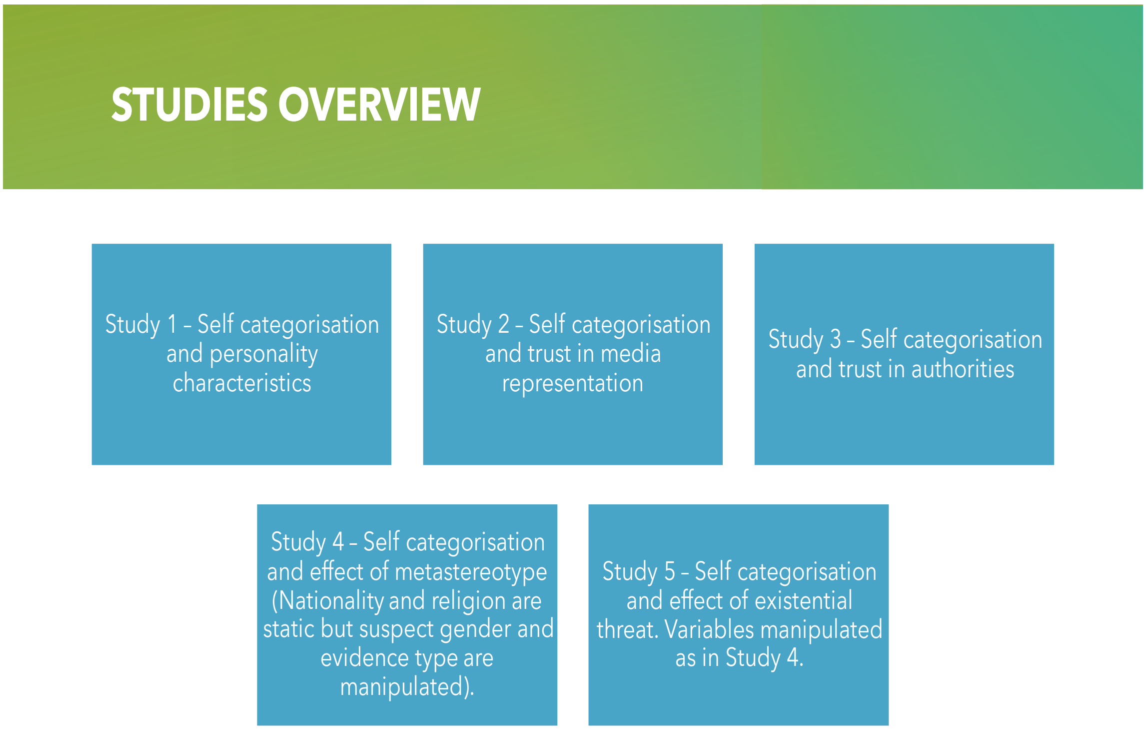
The relatively limited rigour in the methodology of previous studies, was cited as a possible reason for why replication of results was limited (Schindler et al, 2021). However, despite being mindful of this assumption and introducing a rigorous and strict methodology, several studies failed to replicate the original terror management theory results (Saetrevik &

Sjastad, 2022; Bulut, 2020 & Schindler et al., 2021).

Available literature reveals a complicated picture regarding the predictive power of this variable within the current research. Studies that focus on these theories in relation to participants attitudes to counter terror measures are limited (Gallova et al., 2018). Therefore, the design of studies in this thesis are novel and aimed to provide insight into this complex process. It is intended that subsequent findings will contribute to understanding of public acceptance of counter terror measures which are punitive in nature and inform future research.

Within the following thesis studies, participants were faced with a challenge to their cultural viewpoint in the form of a terrorist scenario, and in addition a delayed task to ensure a pause between proposed cognitions. If the proposal that mortality salience leads to behaviours depicted in terror management theory is sound, then this should suggest that participants when faced with their own mortality through terrorist threat would be more punitive towards terrorist suspects who are from the outgroup such as minority religion or a foreign suspect. Providing context to this process in terms of terrorist threat and reaction to this.

Subsequent chapters introduce the five studies included in the thesis as illustrated in the table below;



Previous related research (Gallova et al., 2018) has examined anxiety about digital security systems, anxiety about data protection, and anxiety about social networking sites. Aiming for this study to build on such research, a decision was made to move away from 'anxiety' (negatively valanced and likely to result in biased responses against such measures) to the term 'support for such measures' (more positively valanced). Although it is acknowledged that no categories can be linguistically neutral, the word 'support is more commonly used in the media language of counter-terrorism (Spencer, 2012; Jackson & Hall, 2016), thus endowing the term with a degree of ecological validity). Aiming to go beyond these measures by Gallova et al., (2018) and providing more granular perspectives, it was decided that three digital (*surveillance of smartphone/surveillance of smart TV/ surveillance of laptop)* and three physical (*sleep deprivation/threats of violence/indefinite detention*) counter- terror measures would be used as outcome factors across all of the studies throughout this thesis (detailed in the above table). The main reason for using the specific six measures is the direct or indirect association of these measures with the four democratic countries where data were collected, and/or the still- ongoing debates about their potential adoption.

This can be exemplified by the claims alleging US and UK involvement in torture (officially ‘enhanced interrogation techniques’ detention centres (Fenton & Harvey, 2024), unofficial CIA black sites in Poland (Gasztold, 2022), and extraordinary rendition operations in India (Haq, 2020), to name just a few. Also, security services in the UK have been allowed access into public phones and laptops (Travis, 2016), raising questions about what else they are able to technically access. Relatedly, according to Wikileaks, CIA has tools for smart TV surveillance, although the CIA spokesman refused to comment on the authenticity or contents of purported intelligence documents (Kelion, 2017). Importantly, even rumours and unverified social media reports/posts about such counter-terror measures are likely to feed into already held paranoia regarding privacy, and the (higher and lower) public support for them. Thereafter, a possible path to specific voting preferences that eventually result in elected officials transforming a version of such surveillance into versions of laws and policies, impacting the public security and eroding civil liberties (Deflem & McDonough, 2015; Brinson & Stohl., 2012).

The next chapter introduces the first thesis study hypotheses, methodology and concluded with results and a summary discussion.

Chapter 3 - Study 1: Regression models predicting attitudes to individual and group terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence.

3.1 Hypotheses

Based on the research covered above, the following hypotheses have been formed:

(a) Males will be more supportive of physical counter terror measures.

(b) Females will be more supportive of digital counter terror measures.

(c) Participants scoring high on the belief in the just world scale, will support digital counter terror measures for those suspects with circumstantially implicating evidence, and physical counter terror measures for those with directly implicating evidence.

(d) Participants who score highly on the right -wing authoritarianism scale will support physical counter terror measure for foreign suspects of minority religious backgrounds, regardless of the type of evidence that is manipulated.

(e) Participants who score highly on the need for closure scale will support physical counter terror measures regardless of variable manipulation

(f) Participants who score highly on the paranoia Scale will support physical counter terror measures for 'out group' members

g) Participants with higher scores levels on the mortality salience scale will support physical counter terror measures for 'out group' rather than 'ingroup' members.

3.2 Method

The aim of this study was to examine how personality variables (*mortality salience, paranoia, right wing authoritarianism, need for closure, and belief in a just world)* predict *support for digital and physical counter-terror measures* in scenarios manipulating the identities of a terror suspect.

Originally, the inclusion of the national identity level as a variable was considered (Levine & Thompson, 2004). However, upon reflection on the research suggesting that the national identity contents may connote different meanings in different cultures (Edensor, 2020), such as specific associations with a particular landscape (Agnew et al., 2011) or history of immigration (Andreouli & Howarth, 2013), implying a broader sense of ingroup identity in the US, for example, it was decided that its inclusion might potentially hinder data interpretation.

Participants were recruited via UK Further Education establishments and contacts at universities in India, Poland and USA. In addition, the study was advertised via varied UK and USA social media forums on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and a snowball technique was adopted from the main researcher's personal social media page.

382 participants (148 Males, 234 Females, with an age range of 18 – 74, mean age 28.48; *SD* = 9.96) from across four countries (India, Poland, UK and USA) were recruited. Participants were of diverse socio – economic and vocational backgrounds. Participants were provided with a URL link to the online study designed using Qualtrics software. They were asked demographic information including gender, age, and nationality. They were also asked to rate their sense of national identity on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 being the strongest level of national identity felt by the participant.

After general demographic questions, participants were presented with a terrorist scenario within which they were asked to rate their support for a variety of digital and physical counter terror measures on a 7-point Likert-type scale (See appendix Study 1A). The scenarios featured the manipulation of the three variables - *terror suspect national Identity* (2 levels: *national or foreign*), *terror suspect religious identity* (2 levels: *minority religion/no religion*) and *evidence typ*e (2 levels: *directly implicating* or *circumstantial*), providing for a total of 8 randomly allocated conditions.

After this, participants were presented with a questionnaire with adapted and shortened 7-item Likert-type scales relating to their levels of *belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia, right-wing authoritarianism, need for closure* (See appendix study 1 B). On completion of the survey-based study, the data was collated into country data sets as detailed below. It took approximately 10 minutes to complete the study.

India, 100 participants (38 Males, 62 Females, with an age range of 18-49, mean age 27; *SD* = 6.54).

Poland, 111 participants (49 Males, 62 Females, with an age range 18-60, mean age 23.52; *SD* = 6.58).

UK, 87 participants (30 Male, 57 Females, with an age range 18-74, mean age 34.44; *SD* = 13.97).

USA, 84 participants (31 Males, 53 Females, with an age range 18-68, mean age 28.96; *SD* = 12.76).

Standard multiple regression models were then tested using the above-mentioned outcome variables (i.e., support for digital and physical counter-terror measures).

Thus, the data was used in both correlational and experimental analyses.

3.3 Results

Merged data from all countries were analysed via standard multiple regression to examine how *participant age, participant gender, right-wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure* predict *support for digital and physical counter-terror measures* in general (i.e., regardless of the manipulated factors). An individual regression analysis was performed for each of the dependent variables.

Subsequently, standard multiple regressions were analysed on separate country data sets. Due to the limited number of participants (associated with the circumstances of the PhD project), the individual country results are referred to in the study as ‘speculative’. Conducted out of curiosity and with a view to providing an analytical pathway for future full-data study replications, the speculative analysis can also be partially supported by the so-called exploratory subgroup analysis (Brookes et al., 2004). Such speculative analysis is predominantly used in clinical research which can help interpret subsequent large sample sized studies (Lipkovich et al., 2018; Rosenkranz, 2020).

Recommendations for standard multiple regression are at least 15 participants for each predictor variable (Pallant, 2020); the standard multiple regression with seven predictor variables suggest a requirement of at least 105 participants, which for three of the individual countries (India, UK & USA) was not met. Conversely, it has been suggested that 10 participants per predictor variable is an acceptable level (Wilson Van Vorhiss & Morgan, 2007). However, to ensure transparency these are still reported with caution. Given the limited number of participants, a decision was made to merge the data from the individual countries to meet the analytical requirements (at least on a technical level). While such merger inevitably loses the potential nuances of individual countries, it may also provide a broader international perspective. Relatedly, such merger can also be partially supported by the following points:

- All the countries where the data were collected had been affected by acts or threats of terrorism. Terrorism-related arrests (especially those associated with threats rather than attacks are not uncommon in these countries (such arrests have been far more frequent in all the 4 countries than the actual attacks).
- All the 4 countries are ‘official’ democracies (with relatively, but not completely, free media, meaning that their governments and security services must (at least officially) operate within the bounds of law
- All the countries have been accused of violating the human rights of terrorism suspects (BBC, 2014; Tayler, 2022; Amnesty International, 2023b; Amnesty international, 2023a).
- Although Poland has been less affected by terrorism than the other 3 countries, it is argued

that that it ‘secretly’ hosted CIA terrorist detention/interrogation black sites where terrorism suspects were tortured (BBC News, 2014).

- the British security services have been apparently involved in such CIA (and Poland-based) black sites (Siddique, 2022; Middle East Monitor, 2022).

- it has been argued that the CIA interrogation black site in the British overseas territory of Diego Garcia was run in full cooperation with the UK government (Doward, 2014).

-Relatedly, India has also (allegedly) engaged in extraordinary rendition of (at least one, if not more) terror suspect (Safaraz, 2015).

-The US ‘enhanced interrogation’ site of Guantanamo is still running as of December 2023, although it is almost completely ignored by the mainstream media (Harb, 2023).

All four countries have been actively deploying physical and digital counter-terror measures (not the same types as covered in the thesis, but the research is focused on counter-terror measures in principle, including potential new measures, rather the current measures in place that may be classified or changed).

-The UK, US and Poland are NATO allies, and India shares with them (at least officially) values of freedom and democracy along with strategic geo-political interests (Cartney, 2024), meaning that at least some counter-terror intelligence is shared among them (Roy & Youssef, 2018). Recently, Delhi and Washington, Ukraine’s principal security backer, have further strengthened their defence and diplomatic ties amid the growing strength of their main rival – China (Singh 2024).

Overall, there are arguments for and against the data merger (meaning that it’s not binary, black and white decision). The former also include the argument that there are vast differences in political opinions within the single countries, such as Poland (Eastern Conservative vs Western Liberal) and Northern vs Southern England (Skiba, 2023), the implication being that similar future research should focus more on specific regions within countries rather than countries in general.

Merged International Data Analysis for India, Poland, UK and USA

Across the whole thesis, the VIF values suggest no issue with multicollinearity. The Mahalanobis and Cook distance values suggest no outliers. The histogram and normal P-P plot indicate normal distribution of residuals. The Pearson correlations suggest linear relationships among the variables.

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant gender*, *participant age*, *right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience*, *paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure of *smartphone surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 9.6%, F (8, 375) = 6.11, p <.001. *Older participant age* (β=.231, p <.001) was the strongest statistically significant positive predictor, followed by *need for closure* (β=.127, p=.020). No other variables in the regression model were significant; (See Appendix Study1A).

SmartTV Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant gender, participant age, right wing authoritarianism*, *belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *Smart TV surveillance*. The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.6%, F (7, 379.) = 1.897, p = .069.

Older participant age (β=.169, p=.001) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *Smartphone Surveillance*. However, given the non-significance of the model as a whole, the interpretation should be approached with some caution. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1B)

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant gender, participant age, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure of *laptop surveillance*. The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.1%, F (7, 380) = 1.623, p =.127

Older participant age (β=.147, p=.005) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *smartphone surveillance*. However, given the non-significance of the model as a whole, the interpretation should be approached with some caution. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1C).

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant gender, participant age, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *sleep deprivation.* The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.6%, F (7, 346) = 1.846, p =.078.

Older participants age (β= .108, p=.053) was a statistically significant positive predictor for the use of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. However, given the non-significance of the model as a whole, the interpretation should be approached with some caution. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant gender, participant age, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *threats of violence.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 2.5%, *F* (7, 344 = 2.265, *p* =.029. Higher scores of participant *paranoia* (*β*= .130, *p*=.031) and *male gender* (*β*= -110., *p* =.040) were statistically significant positive predictors. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *indefinite detention.* The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.6%, *F* (7, 264) = 1.612, *p* = .132. The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1F).

Speculative Individual Country Data Analysis

Countries were then split into separate data sets and regressions performed as previously described.

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *surveillance of smartphone.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.6%, *F* (7, .92) = 1.717, *p*

=.115. No variables in the regression model were statistically significant; (See Appendix Study 1G).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smart TV surveillance.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.9% , F (7, 90) = 2.035, p =.059 *need for closure* (β=.304, p = .010) was a statistically significant positive predictor. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1H).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *laptop surveillance.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 2% , F (7, 88) = .733, p = .644 The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study1I).

Sleep Deprivation Measure – India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *sleep deprivation.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 2.2%, F (7, 80) = .731, p = .646 The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1J).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure)* to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *threats of violence.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was .3%, F (7, 86) = 1.168, p = .329 The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study1K).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *indefinite detention.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was less than 9.5%, F (7, 19) = .393, p = .895. The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1L).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smartphone surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 11%, F (7, 103) = 2.941, p =008 *belief in a just world* (β=.286, p=.002) and older participant age (β=.195, p=.041) were statistically significant positive predictors. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1M).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables *(participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smart TV surveillance.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 9.6%, F (7, 102) = 2.654, p = .015.

Belief in a just world (β=.277, p=.004) and *male participant gender* (β= -.188, p=.044) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for use of the counter terror measure *smart TV Surveillance.* The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1N).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure)* to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *laptop surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was1.9%, F (7, 100) = 1.302, p = .257 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

Belief in a just world (β=.210, p=.034) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for use of the counter terror measure *laptop surveillance*. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1O).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender*, *right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *sleep deprivation.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.3%, F (7, 98) = 1.507, p = .174 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

Older participant age (β=.273, p=.009 was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for use of the counter terror measure *sleep deprivation*. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1P).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure)* to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *threats of violence*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 6%, F (7, 95) = 1.928, p = .073 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

Belief in a just world (*β*=.277, p=.004) and *male participant gender* (*β*= -.188, p = .044) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for use of the counter terror measure *threats of violence*. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1Q).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *indefinite detention*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 3%, F (7, 89) = 1.426, p = .205 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1R).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smartphone surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 3%, F (6, 82) = .572, p = .751 (meaning the model was not statistically significant)..

The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1S) .

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smart TV surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 0.2%, F (6, 88) = .967, p = .452 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1T).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just* *world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *laptop surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.6%, *F* (6, 92) = .433, *p* =855 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1U).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *sleep deprivation*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 5.3%, *F* (6, 82) = 1.818, *p* = .106 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1V).

Threats of Violence Measures - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *threats of violence*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.2%, *F* (6, 77) = .567, *p* = .755 (meaning the model was not statistically significant); (See Appendix Study 1W).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *indefinite detention.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 0.2%, F (6, 70) = 1.002, p = .418 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smartphone surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.6%, F (6, 78) = 1.232, p = .299.

(meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *smart TV surveillance*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.2%, F (6, 77) = .447, p = .845 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the digital counter terror measure *laptop surveillance.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.5%, *F* (6, 78) = .151, *p* = .988 (meaning the model was not statistically significant)..

The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *sleep deprivation*.

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.1%, *F* (6, 64) = 1.752, *p* = .123 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

Lower (participant scores) *need for closure* (β= -.265, *p*=.033) was a statistically significant negative predictor of support for use of the counter terror measure *sleep deprivation*. However, given the non-significance of the model as a whole the interpretation should be approached with some caution; (See Appendix Study 1B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *threats of violence.*

The variance explained by the model as a whole was 2.9%, *F* (7, .63) = .721, *p* = .654 (meaning the model was not statistically significant). The variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A standard multiple regression was used to assess the ability of seven independent variables (*participant age, participant gender, right wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, paranoia* and *need for closure*) to predict support for the physical counter terror measure *indefinite detention.*

The variance explained by the model was 1.7%, F (6, 64) = .803, p = .571 (meaning the model was not statistically significant).

Higher scores of *right-wing authoritarianism* (β= -.252, p = .046) were a statistically significant negative predictor. However, given the non-significance of the model the interpretation should be approached with some caution. The other variables in the regression model were not significant; (See Appendix Study 1D1).

3.4 Summary Discussion

In Study 1, a standard multiple regression was used to examine how participants' levels of *right-wing authoritarianism, belief in a just world, mortality salience, need for closure* and *paranoia* predicted the support for digital and physical counter terror measures in general. Additionally, included as factors in the model were *participants age* and *gender.*

Merged International Data Summary

Regression analysis for the counter terror measure smartphone were positively predicted by high levels of need for closure and older *participant Age.* The digital measures of *smart TV surveillance* and *laptop surveillance* were positively predicted by older *participant age*. This was also a positive predictor for the physical counter terror measure of *sleep deprivation*.

Additionally, positive predictors of support for *threats of violence* were higher levels of participant *paranoia* and participant *male gender*.

Speculative Individual Country Summary

Support for *smartphone surveillance* and *smart TV surveillance* were positively predicted in the Indian regression analysis by higher levels of *Need for Closure*. Older *participant age* was also a positively significant predictor for *smartphone surveillance.*

Higher levels of *belief in a just world* amongst Polish participants were a positive predictor of all three digital measures also for the physical measure *threats of violence*. *male participant gender* was a statistically positive significant predictor for both digital and physical measures (*smart TV surveillance and threats of violence*)
Older *participant age* was a significant predictor for *sleep deprivation.*

U.S.A participants support for *sleep deprivation* was positively predicted by higher levels of *need for closure*. *Indefinite detention* was predicted by lower levels of *right-wing authoritarianism.*

Chapter 4 THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS TERRORISM

This chapter examines the role of media and how consumption of different types of media may be able to predict participants agreement of acceptable counter terror measures to be used against terrorist suspects. Also addressed is the variance of media consumption style dependent on age, and how this forms alternative viewpoints. The chapter ends with study 2 being presented with a summary discussion of results.

4.1 How does the media shape perception of terror suspects and counterterrorism?

Terrorist attacks create a devastating effect on the community involved directly, and a de-stabilising effect on wider populations. The effect, however, can be exacerbated by media coverage of the terrorist attack, particularly photographic images (Iyer et al., 2014). In the modern age, mass media has a powerful and instant effect on the global community. Historically, the public were provided news reports or photographs only if they had access to a newspaper or television/radio news. The rise of internet-based information during the second half of the twentieth century (Morris, 2021) and the widespread possession of smart phones, provide news reports and images instantaneously, with many people even receiving alerts when new headlines are produced.

The effect of media images that are terror related, stress and in turn heighten peoples risk perceptions and likelihood of a terrorist attack (Rubaltelli et al., 2018). In Rubaltelli and colleagues' study, participants were assigned to randomised groups and presented with either several terrorist-related or neutral pictures. After exposure to the media, they were then assessed for risk perception and stress levels. Findings indicated that perceived likelihood of future attacks was related to exposure to terrorist relating media and higher levels of stress. Those participants scoring highly on both risk perception and psychological stress were more willing to accept invasion of individual privacy to improve national security.

There is an uneasy relationship between media agencies and perpetrators of terrorism

(Beckett, 2016; Ying & Li, 2018). Acts of terrorism rely on publicity to provoke fear, cause division within society and exhibit their ability for mass violence. Thus, the very act of reporting a terrorist incident is to some extent meeting the needs of the terrorist (Scrivens et al., 2020). Accounts of terrorist incidents have become sensationalised and simplistic in their nature, possibly due to the pressure of immediacy in reporting. Professionalism within journalism is challenged by the difficult balance between ethical dilemmas of providing an information service and mitigating the impact of the terrorist act (Glazzard & Reed, 2021). While a national incident may be news-worthy and in the interest of the public, the journalist must engage in some degree of social responsibility (Rodgers, 2012), but '*the terrorists need the media, and the media find in terrorism all the ingredients of an exciting story'* (Laquer, 1999, pp44).

Theories regarding distribution of mass media take differing perspectives. The magic bullet theory (Berger, 1995) proposes that the message reported by media is like a bullet fired from a 'media gun' directly into a viewer's mindset. This may have been fully relatable before the rise of instant access and distribution of news stories via the world wide web. However, journalists began to distribute news tentatively via the internet in 1994 (Meek, 2006) almost coinciding with the magic bullet theory (Berger, 1995). Within a decade increased employment of the internet to distribute and consume news information had changed the way in which the public consume news and media content (Meek 2006).

In direct contrast the multi-step flow theory (Kastz & Lazarsfeld, 1955) presents a scenario which surprisingly, considering its date of formation, is arguably far more in context with the process that media messages are distributed nowadays. Kastz and Lazarsfeld (1955) suggest that the original media message can become shaped by views of opinion leaders respected by the public or indeed the viewers own attitudinal bias. The theory proposes that media is not delivered or distributed in one simple step but in a series of steps which can shape and alter the message that was originally given. Subsequently, altering how the situation is framed and then acted upon, regardless of whether the altered message is accurate or factual. This proposal is possibly most recently illustrated by events after the Southport stabbings (Culley & Khalil, 2024) where incorrect information regarding the perpetrators origins was distributed on social media.

Consumption of news during recent years has seen a varied trend growing between age groups. Younger generations frequently prefer to find their news online, this was evident across nationalities of USA, France, and UK in a meta-analysis of over 106 surveys investigating the impact of digital media on political engagement. Results found politically motivated news gathering is also seen to have a stronger pull factor for younger generations (Boulianne & Shehata, 2022). Young people increasingly reject the more mainstream, traditional sources favoured by older people. Instead, they are mostly drawn to social media for news (Ohme, 2019). This has gradually created a generational divide in personal collation of news (Newman et al, 2020). Amongst 18–24-year-olds surveyed 77% of UK younger generation participants identified social media as their main method of news consumption (Newman et al, 2020). These patterns remain similar in western societies where the culture of news consumption gives a large amount of freedom alongside a general political stability (Toff & Kalogeropoulos, 2020).

One explanation for this shift in media consumption between generations is proposed to be in part due to younger people being fundamentally more individualistic, therefore seeking news that is useful or appealing for them rather than useful for society (Reuters Institute, 2023). Although one factor in this shifting trend, there is also an element of trust involved. The number of adults under 30 years of age who place trust in social media news is at its highest level since 2019 (Pew Research Centre, 2022). Research suggests that disenfranchised youth see social media as a source they can trust as opposed to mainstream media outlets that they have begun to doubt (Central European University, 2019).

This perceived lack of trust in the media, can have a detrimental effect on the way that younger generations source their news. Although rejection of being a ‘passive’ audience is applauded (Eltringham, 2014), there is a risk of an echo chamber effect when sourcing online news. Algorithms used within social media to provide the user with like-minded content can result in similar opinions and rhetoric that reinforces a shared narrative (Cinelli et al, 2021). Nonetheless, alternative research has negated this argument in part, with research indicating that online users with liberal or left political motivations generally partake in cross-partisan media exposure. However, those from all political leanings who partake in a high amount of news consumption online with a specific interest in one area of news can become polarised in a single viewpoint (Cardenal et al, 2019).

Altheide (2006) during a study of media consumption of terrorism, reported that media depictions of fear or victimization, and the ensuing patriotism that can arise from this, contributed to a rise in the level of national identity for viewers of such media. Discussion based on these findings suggested that social control can be gained through media coverage of terrorist violence with a bias towards becoming victims to terrorism.

For the purpose of this study internet usage was placed in entertainment media category, although it could be argued that people are increasingly using the internet for both entertainment and current news information gathering dependent on their age category.

4.2 Study 2 The media role in predicting attitudes to individual and group terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence.

4.3 Hypotheses

Based on the research covered above, the following hypotheses have been formed:

(a) Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect is presented as foreign

(b) Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect is presented as being of minority religious background.

(c) Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect

has directly implicated evidence held against them.

(d) Participants who indicate that terrorism receives correct representation in action movies (which rely on sensationalism and drama rather than factual data) *will support physical counter terror measures. Where participants who indicate that terrorism receives the correct representation on BBC/National Geographic television channels* (*which are mostly data-driven) will support digital counter terror measures most.*

(e) Participants who indicate that terrorism receives correct representation in entertainment-based media (which rely on a simplistic and stereo-typed portrayal of terrorism) will support physical counter terror measure. Where participants who indicate that terrorism receives correct representation in information focused media will support digital counter terror measures.

4.4 Method

The aim of this study was to examine how trust in varied media coverage (*action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*, and *social media* such as Facebook and Twitter) predicts the support for both digital and physical counter terror measures in relation to suspect *nationality, religion* and the *type of evidence* held against that suspect. A convenience sample of the voting public from India, Poland, UK and USA were recruited for this study. Thus, like in the previous study, the data was used in both experimental and correlational analyses. Participants were recruited via UK Further education establishments, and contacts at Universities in India, Poland and USA. In addition, the study was advertised via varied UK and USA social media forums on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and a snowball technique was adopted from the main researcher's personal social media page.

A total of 152 participants (59 Males, 90 Females and 3 non-binary) with an age range of 18 – 68, mean age 29.57; *SD* = 10.8) took full part in the study. Socio – economic backgrounds were varied as was the vocation of participants.

Participants were provided with a URL link to the online study designed using Qualtrics software. Participants were asked demographic information including gender, age, and nationality. They were also asked to rate their sense of national identity.

Participants were then given a randomised terrorist scenario (see Appendix Study 2A). The suspect's gender was always male. However, the suspects nationality (*foreign* or *national*), religion (*minority* or *no religion*) and type of evidence held (*directly implicating* or *circumstantial*) were manipulated. After reading whichever scenario they were allocated they were then asked to rate their support for a variety of digital and physical counter terror measures on a 7-point Likert scale. After this was completed, participants were then asked to state their level of agreement regarding how various media outlets cover their reporting of terrorism in proportion to the threat that it poses (see Appendix C). It took approximately 10 minutes to complete the study.

On completion of data collection, participants were sorted into country data sets as detailed below:

India, 48 participants (18 Males, 30 Females, with an age range 18-50, mean age 26.46; *SD* = 7.4).

Poland, 36 participants (14 Males, 22 Females, with an age range 18-43, mean age 23; *SD* = 4.72).

UK, 42 participants (18 Males, 23 Females, 1 non-binary participant, with an age range 18-68, mean age 37; *SD* = 17.55).

USA, 26 participants (9Males, 15 Females, 2 non-binary participants, with an age range 19-61, mean age 31.8; *SD* = 13.55).

Data was analysed as a merged international dataset (and as individual country datasets on a speculative level due to shortage of participants). Three-way merged data and individual country data ANOVAs were then conducted to identify how the manipulation of *terror suspect nationality* (2 levels: *national/foreign*) , *religious identity* (2 levels: *no religion/minority religion*) and *evidence type* (2 levels: *directly implicating/circumstantial*) affected *support for digital (surveillance of smartphone/ surveillance of smart TV/surveillance of laptop) and physical (sleep deprivation/threats of violence/indefinite detention) counter terror measure*s.

Following this, standard multiple regression models were analysed by merged and individual country data sets to examine how the trust in the above-mentioned media outlets could predict support for different counter terror measures in general (i.e., regardless of the manipulated factors). Scores from the four questions for each media type were combined to create a mean *'confidence of representation'* score for each media type which was used in the standard regression analysis.

4.5 Results

All country data were first analysed in a merged dataset in a three-way 2x2x2 ANOVA. Subsequently, three-way 2x2x2 ANOVAs were analysed within the separate country data sets. Due to the limited number of participants the individual country analysis results must be considered speculatively. Although the use of underpowered sets of data can create risks of false positives or negatives within results, research predominantly in the areas of clinical trial literature indicate the potential of including speculative data in research results. If used with caution it may be an aid to interpreting larger data sets and indicate areas of research to replicate with increased participant pools (Lipkovich et al., 2017; Brookes et al., 2004).

Standard multiple regressions were then used to analyse both merged and individual country data sets. The individual country standard multiple regressions contained 6 predictor variables, *trust in action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers, social media & participant gender*. There is a requirement of at least 15 participants for each variable (Pallant, 2020), totalling 90 participants for each country data set. This minimum requirement was not met, and thus the individual country results are referred to as *'speculative'*.

Merged Data Analysis Results for India, Poland, UK & USA.

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone counterterror measures*. The main effect for suspect *nationality* [$F(1,144) = .003$, $p = .955$, $\eta^2 = .000$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,144)=.345$, $p=.558$, $\eta^2 =.002$], *evidence type* [$F(1,144) = .021$, $p = .884$, $\eta^2 = .000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(3,144) = .212$, $p = .646$, $\eta^2 = .001$]; (see Appendix Study 2A).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,144) =.403$, $p=.527$, $\eta^2 = .003$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,144)=.292$, $p=.590$, $\eta^2 =.002$], *evidence type* [$F(1,144)=.511$, $p=.476$, $\eta^2 =.004$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(3,144)=.006$, $p=.939$, $\eta^2 = .000$]; (see Appendix Study 2B).

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,144) =.085$, $p=.771$, $\eta^2 = .001$], *Suspect religion* [$F(1,144)=.368$, $p=.545$, $\eta^2 =.003$], *evidence type* [$F(1,144)=.160$, *p*=.689, η^2 =.001] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(3,144)= .534, *p*=.466, η^2 = .004]; (see Appendix Study 2C)

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, Suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [*F*(1,144) =.649, *p*=.442, η^2 = .004], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,144)=.038, *p*=.846, η^2 =.000], and *evidence type* [*F*(1,144)= 1.538, *p*=.217, η^2 =.011] were not statistically significant.

Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(3,144)= .689, *p*=.408, η^2 = .005]; (see Appendix Study 2D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect's nationality, Suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for threats of violence counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [*F*(1,144) =.339, *p*=.561, η^2 = .002], *Suspect religion* [*F*(1,144)= .745, *p*=.390, η^2 =.005], and *evidence type* [*F*(1,144)=.088, *p*=.767, η^2 =.001] were not statistically significant.

Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(3,144)= .322, *p*=.571, η^2 = .002]; (see Appendix Study 2E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, Suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on Support for *indefinite detention counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect's nationality* [*F*(1,144) =.113, *p*=.737, η^2 = .001], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,144)=.056, *p*=.813, η^2 =.000], and *evidence type* [*F*(1,144)=.002, *p*=.962, η^2 =.000] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(3,144)= .386, p=.535, η^2 = .003]; (see Appendix Study 2F).

Speculative Individual Country Analysis

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, Suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,40) =.459, p=.502, η^2 = .011], *suspect religion* [F(1,40)=.030, p=.863, η^2 =.001], *evidence type* [F(1,40)=.430, p=.516, η^2 =.011] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=.321, p=.574, η^2 = .008]; (see Appendix Study 2G).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance counterterror measures.* The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,40)= 1.982, p=.167, η^2 = .047], *suspect religion* [F(1,40)=.114, p=.738, η^2 =.003], *evidence type* [F(1,40)= 2.115, p=.154, η^2 =.050] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=.072, p=.790, η^2 = .002]; (see Appendix Study 2H).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,40)= .267, p=.608, η^2 = .007], *suspect religion* [F(1,40)=.225, p=.638, η^2 =.006], *evidence type* [F(1,40)= 2.581, p=.116, η^2 =.061] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=.379, p=.542, η^2 = .009]; (see Appendix Study 2I).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation counterterror measures*. The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,40)= 3.267$, $p=.078$, $\eta^2 = .076$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,40)=.038$, $p=.846$, $\eta^2 =.001$], *evidence type* [$F(1,40)= .026$, $p=.873$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)= 3.150$, $p=.084$, $\eta^2 = .073$]; (see Appendix Study 2J).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality*, *suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for threats of violence counterterror measures.* The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,40)= 1.937$, $p=.172$, $\eta^2 = .046$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,40)=.428$, $p=.517$, $\eta^2 =.011$], *evidence type* [$F(1,40)= 1.444$, $p=.237$, $\eta^2 =.035$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)= .619$, $p=.436$, $\eta^2 = .015$]; (see Appendix Study 2K).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for indefinite detention counterterror measures.* The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,40)= 2.710$, $p=.108$, $\eta^2 = .063$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,40)=.043$, $p=.836$, $\eta^2 =.001$], *evidence type* [$F(1,40)= .923$, $p=.342$, $\eta^2 =.023$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)= .055$, $p=.815$, $\eta^2 = .001$]; (see Appendix Study 2L).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counter terror measures.

The main effect for *suspect religion* [$F(1,28)= 4.071$, $p=.053$, $\eta^2 =.127$] was statistically significant with participants who received a randomised scenario with a suspect from a *minority religion* ($M=5.396$, $SD=.467$) supporting *smartphone surveillance* more than those facing a no-religion suspect ($M=4.187$, $SD=.375$) . However, given the limited number of participants, this finding is speculative.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,28)=.697, p=.411, η^2 = .024] and *evidence type* [$F(1,28)= 1.399$, $p=.247$, $\eta^2 =.048$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,28)=.310$, $p=.582$, $\eta^2 = .011$]; (see Appendix Study 2M).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance counterterror measures.* The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,28)= 1.529$, $p=.227$, $\eta^2 = .052$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,28)= 2.240$, $p=.146$, $\eta^2 =.074$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,28)= .953$, $p=.337$, $\eta^2 =.033$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,28)= 1.224$, $p=.278$, $\eta^2 = .042$]; (see Appendix Study 2N).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance counterterror measures.* The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,28)= 1.990$, *p*=.169, η^2 = .066], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,28)= 1.494, *p*=.232, η^2 =.051] and *evidence type* [*F*(1,28)= 1.817, *p*=.189, η^2 =.061] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(1,28)= 2.170, *p*=.152, η^2 = .072]; (see Appendix Study 2O).

Sleep Deprivation Measure – Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion and evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures.

The 3-way interaction: [F(1,28)= 5.641, p=.025, η² = .168] was statistically significant, meaning that participants supported the measure significantly more if they faced a randomised scenario involving a *national suspect* with a *no religion* and charged with *circumstantial evidence* [M = 5.00, SE = .773]. Given the tentative nature of this speculative analysis based on very limited data, however, disambiguating the apparent interaction would require more participants

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [*F*(1,28)= .038, *p*=.847, η^2 = .001], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,28)= .074, *p*=.787, η^2 =.003] and *evidence type* [*F*(1,28)= 3.640, *p*=.067, η^2 =.115] were not statistically significant.

The 3-way interaction: [*F*(1,28)= 5.641, *p*=.025, η^2 = .168] was statistically significant, meaning that participants supported the measure significantly more if they faced a randomised scenario involving a *national suspect* with a *no religion* and charged with *circumstantial evidence [M = 5.00, SE = .773]* ; (see Appendix Study 2P).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for threats of violence* counterterror measures.

The 2-way interaction: [$F(1,28)= 4.751$, $p=.038$, $\eta^2 = .145$] was statistically significant with participants who received a randomised scenario involving a *foreign suspect* with a *minority religion* [M=3.833, SE=.612] supporting *threats of violence* more than the other participants. Given the tentative nature of this speculative analysis based on very limited data, disambiguating the apparent interaction would require more participants.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,28)= 1.830$, $p=.187$, $\eta^2 = .061$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,28)= 3.531$, $p=.071$, $\eta^2 =.112$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,28)= .006$, $p=.941$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction [$F(1,28)= .831$, $p=.375$, $\eta^2 = .028$] was not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 2Q).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention counterterror measures.*

The 3-way interaction [$F(1,28)= 4.522$, $p=.042$, $\eta^2 = .139$] was statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised scenario involving a *national suspect* with *no religion* and *circumstantial evidence* supporting *indefinite detention* ($M = 3.750$, $SE = .736$) more than the other participants. Given the tentative nature of this speculative analysis based on very limited data, disambiguating the apparent interaction would require more participants.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,28)= .669$, $p=.420$, $\eta^2 = .023$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,28)= .669$, $p=.420$, $\eta^2 =.023$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,28)= .027$, $p=.871$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not statistically significant.; (see Appendix Study 2R).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effects for s*uspect nationality* [F(1,34)=.020, p=.888, η^2 = .001], *suspect religion* [F(1,34)=1.037, p=.316, η^2 =.030], *evidence type* [F(1,34)=.097, p=.758, η^2 =.003] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,34)=1.280, p=.266, η^2 = .036]; (see Appendix Study 2S).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance counterterror measures.* The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,34)=.003, p=.957, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [F(1,34)=2.342, p=.135, η^2 =.064], *evidence type* [F(1,34)=.003, p=.957, η^2 =.000] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,34)=.122, p=.729, η^2 = .004]; (see Appendix Study 2T).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,34)=.006, p=.939, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [F(1,34)=1.260, p=.270, η^2 =.036], *evidence type* [F(1,34)=.173, p=.680, η^2 =.005] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,34)= 1.424, p=.241, η^2 = .040]; (see Appendix Study 2U).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation counterterror measures*. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,34)=.104, *p*=.749, η^2 = .003], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,34)=.009, *p*=.926, η^2 =.000], *evidence type* [*F*(1,34)=.483, *p*=.492, η^2 =.014] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(1,34)= 2.601, *p*=.116, η^2 = .071]; (see Appendix Study 2V).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for threats of violence counterterror measures.* The main effects for *suspect nationality* [*F*(1,34)=.036, *p*=.850, η^2 = .001], *suspect religion* [*F*(1,34)=.119, *p*=.732, η^2 =.003], *evidence type* [*F*(1,34)= 1.416, *p*=.242, η^2 =.040] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(1,34)= 3.174, *p*=.084, η^2 = .085]; (see Appendix Study 2W).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention counterterror measures*.

The main effects for *evidence type* [F(1,34)= 5.615, p=.024, η^2 =.142] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised scenario with *directly implicating* evidence [M=2.600, SD= .318] supported *indefinite detention* more than those facing the scenario with *circumstantial evidence* (M=1.50, SD=.339).

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [*F*(1,34)=.418, *p*=.522, η^2 = .012] and *suspect religion* [*F*(1,34)=.871, *p*=.357, η^2 =.025] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [*F*(1,34)= 1.011, *p*=.322, η^2 = .029]; (see Appendix Study 2X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)=2.068, p=.168, η^2 = .103], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= ,866, p=.364, η^2 =.046], *evidence type* [F(1,18)=.458, p=.507, η^2 =.025] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.716, p=.409, η^2 = .038] ; (see Appendix Study 2Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV Surveillance counterterror measures*. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)=1.282, p=.272, η^2 = .066], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= 1.890, p=.186, η^2 =.095], *evidence type* [F(1,18)=.164, p=.691, η^2 =.009] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.105, p=.750, η^2 = .006];(see Appendix 2Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance counterterror measures.* The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)= 1.867, p=.189, η^2 = .094], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= .756, p=.396, η^2 =.040], *evidence type* [F(1,18)=.386, p=.542, η^2 =.021] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.756, p=.396, η^2 = .040]; (see Appendix Study 2A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for Sleep Deprivation counterterror measures*. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)= .320, p=.579, η^2 = .017], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= .010, p=.923, η^2 =.001], *evidence type*

[F(1,18)=.201, p=.659, η^2 =.011] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.201, p=.659, η^2 = .011]; (see Appendix Study 2B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for threats of violence counterterror measures.* The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)= 3.943, p=.063, η^2 = .180], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= .053, p=.821, η^2 =.003], *evidence type* [F(1,18)=.011, p=.918, η^2 =.001] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.420, p=.525, η^2 = .023]; (see Appendix Study 2C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention counterterror measures.* The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,18)= 3.615, p=.073, η^2 = .167], *suspect religion* [F(1,18)= .021, p=.885, η^2 =.001], *evidence type* [F(1,18)= 1.890, p=.186, η^2 =.095] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,18)=.145, p=.708, η^2 = .008]; (see Appendix Study 2D1).

Study 2 Merged Data Regression Analysis for India, Poland, UK & USA

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the support for *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 5.8%, F (6,145) = 2.56, p=.022, adjusted R^2=.058. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix A).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers* and *social media* predict the support for *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 47%, F (6,145) = 6.26, p=<.001, adjusted R^2=.474

trust in action movies (β=.38, p=.05), *female participant gender* (β=.85, p=.05) and *trust in social media* (β=.71, p=.004) were statistically significant positive predictor of support for *surveillance of smart TV* counter terror measure; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix B).

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers* and *social media* predict the support for *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants*' gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.7%, F (6,145) = 2.81, p=.013, adjusted R^2=.067. There were no statistically significant predictors for *surveillance of laptop* as a counter terror measure within the model; (see Study 2 -Regression Appendix C).

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*

and *social media* predict the support for *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *Gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 17.3%, F (6,145) = 6.26, p<.01, adjusted R^2=.173. *Trust in entertainment newspapers* (β=.29, p=.029) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the support for *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *Gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 13.2%, F (6,145) = 4.82, p<.01, adjusted R^2=.132. *Trust in action movies* (β=.353, p=.017) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *threats of violence* counter terror measure; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers* and *social media* predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *Gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 24.6%, *F* (6,145) = 9.20, *p*<.001, adjusted R^2=.246. *Trust in action movies* (β=.338, p=.002) and *entertainment newspapers* (β=.259, p=.019) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix F).

A standard multiple regression was also performed on general digital & physical counter terror measures for merged data, thus offering a broader, but less nuanced, perspective.

Digital Measures

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies*, *documentaries*, *entertainment newspapers*, *broadsheet newspapers* and *social media* predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.6%, F (6,145) = 2.78, p=.014, adjusted R^2=.066. There were no statistically significant predictors for digital measures in general as a counter terror measure within the model; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix G).

Physical Measures

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies*, *documentaries*, *entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers* and *social media* predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 25.3%, F (6,145) = 9.54, p=<.001, adjusted R^2=.253. *Trust in action movies* (β=.289, p=.006) and *entertainment newspapers* (β=.286, p=.008) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix H).

Speculative Individual Country Regression Analysis Results

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 47%, F (6,29) = 6.26, p<.01, adjusted R^2=.474. Participant *male gender* (β=.27, p=.048) and trust in *social media* (β=.57, p=.004) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *smartphone surveillance* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix I).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.5%, F (6,41) = .73, p= 0.62, adjusted R^2= -.035. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix J).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*

and social media predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.4%, F (6,41) = 1.27, p= .29, adjusted R^2=.034. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix K.)

Sleep Deprivation Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.3%, F (6,41) = 1.35, p= .26, adjusted R^2=.043. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix L).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.9%, F (6,41) = .85, p= .54, adjusted R^2= -.019 The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix M).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies*, *documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was less than 1%, F (6,41) = 1.00, p= .44, adjusted R^2= .001. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix N).

A standard multiple regression was also performed on general digital and physical counter terror measures for Indian data.

Digital Measures - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 2.5%, F (6,41) = 1.203, p= .324, adjusted R^2= .025. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix O).

Physical Measures - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*

and social media predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participant *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 5.3%, F (6,41) = 1.43, p= .225, adjusted R^2= .053. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix P).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.2%, F (6,29) = 1.072, p = .402, adjusted R^2=.012. Participant *female gender* (β=.394, p=.036) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *smartphone surveillance* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix Q).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was less than 1%, F (6,29) = 1.032, p = .425, adjusted R^2=.006. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Appendix R).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies*, *documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 11.6%, F (6,29) = 1.76, p= .14, adjusted R^2=.116. Participant *Female Gender* (β=.510, p=.005) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *laptop surveillance* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix S).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers*, *broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 21.8%, F (6,29) = 2.63, p= .037, adjusted R^2= .218. *Trust in social media* (β=.471, p=.040) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix T).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*

and social media predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.7%, *F* (6,29) = .904, *p*= .51, adjusted R^2= -.017. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix U).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 47.4%, *F* (6,29) = 6.26, *p*= <.001, adjusted R^2= .474. *Trust in action movies* (β=.337, *p*=.05), participant *female gender* (β=.271, *p*=.048) and *Trust in social media* (β=.566, *p*=.004) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *indefinite detention* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix V).

A standard multiple regression was also performed on general digital & physical counter terror measures for Polish data.

Digital Measures - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 47.4%, *F* (6,29) = 1.140, *p*= .365, adjusted R^2= .474. Participant *female gender* (β=.413, *p*=.028) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for the use of *digital measures in general* as counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix W).

Physical Measures - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 26%, *F* (6,29) = 3.053, *p*= .019, adjusted R^2= .260. There were no statistically significant predictors for physical measures in general as a counter terror measure within the regression model. (see Study 2 Regression Appendix X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 5.6%, *F* (6,35) = 1.40, *p* = .241, adjusted R^2=.056. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure -UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 22%, F (6,35) = 2.94, p = .020, adjusted R^2=.221. There were no statistically significant predictors of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 3.7%, F (6,35) = 1.26, p= .30, adjusted R^2=.037. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 30.7%, *F* (6,35) = 4.03, *p*= .004, adjusted R^2= .307. *Trust in entertainment newspapers* (β=.524, *p*=.006) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1.7%, *F* (6,35) = 2.70, *p*= .029, adjusted R^2= -.017. *Trust in entertainment newspapers* (β=.411, *p*=.041) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *threats of violence* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 47.4%, *F* (6,35) = 6.26, *p*= <.001, adjusted R^2= .474. *Trust in action movies* (β=.337, *p*=.05), participant *female gender* (β=.271, *p*=.048) and *trust in social media* (β=.566, *p*=.004) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *indefinite detention* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix D1).

A standard multiple regression was also performed on general support for digital & physical measures for UK data.

Digital Measures - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 11.1%, F (6,35) = 1.854, p= .117, adjusted R^2= .111. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix E1).

Physical Measures - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 29.7%, F (6,35) = 3.893, p= .004, adjusted R^2= .297. *Trust in entertainment newspapers* (β=2.689, p=.011) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for use of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix F1).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 10.6%, F (6,19) = 1.50, p = .233, adjusted R^2=.106. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix G1).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.3%, F (6,19) = 1.19, p = .355, adjusted R^2=.043. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix H1).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers*

and social media predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.8%, *F* (6,19) = 1.21, *p*= .344, adjusted R^2=.048. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix I1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 24.8%, *F* (6,19) = 2.37, *p*= .070, adjusted R^2= .248. *Trust in action movies* (β=.1.24, *p*=.005) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix J1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 2.8%, *F* (6,19) = 2.62, *p*= .051, adjusted R^2= -.028. *Trust in action movies* (β=.1.20, *p*=.005) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *threats of violence* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix K1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 44.5%, F (6,19) = 4.34, p= .006, adjusted R^2= .445. *Trust in action movies* (β=1.20, p=.002) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *indefinite detention* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix L1).

A standard multiple regression was also performed on general support for digital & physical measures for USA data.

Digital Measures - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies, documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.5%, F (6,19) = 1.287, p= .310, adjusted R^2= .065. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix M1).

Physical Measures - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how trust in the media outlets of *action movies*, *documentaries, entertainment newspapers, broadsheet newspapers and social media* predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 42.8%, F (6,19) = 4.120, p= .008, adjusted R^2= .428. *Lower trust in entertainment newspapers* (β= -.604, p=.05) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for use of *physical measures in general* as counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 2 Regression Appendix N1).

4.6 Summary Discussion

Merged Data Analysis Results Summary Discussion

All hypotheses were partially supported in the study. Three-way ANOVA analyses were performed on merged country data to identify which of the variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion,* and *type of evidence*) had on support for digital and physical counter terror measures. The analysis did not return significant findings.

Standard multiple regressions were then performed on the merged data to discover significant predictors for support of the counter terror measure variables used in the study. Support for the counter terror measure of *surveillance of smart TV* were positively predicted by *trust in action movies, female gender* and *trust in social media*.

Sleep deprivation was positively predicted by *trust in entertainment newspapers*. Support for *threats of violence* and *indefinite detention* measures were also positively predicted by *trus*t in *entertainment newspaper* media, additionally trust in the portrayal of terrorism in *action movies*. Finally support for *physical measures in general* were again positively predicted by *trust in entertainment newspapers* and *action movie* media.

Speculative Individual Country Data Analysis Summary Discussion

Within the single country, three-way ANOVAs significant findings were found for analysis of Polish and UK data. Polish participants displayed significant support for *smartphone surveillance* counter terror measure if the suspect had a *minority religion.* Polish participants support for the *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure was displayed in a three-way interaction where a scenario that contained a *national suspect*, with *no religion* and *circumstantial evidence* received a statistically higher level of support for this counter terror measure. *Threats of violence* received a significant level of support from Polish participants with a two-way interaction between *foreign suspect* and *minority religion. indefinite detention* in the Polish data ANOVA analysis was the final measure to receive a statistically significant three-way interaction between *national suspect*, with *no religion* and *circumstantial evidence*.

UK data showed significant support for the counter terror measure of *indefinite detention*; this was displayed when participants received a scenario where the suspect had *directly implicated* evidence held against them.

Standard multiple regressions were then performed to examine how levels of trust in various media outlets can significantly predict the level of support for varied counter terror measures. Indian regression analysis evidenced variables of *male gender* and higher levels of trust in *social media* as positive predictors of support for *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure.

Within the Polish regression analysis, *female gender* was a positive predictor for support of both *smartphone* and *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Regarding Polish physical counter measures, higher levels of trust in *social media* was a positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Additionally higher levels of trust in *action movies* and *female gender* were positive predictors for support for *indefinite detention*. Polish support for *digital measures in general* was positively predicted by *female gender*.

UK regression analysis did not display any positive predictors for digital counter terror measures. In contrast. several positive predictors were identified for physical counter terror measures with higher levels of trust in *entertainment newspapers* being a positive predictor for *physical measures in general, sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence* counter terror measures. UK participants support for *indefinite detention* was significantly predicted by three variables: Higher levels of trust in *action movies*, higher levels of trust in *social media* and participant *female gender.*

In similarity with the UK there were no positive predictors for digital terror measures int the USA analysis. All three of the physical measures however were positively predicted by higher levels of support for *action movies*. *Physical measures in general* were positively predicted by a lower level of trust in *entertainment newspapers.*

Chapter 5 TRUST IN AUTHORITIES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS TERRORISM

This chapter focuses on trust in authorities, examining whether higher or lower levels of trust can predict a participant's acceptance of digital and physical counter terror measures towards a terrorist suspect, in both detection and evidence gathering after arrest. Study 3 concludes this chapter with associated summary discussion of results.

5.1 How does trust in authorities shape our perception of terror suspects and counterterrorism?

The role authorities have in negating public apprehension of terrorist threat is not only imperative in respect to a countries defence. It can also shape societal stereotyped perceptions surrounding who we should fear as terrorist suspects. Statistically, terrorism poses only a small risk to people, attacks are rare but often devastatingly shocking, which is why fear of a terrorist attack generates a large anxiety to the public (Roser et al., 2022).

When people are anxious for their safety they look towards authorities and government to ensure their protection (Van Der Does et al., 2019). If the public do not feel their anxiety is negated by governmental authorities' actions or policies, they tend to act for themselves in an effort to forestall being involved in an attack. An example of this was in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks in the U.S.A, where a substantial increase in motor vehicle accidents was recorded in the following year. Although driving on roads is a far riskier method of travel than flying, people chose to drive rather than fly directly after 9/11, as they felt this gave them a level of autonomy over their safety that border control, airspace had not afforded those killed in the terrorist attack (Gigerenzer, 2006).

It is suggested that immediately after a country experiences a terrorist attack, levels of fear among citizens reaches a peak, which results in the public turning their trust to the government to reduce their feelings of anxiety (Crijns et al., 2017), this has been referred to as a ‘reversed relationship’ where fear of attack has influenced the public’s trust rather than trust because of a feeling of safety (Van Der Does, 2019).

However, this pattern of trust is proposed to be short lived as displayed in USA after the effects of 9/11 dissipated (Chanley, 2002) and Spain, Madrid and Belgium after the event of attacks there (Van Der Does, 2019). This behaviour echoes findings of the evolutionary theory which proposes that people turn to those who can protect them in a period of heightened fear, but then experience an expediated return to levels of normality once that fear reduces (Gross et al., 2009).

There are two kinds of trust that citizens can place in authorities and governments. Firstly, calculative trust which relates to assessment of previous actions and predictions of future ones, regardless of agreement with these actions. Secondly, relational trust that stems from emotional confidence of a shared identity and perceived feeling of shared values (Poppo et al, 2015). Both forms of trust can reduce fear of terrorism, it is proposed that relational trust has a more significant effect and also mediates the reassurance formed through calculative trust (Van der Does, 2019).

As terrorism and fear of such is associated with heightened emotions it is a logical step to accept that the experiential level based in relational trust rather than the analytical approach of calculative trust would be more influential in controlling people’s fears (Hoffmann & Shelby, 2017). This would indicate that a feeling of security and reduced fear rising from relational trust would reflect an agreement with the said governments counter terror measures, as these are shared values between the public who feel secure, and the government who are protecting (Parker et al., 2017).

This however is contradicted in the vocalised anxieties regarding suspicion of digital monitoring both through CCTV and large data grabs. Over two decades the use of CCTV cameras to detect and prevent crime have taken a central role across the globe, alongside this growth in surveillance a corresponding concern regarding loss of civil liberties has gained momentum (Thomas et al., 2021). Suggestions are that CCTV surveillance in USA (Jung & Wheeler, 2021), Poland (Matczak et al., 2021), UK and India (Thomas et al., 2021) has a modest effect on crime, that is outweighed by the cost of installation and monitoring devices. The recent move to enhanced facial recognition (FRT) surveillance has raised a heightened debate regarding the complex ethics surrounding the use of such technologies (Almeida et al., 2021) and additional questions of whether there are other motivations surrounding the use of FRT other than purely crime prevention/detection (Norris & Armstrong, 2000). There is also similar unease regarding the level of data surveillance the public increasingly face (Browning & Arrigo, 2020; Fontes et al., 2022) with questions being raised concerning how much of this do we need and how do we want it implemented?

Increased security at borders has a mixed response across the countries involved in the study. USA potentially have the most controversial debates. The former president Donald Trump's introduction of measures that target minority groups, created a divide between groups in the country, some supporting these tighter immigration controls and others who felt this was discriminatory, and a blatant attempt to reduce immigration from minority ethnicities under an anti-terror guise (Haner et al., 2020).

Discussion and deliberations continue regarding the level of trust the public have in such counter-terror policies. There is a fine line between trust in the government policy and acceptance of the tighter controls and infringements of civil liberty that this holds. There are several perspectives on this; research across Europe indicates there is a fundamental need to live in a secure environment and if this depends on enhanced surveillance/monitoring of our daily lives then the public are accepting of these measures (Ziller & Helbling, 2020). An alternative viewpoint is that acceptance of these policies depends on trust in the governments underlying motivations, with calls for further transparency and a need to 'watch the watchers' (Westerlund et al., 2021; Ioannou & Tussyadiah, 2021).

With a focus on physical counter terror measures and publics acceptance of such, there is a greater link between public perception of threat and distrust of governments ability to prevent this. Indeed, as lack of trust in governments capability grows so too does the level of acceptance of physical measures such as torture on suspected terrorists (Zugravu et al., 2023). This is supported by the overwhelming support within America and UK for the 'Global War on Terror' announced immediately after 9/11, in the name of this offensive and supported by government legislation there has been treatment of detainees that includes abuse and indefinite detention without trial (Sanders, 2022). However, despite these government actions, terror attacks within USA and Europe continue. This may fuel overall public acceptance through the previously discussed calculative trust in authorities. That although torture and degrading detention is not agreed with it is seen as a must to prevent further harm to society (Van Der Does et al., 2019).

5.2 Study 3: The role of trust in authorities in predicting attitudes to individual and group terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence.

As detailed above, the current study seeks to examine how different types of trust in authorities can predict the support for digital and physical counter terror measures,

5.3 Hypotheses

Based on the literature covered above, the following hypotheses have been formed:

5.3.1 Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect is foreign.

5.3.2 Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect has a minority religion.

5.3.3 Participants will show more support for physical counter terror measures if the suspect has directly implicated evidence held against them.

5.3.4 Participants who indicate high levels of trust in authorities will support digital *counter terror measures most.*

5.3.5 Participants who indicate low levels of trust in authorities will support physical counter terror measures most.

5.4 Method

The aim of this study was to examine how trust in authorities (*domestic counterintelligence, overseas counter-intelligence, border force officers, electronic border controls, counter-terror police and judges*) predicts the support for both digital and physical counter terror measures in general (i.e., regardless of manipulated identity factors). The same study also examined the impact of the suspect's *nationality* (2 levels: *national/foreign*), *religion* (2 levels: *no religion/minority religion*) and the *type of evidence* (*directly implicating/circumstantial*) held against them on the support for the measures.

A convenience sample of the voting public from India, Poland, UK and USA were recruited for this study.

Participants were recruited via UK Further education establishments and contacts at Universities in India, Poland and USA. In addition, the study was advertised via varied UK and USA social media forums on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and a snowball technique was adopted from the main researcher's personal social media page.

196 participants (86 Males, 109 Females and 1 non-binary) with an age range of 18 – 68, mean age 33.02; SD = 10.36) consented to take part in the study. Socio – economic backgrounds were varied as was the vocation of participants.

Participants were provided with a URL link to the online study designed using Qualtrics software.

Participants were asked demographic information including gender, age, and nationality. They were also asked to rate their sense of national identity on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 being the highest level of perceived participant national identity.

Participants are then given a randomised terrorist scenario (see Appendix A). The suspect's gender was always male. However, the suspect's nationality (foreign/national), religion (minority/no religion) and type of evidence held (directly implicating/circumstantial) were manipulated. After reading whichever scenario they were allocated they were then asked to rate their support for a variety of digital and physical counter terror measures on a 7-point Likert-type scale.

After this was completed, participants were then asked state their level of trust in various authorities (see appendix D). It took approximately 10 minutes to complete the study.

On completion of data collection participants were sorted into country data sets as detailed below.

India, 52 participants (18 Males, 34 Females, with an age range 19-49, mean age 26.73; *SD* = 6.21)

Poland, 59 participants (19 Males, 40 Females, with an age range 18-55, mean age 23.32; *SD* = 5.22)

UK, 50 participants (31 Males, 19 Females, with an age range 18-68, mean age 44.24; *SD* = 15.87)

USA, 35 participants (18 Males, 16 Females, 1 non-binary participant, with an age range 20-68, mean age 37.8; *SD* = 14.13)

Data was analysed as a merged country dataset and as individual country datasets. Three-way merged data and individual country data ANOVA models (2x2x2) were analysed to identify how the manipulation of terrorist suspect's *national identity (2 levels: national/foreign), religious identity (2 levels: no religion/minority religion)* and *evidence* type *(2 levels: directly implicating/circumstantial)* affected the s*upport for digital and physical counter-terror measure*s. Following on from this, standard multiple regression models were analysed by merged and individual country data sets, to predict how level of trust in authorities can predict support for the counter terror measures in general. Individual country analysis is referred to as '*speculative*' due to minimum participant requirements not being always met, as referred to in Study 2.

5.5 Results

Merged International Data for India, Poland, UK & USA

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)=.641$, $p=.424$, $\eta^2 = .003$], *Suspect religion* [$F(1,187)=2.245$, $p=.136$, $\eta^2=.012$], *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.373$, $p=.542$, $\eta^2=.002$] were not statistically significant. The 3-way interaction was not statistically significant [$F(3,187)=1.554$, $p=.214$, $\eta^2=.008$]; (see Appendix Study 3A).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)= 1.388$, $p=.240$, $\eta^2=.007$], *Suspect religion* [$F(1, 187) = 2.413$, $p= .122$, $\eta^2=.013$] *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.749$, $p=.388$, $\eta^2=.004$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction [$F(3,187)= 2.551$, $p=.112$, $\eta^2=.013$]; (see Appendix Study 3B).

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, Suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measures.

The 3-way interaction was statistically significant [$F(3,187)= 4.094$, $p=.044$, $\eta^2 =.021$] Participants who received a scenario including a *national suspect*, with a *minority religion* with *circumstantial evidence* held against them showed significantly more support [$M=5.318$] for *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)=.339$, $p= .561$, $\eta^2 = .002$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,187)=1.263$, $p=.263$, $\eta^2 =.007$], *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.210$, $p=.647$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 3C).

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect religion* [$F(1,187)= 5.415$, $p=.021$, $\eta^2 =.028$] were statistically significant, with participants who received a randomised scenario containing suspects from a *minority religion* ($M=3.643$, $SE=.192$) showing more support for the counter terror measure than those facing a suspect presented with *no religion* ($M=3.02$, $SE=.186$)

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)= 1.143$, $p= .286$, $\eta^2 = .006$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.494$, $p=.483$, $\eta^2 =.003$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction [$F(3,187)=2.519$, $p=.144$, $\eta^2 =.013$] ; (see Appendix Study 3D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *threats of violence* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)= 5.187$, $p= .024$, $\eta^2 = .027$], and *suspect religion* [$F(1,187) = 3.992$, $p=.047$, $\eta^2 = .021$] were statistically significantly. Participants who received a scenario with either a *national suspect* [M=3.598, SE= .198] or a scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [M=3.558, SE=.202] gave significantly more support for the counter measure than those faced with a suspect described as *foreign* (*M*=2.957, *SE*=.20) and with *no religion* (*M*=2.996, *SE*=.196).However, these two variables did not significantly interact.

The main effect for *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.007$, $p=.934$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction [$F(3,187) = 1.681$, $p=.196$, $\eta^2 =.009$]; (see Appendix Study 3E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,187)= 3.799$, $p= .053$, $\eta^2 = .020$] was statistically significant. Participants who received a scenario with a *national suspect* gave significantly more support [M=2.683, SE= .167] for the counter terror measure than those facing a suspect described as *foreign* (*M*=2.20, *SE*=.169).

Suspect religion [$F(1, 187) = 2.920$, $p=.089$, $\eta^2 = .015$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,187)=.591$, $p=.443$, $\eta^2 =.003$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction [$F(3,187)= 1.708$, $p=.193$, $\eta^2 =.009$]; (see Appendix Study 3F).

Speculative Individual Country Analysis

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measures. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,44)=.058$, $p=.810$, $\eta^2 = .001$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,44)=.019$, $p=.891$, $\eta^2 =.000$], *evidence type* [$F(1,44)=.011$, $p=.918$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F (1,44)= 2.098, $p=.155$, $\eta^2 = .046$]; (see Appendix Study 3G).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure – India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,44)=.006$, $p=.941$, $\eta^2 = .000$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,44)=.009$, $p=.926$, $\eta^2 =.000$], *evidence type* [$F(1,44)=.001$, $p=.974$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,44)= 1.458$, $p=.234$, $\eta^2 = .032$]; (see Appendix Study 3H).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measures.

The 3-way interaction: [$F(1,44)= 5.988$, $p=.018$, $\eta^2 = .120$] was statistically significant. There was a matched highest supporting mean score in two of the groupings.

Participants who received a randomised scenario with a *national suspect*, a *minority religion* and *circumstantial Evidence* [M = 6.00, SE=.639] and also participants who received a randomised scenario with a *foreign suspect*, *no religion* and *circumstantial evidence* [M = 6.00, SE = .553] gave more support to *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure than other participants.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,44)=.217, p=.644, η^2 = .005], *suspect religion* [F(1,44)=.012, p=.914, η^2 =.000], *evidence type* [F(1,44)= 1.166, p=.286, η^2 =.026] were not statistically significant. ; (see Appendix Study 3I).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,44)=.173$, $p=.679$, $\eta^2 = .004$] and *suspect religion* [$F(1,44)=.643$, $p=.427$, $\eta^2 =.014$] were not statistically significant.

The main effect for *evidence type* [$F(1,44)= 5.718$, $p=.021$, $\eta^2 =.115$] was statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with *circumstantial evidence* [M=4.052, SE= .279] gave more support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure than participants faced with a suspect described as charged with *directly implicating evidence* (M=3.11, SE=.277). Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,44)= .048$, $p=.827$, η^2 = .001]; (see Appendix Study 3J).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for threats of* *violence* counterterror measures.

The 2-way interaction between *suspect religion* and *evidence type* [$F(1,44)= 12.287$, $p=.001$, $\eta^2 =.218$] was statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including a *minority religion* suspect and *circumstantial evidence* gave more support for *threats of violence* (M= 5.167, SE = .543) than the other participants.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,44)=3.763, p=.059, η^2 = .079], *suspect religion* [F(1,44)=.697, p=.408, η^2 =.016] and *evidence type* [F(1,44)= 3.483, p=.069, η^2 =.073] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,44)= .015$, $p=.903$, $\eta^2 = .000$]; (see Appendix Study 3K).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *indefinite detention* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,44)=2.139$, $p=.151$, $\eta^2 = .046$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,44)=.240$, $p=.627$, $\eta^2 =.005$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,44)= .240$, $p=.627$, $\eta^2 =.005$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,44)= .395$, $p=.533$, $\eta^2 = .009$]; (see Appendix Study 3L).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,51)=.077$, $p=.782$, $\eta^2 = .002$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,51)=2.633$, $p=.111$, $\eta^2 =.049$], *evidence type* [$F(1,51)=.001$, $p=.982$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,51)= 1.249$, $p=.269$, $\eta^2 = .024$]; (see Appendix Study 3M).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,51)=1.315, p=.257, η^2 = .025], *suspect religion* [F(1,51)=1.588, p=.213, η^2 =.030], *evidence type* [F(1,51)=.608, p=.439, η^2 =.012] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,51)= .280, p=.599, η^2 = .005]; (see Appendix Study 3N).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F(1,51)=.880, p=.353, η^2 = .017], *suspect religion* [F(1,51)=1.345, p=.252, η^2 =.026], *evidence type* [F(1,51)=1.065, p=.307, η^2 =.020] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,51)= 2.227, p=.142, η^2 = .042]; (see Appendix Study 3O).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures.

Main effects for *suspect religion* [F(1,51)= 3.999, p=.051, η^2 =.073] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [M= 3.677, SE=.318] gave more support for *sleep deprivation* than participants facing the scenario with no religion (M=2.70, SE=.323).

The 3-way interaction: [F(1,51)= 4.806, p=.033, η^2 = .086] was statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *national suspect* with a *minority religion* and *circumstantial evidence* gave more support (M= 4.500, SE = .703) for *sleep deprivation* counterterror measure than the other participants.

Given the tentative nature of this speculative analysis based on very limited data, disambiguating the apparent interaction would require more participants.

The main effect for *evidence type* [F(1,51)=.035, p=.852, η^2 =.001] and *suspect nationality* [F(1,51)= 1.427, p=.238, η^2 = .027] was not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 3P).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of 3 independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *threats of violence* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,51)= 3.307, p=.075, η^2 = .061], *suspect religion* [F(1,51)= 2.693, p=.107, η^2 =.050], and *evidence type* [F(1,51)= 1.279, p=.263, η^2 =.024] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,51)= 2.186, p=.145, η^2 = .041]; (see Appendix Study 3Q).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measures.

The 2-way interaction between *suspect nationality* and *suspect religion*: [F(1,51)= 7.207, p=.010, η^2 = .124] was statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *national suspect* and with *no religion* gave more support (*M*= 3.964, *SE = .513*) for *indefinite detention* than the other participants.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,51)= 3.176$, $p=.081$, $\eta^2 = .059$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,51)= .207$, $p=.651$, $\eta^2 =.004$] and *evidence type* [$F(1,51)=.917$, $p=.343$, $\eta^2 =.018$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,51)= 1.368$, $p=.0248$, $\eta^2 = .026$] was not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 3R).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measures.

Main effect for *suspect religion* [$F(1,42)= 14.950$, $p=<.001$, $\eta^2 =.263$] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [M= 6.082, *SE*= .306] gave more support for *smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure than participants faced with a suspect described with *no religion* (*M*=4.486, *SE*=.277).

Main effect for *evidence type* [$F(1,42)=.330$, $p=.569$, $\eta^2 =.008$] and *suspect nationality* [$F(1,42)=.013$, $p=.910$, $\eta^2 = .000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,42)= 3.189$, $p=.081$, $\eta^2 = .071$]; (see Appendix Study 3S).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (s*uspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measures.

Main effects for *suspect religion* [$F(1,42)= 10.173$, $p=.003$, $\eta^2 =.195$] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [M= 5.707, *SE*= .375] gave more support for *smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure than those facing a suspect with *no religion (M*=4.093, *SE*=.339).

Main effect for *evidence type* [F(1,42)=.391, p=.535, η^2 =.009] and *suspect nationality* [F(1,42)=.115, p=.736, η^2 = .003] were not statistically significant.. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,42)= .132, p=.791, η^2 = .003]; (see Appendix Study 3T).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measures.

Main effects for *suspect religion* [F(1,42)= 7.207, p=.010, η^2 =.146] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [M= 5.749, *SE*= .359] gave more support for *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure than those facing a suspect with *no religion* (*M*=4.450, *SE*=.325).
Main effects for *evidence type* [F(1,42)=.074, p=.787, η^2 =.002] and *suspect nationality* [F(1,42)=.739, p=.395, η^2 = .017] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,42)= .826, p=.369, η^2 = .019]; (see Appendix Study 3U).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures. The main effects for *suspect nationality* [F (1,42)=.005, p=.942, η^2 = .000] were not statistically significant.

Main effect for *suspect religion* [F(1,42)= 8.541, p=.006, η^2 =.169] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [*M*= 4.522, *SE*= .424] gave more support for *sleep deprivation* counterterror measure than those facing a suspect with *no religion* (*M*=2.850, *SE*=.384)

Main effect for *evidence type* [$F(1,42)= 1.531$, $p=.223$, $\eta^2 =.035$] and *suspect nationality* [$F(1,42)=.005$, $p=.942$, $\eta^2 = .000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,42)= 2.277$, $p=.139$, $\eta^2 = .051$]; (see Appendix Study 3V).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measures.

Main effects for *suspect religion* [$F(1,42)= 9.549$, $p=.004$, $\eta^2 =.185$] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [*M*= 4.211, *SE*= .428] gave more support for *threats of violence* counterterror measure than those facing a suspect described as *no religion* (*M*=2.429, *SE*=.387)
Main effects for *evidence type* [$F(1,42)= .971$, $p=.330$, $\eta^2 =.023$] and *suspect nationality* [$F(1,42)=.008$, $p=.931$, $\eta^2 = .000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,42)= .911$, $p=.345$, $\eta^2 = .021$]; (see Appendix Study 3W).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measures.

Main effects for *suspect religion* [$F(1,42)= 6.700$, $p=.013$, $\eta^2 =.138$] were statistically significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario with a *minority religion* suspect [*M*= 2.911, *SE*= .314] gave more support for *indefinite detention* counterterror measure than those facing a suspect with *no religion* (M=1.814, SE=.284)

Main effects for *evidence type* [$F(1,42)$= .459, p=.502, η^2 =.011] and *suspect nationality* [$F(1,42)$=.386, p=.538, η^2 = .009] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,42)$= 1.664, p=.204, η^2 = .038]; (see Appendix Study 3X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,34)$=.002, p=.966, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [$F(1,27)$=.562, p=.460, η^2 =.020], *evidence type* [$F(1,27)$=.562, p=.460, η^2 =.020] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,27)$= .002, p=.966, η^2 = .000]; (see Appendix Study 3Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effects for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,27)$=.006, p=.937, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [$F(1,27)$=.186, p=.669, η^2 =.007], *evidence type* [$F(1,27)$=.369, p=.548, η^2 =.013] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,27)$= .075, p=.787, η^2 = .003]; (see Appendix Study 3Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for laptop* *surveillance* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,27)=.000, p=.986, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [F(1,27)=.429, p=.518, η^2 =.016], *evidence type* [F(1,27)=.429, p=.518, η^2 =.016] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,27)= .040, p=.843, η^2 = .001]; (see Appendix Study 3A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,27)=.211, p=.649, η^2 = .008], *suspect religion* [F(1,27)=.050, p=.825, η^2 =.002], *evidence type* [F(1,27)=.362, p=.552, η^2 =.012] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,27)= 1.117, p=.300, η^2 = .040]; (see Appendix Study 3B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *Support for threats of violence* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [F(1,27)=.009, p=.924, η^2 = .000], *suspect religion* [F(1,27)=1.371, p=.252, η^2 =.048], *evidence type* [F(1,27)=.042, p=.840, η^2 =.002] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,27)= .194, p=.663, η^2 = .007]; (see Appendix Study 3C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion* and *evidence type*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measures.

The main effect for *suspect nationality* [$F(1,27)=.265$, $p=.611$, $\eta^2 = .010$], *suspect religion* [$F(1,27)=.049$, $p=.827$, $\eta^2 =.002$], *evidence type* [$F(1,27)= 1.564$, $p=.222$, $\eta^2 =.055$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,27)= .914$, $p=.347$, $\eta^2 = .033$]; (see Appendix Study 3D1).

Study 3 Merged International Data Regression Analysis for India, Poland, UK and USA

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 28.3%, $F(7,187) = 11.93$, $p = <.001$, adjusted $R^2=.283$. Confidence in *domestic counter intelligence* ($\beta=.331$, $p=.010$) and *border force officers* ($\beta=.233$, $p=.046$) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix A).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 24.4%, $F(7,187) = 9.93$, $p = <.001$, adjusted $R^2=.244$. There were no statistically significant predictors for *surveillance of smart TV* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix B).

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 30%, $F(7,187) = 12.86$, $p = <.001$, adjusted $R^2=.300$. Confidence in *domestic counter- intelligence* ($\beta=.388$, $p=.002$) and *border force officers* ($\beta=.235$, $p=.038$) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix C).

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 26.7%, $F(7,187) = 11.07$, $p = <.001$, adjusted $R^2=.300$. Participant *male gender* ($\beta=-.634$, $p=.010$) and *confidence in border force officers* ($\beta=.262$, $p=.029$) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants *'gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 14.6%, F (7,187) = 5.74, p = <.001, adjusted R^2=.146. Participant *male gender* (β=-.684, p=.015) and confidence in *border force officers* (β=.309, p=.024) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.3%, F (7,187) = 2.87, p = .007, adjusted R^2=.063. Confidence in *border force officers* (β=.270, p=.025) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix F).

Standard multiple regression analyses for digital and physical measures in general were also performed.

Digital Measures

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 32.9%, F (7,187) = 14.56, p <.001, adjusted R^2=.329. Confidence in *domestic counter- intelligence* (β=.293, p=.015) and *border force officers* (β=.285, p=.009) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *digital measures in general*; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix G).

Physical Measures

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 20%, F (7,187) = 8.33, p <.001, adjusted R^2=.209. Participant *male gender* (β=-.542, p=.013) and confidence in *border force officers* (β=.289, p=.007) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *digital measures in general*; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix H).

Study 3 Speculative Individual Country Regression Analysis

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in the authorities predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender.*

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 16.6%, *F* (7,44) = 2.45, p = 0.33, adjusted R^2=.166. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix I).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure.

Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 18.6%, F (7,44) = 2.66, p= .022, adjusted R^2= -.186. There were no statistically significant predictors for *surveillance of smart TV* as a counter terror measures within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix J).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 21.5%, F (7,44) = 2.99, p= .012, adjusted R^2=.215. There were no statistically significant predictors for *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measures within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix K).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 15.2%, F (7,44) = 2.30, p= .043, adjusted R^2=.152. Confidence in *border force officers* (β=.569, p=.017) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix L).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was less than 1%, F (7,44) = .476, p= .847, adjusted R^2= -.077. The regression model was not statistically significant: (see Study 3 - Regression Appendix M).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1%, F (7,44) = 1.07, p= .396, adjusted R^2= .010. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix N).

Standard multiple regression analyses for digital and physical measures in general were also performed.

Digital Measures - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1%, F (7,44) = 1.07, p= .396, adjusted R^2= .010. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix O).

Physical Measures - India

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 1%, F (7,44) = 1.07, p= .396, adjusted R^2= .010. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix P).

Smartphone Surveillance - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 22.6%, F (7,51) = 3.42, p = .004, adjusted R^2=.226. Confidence in *domestic intelligence* (β=.334, p=.036) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *smartphone surveillance* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix Q).

Smart TV Surveillance - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' gender.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 13.1%, F (7,51) = 2.25, p = .045, adjusted R^2=.131. Confidence in *counter terror police* (β=-.330, p=.05) was a statistically significant negative predictor of support for *smart TV surveillance* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix R).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 31.3%, F (7,51) = 4.78, p<.001, adjusted R^2=.313. Confidence in *domestic counter-intelligence* (β=.419, p=.006) and lower of confidence in *electronic border controls* (β=-.282, p=.05) were statistically significant positive predictors. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix S).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 18.3%, F (7,51) = 2.86, p= .014, adjusted R^2= .183. Participant *male gender* (β= -.398, p=.003) and confidence in *domestic counter- intelligence* (β= .341, p=.038) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix T).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 6.8%, F (7,51) = .1.61, p= .154, adjusted R^2= -.068. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3

Regression Appendix U).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.7%, F (7,51) = 1.41, p= .223, adjusted R^2= .047. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix V).

Standard multiple regression analyses for Digital and Physical measures in general were also performed.

Digital Measures - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.7%, F (7,51) = 1.41, p= .223, adjusted R^2= .047. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix W).

Physical Measures - Poland

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 4.7%, F (7,51) = 1.41, p= .223, adjusted R^2= .047. The regression model was not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 30.4%, F (7,49) = 4.05, p = .002, adjusted R^2=.304. There were no statistically significant predictors for surveillance of Smartphone as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 21%, F (7,42) = 2.86, p = .016, adjusted R^2=.021. There were no statistically significant predictors for *surveillance of smart TV* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 17.6%, F (7,42) = 2.49, p= .031, adjusted R^2=.176. There were no statistically significant predictors for *surveillance of laptop* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 48.5%, F (7,42) = 7.60, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .485. Confidence in *electronic border controls* (β=.2.65, p=.011) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 39.5%, F (7,42) = 5.56, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= -.395. There were no statistically significant predictors for threats of violence as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 32.4%, F (7,42) = 4.36, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .324. there were no statistically significant predictors of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix D1).

Standard multiple regression analyses for digital and physical measures in general were also performed.

Digital Measures - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 32.4%, F (7,42) = 4.36, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .324. There were no statistically significant predictors for the use of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix E1).

Physical Measures - UK

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 32.4%, F (7,42) = 4.36, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .324. There were no statistically significant predictors for the use of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix F1).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 53.9%, F (7,27) = 6.68, p = <.001, adjusted R^2=.539. There were no statistically significant predictors for the use of *surveillance of smartphone* as a counter terror measure within the regression model; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix G1).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *smart TV surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 50%%, F (7,27) = 5.85, p = <.001, adjusted R^2=.500. Confidence in *electronic border controls* (β= .726, p=.032) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *smart TV surveillance* measure. The remaining predictors in the model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix H1).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *laptop surveillance* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 55%, *F* (7,27) = 7.07, p= <.001, adjusted R^2=.555. Confidence in *electronic border controls* (β= 2.065, p=.049) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *laptop surveillance* measure. The remaining predictors in the model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix I1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *sleep deprivation* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 54.7%, *F* (7,27) = 6.86, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .547. Confidence in *electronic border controls* (β= 2.065, p=.049) was a statistically significant positive predictor of support for *sleep deprivation* measure. The remaining predictors in the model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix J1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *threats of violence* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 57.5%, *F* (7,27) = 7.57, p= <.001, adjusted R^2= .575. Lower confidence in *border force officers* (β= -.767, p=.009) and confidence in *counter terror police* (β= -.576, p=.026) were statistically significant positive predictors. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix K1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *indefinite detention* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 39%, F (7,27) = 4.106, p= .003, adjusted R^2= .390. Lower Confidence in *border force officers* (β= -2.093, p=.046) and higher confidence in *counter terror police* (β= .599, p=.05) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *indefinite detention* measure. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix L1).

Standard multiple regression analyses for digital and physical measures in general were also performed.

Digital Measures - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *digital measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 39%, F (7,27) = 4.106, p= .003, adjusted R^2= .390. Lower confidence in *border force officers* (β= -2.093, p=.046) and higher confidence in *counter terror police* (β= .599, p=.05) were statistically significant positive predictors of support for *digital measures in general*. The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix M1).

Physical Measures - USA

A standard multiple linear regression was used to examine how confidence in authorities can predict the acceptance of *physical measures in general* as a counter terror measure. Included as a factor in the model was also participants' *gender*.

The total variance explained by the model as a whole was 39%, F (7,27) = 4.106, p= .003, adjusted R^2= .390. Lower confidence in *border force officers* (β= -2.093, p=.046) and higher confidence in *counter terror police* (β= .599, p=.05) were statistically positive significant predictors of support for *physical measures in general.* The other factors in the regression model were not statistically significant; (see Study 3 Regression Appendix N1).

5.6 Summary Discussion

Merged International Data Results Summary Discussion

Hypotheses were partly met. Three-way ANOVA analyses were performed on merged data to identify which of the variables (*suspect nationality, suspect religion,* and *type of evidence*) had on support for digital and physical counter terror measures.

Digital counter terror measure analyses indicated one significant result for support for *laptop surveillance* counter terror measure. A higher level of support was given from participants who were presented with a terrorist scenario containing a *National Suspect* with *minority religion* and *circumstantial evidence*.

All the three physical counter terror measures had significant findings:

A scenario that contained a *minority religion* suspect displayed higher support for the counter measure of *sleep deprivation.*

Threats of violence had two individually significant variables that indicated higher support for the counter terror measure these were a *national suspect* and a *minority religion suspect.*

Indefinite detention counter terror measure received significantly more support from participants if they received a scenario containing a *national suspect.*

Merged data multiple regression analysis for support for *digital measures in general* was positively predicted by confidence in the ability of *domestic counter-intelligence* agencies and *border control officers.* When analysis was performed for counter terror measures individually these predictors were replicated for both *smartphone* and *laptop surveillance* measures.

Support for *physical measures in general* was positively predicted by participant *male gender* and confidence in *border control officers*. When analysis was performed for counter terror measures individually these predictors were replicated for *sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence*. However, the measure of *indefinite detention* was only positively predicted by confidence in *border force officers.*

Speculative Individual Country Analysis Results Discussion

Three-way ANOVAs were then analysed on individual country data (on a speculative level given the limited number of participants).

Circumstantial evidence in the scenarios for Indian participants provided significantly higher levels of support for both *sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence.* An additional positively significant variable that indicated higher levels of support for *threats of violence* was a *minority religion suspect.*

Polish participants displayed significantly higher levels of support for physical counter terror measures. These were contradictory to each other in terms of suspect religion. *sleep deprivation* received higher levels of support if the suspect in the scenario had a *minority religion*, in contrast *indefinite detention* support favoured *no religion*. Both counter terror measures however received higher levels of support if the suspect was a *national* as opposed to *foreign.*

UK data ANOVA analysis contained one very clear variable that gave significantly higher levels of support in every counter terror measure. This was if the suspect had a *minority religion.* However, there were no significant interactions between variables in the scenarios presented.

Scenarios presented to USA participants returned no significant findings.

Standard multiple regressions were then performed to investigate how levels confidence in authorities can significantly predict the level of support for varied counter terror measures.

Support for all three digital counter terror measures in the Polish sample were positively predicted by confidence in *domestic counterintelligence* and *counter terror police.* Additionally, a positive predictor for *laptop surveillance* was of the lower confidence in *electronic border controls.*

Support for the *sleep deprivation* counter terror measure was the only significant regression model for UK data. This was positively predicted by confidence in *electronic border controls.*

USA participants support for the digital measures of *smart TV* and *laptop Surveillance* were positively predicted by confidence in *electronic border controls*. This was also a positive predictor for support of the *sleep deprivation* measure.

The punitive measures *threats of violence* and *indefinite detention* were positively predicted by lower confidence in *border officers* but a raised level of confidence in *domestic counter terror police*. This was also the case for *digital and physical measures in general.*

This concludes the chapter regarding trust in authorities. Further discussion regarding alternative suggestions and critique of findings with be explored in the general discussion. Additional factors that can influence punitive attitudes towards terrorist suspects are examined in the next chapter with a focus on how we view the portrayal of our ingroup and the effect this has on our external behaviours.

Chapter 6 THE ROLES OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES & SUBSEQUENT METASTEREOTYPING

This chapter considers the influence of meta stereotypes regarding a person's ingroup. Critique regarding the level of influence this may have on lowering a punitive attitude towards a terrorist suspect from an outgroup is examined. Study 4, which was limited to just UK and USA participants (regarding jury style court proceedings) the chapter is brought to a close, with a summary discussion of results.

6.1 Why do national and religious identities matter?

National identity provides people with a structure through which to form and express their own personal values whilst being recognised within a large social group (Tartakovsky, 2014). It provides that person with a sense of pride for the culture that they are a part of and a feeling of commonality with their fellow nationals, essentially a feeling of being accepted and belonging (Tolia-Kelly, 2009). Conversely, it has been argued that religious identity has a focus on social interests rather than personal intrinsic gain (Schwadel et al., 2021), that religious belief is bound in the purpose of increasing harmony in the world by sharing the moral directives and 'good' of that religion to improve society (Schumaker, 1992). Therefore, to identify with that religion you would be ascribing to a social function and not seeking a totally personal or inner gain (Schwadel et al., 2021).

An opposing perspective is that religious belief provides a source of personal comfort and reassurance regarding the anxiety of death (Bassett & Bussard, 2018). Therefore, a personal motivation is present within religious identity, provided with the reassurance that strict following of scriptures will assure acceptance into various afterlife's such as heaven or Barzakh (Pandya & Kathuria, 2021). In similarity with national identity, representing the beliefs of a religion can also provide a sense of belonging and association with a community (LibreTexts, 2022). Both forms of identity (national and religious) also provide a means for a person to perceive threat and express common attitudes (Eskilinen et al., 2021).

It has often been assumed that a national identity would be intertwined with that nation's religious belief (Van der Noll et al., 2018). However, since the 1960's and increased global mobility, the Western world demographic has altered dramatically. Countries that would have once been considered to have a strong Christian religious base now accommodate a range of alternative religions within their citizenship (Eskilinen et al., 2021). Therefore, it is often the case that a person's sense of national identity and religious identity may not be born from common ideals, the familiar link between national and religious identity is becoming increasingly challenged (Niemela, 2015). Nonetheless a common thread between the two, is that when replying to a question of explanation regarding their ascribed identity a person will address the question '*who are we?*' (Horton, Bayeri & Jacobs, 2014).

Displaying a level of national identity involves the distinction of borders between 'them' and 'us' and positively highlighting the privileges that belonging to a national group affords you, often referred to as patriotism (Black et al., 2020). During our 'information age' globalisation has increased immensely, with modern technology such as the world wide web bridging borders, progress in engineering allowing faster travel between countries, and national economies becoming increasingly interdependent, resulting in a move away from compartmentalised countries and the emergence of terms such as 'global village' (National Geographic, 2022).

The impact of this on national identity is proposed by some to be undermining. With information and challenges to the cultural social norm flowing freely without censorship across borders, maintaining a unique national identity has become challenging (Airely, 2020). Others contradict, instead suggesting that threats to a nations culture and identity generate a backlash from a population which increases a sense of national identity (Sabanadze, 2009). Evidence for the former can be found in the UK amongst the younger generation where only 15% of 18–24-year-olds would describe themselves as 'patriotic', in addition 51% of young people failed the 'Life in the UK' exam, the UK Government's British Citizenship test, which requires knowledge regarding the nation's values, traditions, history and culture (Gorvett, 2022). Evidence for the latter can be found in the rise of nationalist political parties across Europe (Henley, 2023), Asia (Bieber, 2018) and Africa (Coleman, 2022).

Quite often, levels of national identity are closely entwined with religious identity (Bozonelos et al., 2022). Frequently people who rate religion with importance in their lives perceive ethnicity and religion as pivotal to their national identity (Pew Research Centre, 2023). Increasingly for countries where religion has become connected to nationality there has been a lasting political impact (Berkley Centre, 2022). In Poland, the nationalist political party Law and Justice, has been a close ally of the Catholic Church. Throughout German occupation in World War 2 and then subsequent Soviet dominance into the early 1990's, together they fought to maintain Polish national identity and culture (Mazzini, 2022). This was the case for the previous political party Law and Justice Part or PiS, who's leader Kacynski with an authoritarian government for eight years, until the more liberal coalition government was formed at the end of 2023.

A newly elected Prime Minister Donald Tusk from the Civic Platform Party was elected in 2023 amidst vows to end censorship of media and religious discrimination against sexuality (Wallenfeldt, 2024). Recent sexual abuse allegations against the Catholic Church have lessened Catholicism's hold in Poland, although it remains the dominant faith with over 70% of the population being practising Catholics (Orlinski, 2023). Catholicism has been an essential part of Polish identity for generations, dating back to the 17th Century Deluge (Swedish invasion), and therefore, will likely stand the rigours of scandal, particularly amongst older generations. A phrase often used by elders in Poland refers to the fact that when you have nothing else you still have faith, this is also fuelled by the rural areas of Poland, especially those in the Eastern region which was under Russian partition for 123 years, remaining highly influenced by the church (Higgins, 2021).

India, a country that was split by religion in 1947 (Kulik, 2023) now has two main religions; Hindu (Southern and Central) make up 78% of the population, and 15% being Muslim (Eastern) (Statista, 2021). Research suggests that Indians who remark that practising their religion plays an important part in their lives hold a higher level of national identity, although this is an overall perception in the country with 96% of them feeling proud to be Indian regardless of their religious beliefs or practices (Pew Research Centre, 2023). Since Narendra Modi's election to Prime Minister in 2014 to present day (he is likely to win a third term in office) he has become one the most popular leaders in history amongst Indians (Hrishikesh & Pandey, 2024). Nationalist sentiments are a dominant force in the political landscape with widespread signs of intolerance towards the minority Muslim population (Clart et al., 2022). Narendra's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) openly prescribes to Hindutva (a powerful form of Hindu nationalism) which promotes the narrative that Hindus are under threat from Muslims due to a population shift, interfaith marriage, and illegal Muslim immigration. This rhetoric has resulted in new laws regarding citizenship and marriage that discriminate against minorities (Ellis-Petersen, 2022).

Donald Trump's presidential inauguration in January 2017 through to his departure from office in 2021 was a volatile period of American governance related to foreign policy (Ashford, 2024). His speech to the United Nations in 2019 included an urge for world leaders to embrace their nations foundations, that the world does not belong to globalists but instead to patriots (Edleman, 2019). He went on to advise Americans that the only path to unity is through a shared identity as Americans (National Archives Museum, 2020). Trumps presidency had a cycle of emphasis on immigrant threat and American identity which translated into increased support for Trump from those who felt a strong sense of national identity (Garand & Magana, 2020). Although Biden fought for the Presidential election with references to national identity included on his campaign trail, academic opinion separates national identity into two forms (Akbar, 2023), Predator (that of Trump) characterised with protection of identity by zero tolerance and Primordial (that of Biden) who acknowledges the importance of national identity but with a sense of tolerance. Upon election Biden reversed Trumps Muslim ban and amended immigration policies.

In similarity with other countries, the USA evidences an overlap of religious and national identity. Trumps presidential period not only referenced that national identity needed protecting at all costs but also that Americans' religion was at risk, with references to Christian patriots coming under attack and needing to take back America for God. This became referred to as Christian nationalism (Whitehead & Perry, 2020). Demonstrating a perceived threat to religious freedom and national identity, as the ideology of Christian nationalism, aims to mandate bible teaching and the use of Christian mottos in all American schools, amongst others. This ideology promotes a narrative that to be an American you must be Christian (Bergengruen, 2022).

National identity typically undergoes slow change (Mader & Schoen, 2023) whereas the departure of the UK from the European Union, commonly referred to as "Brexit" played a large factor in national identity evolving at a greater speed. Within the Brexit discourse, immigration was given a large focus but also mention of Irish reunification and Scottish separation that challenged a former belonging to the Isle of the UK, to a trimmed down English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish national identity (Ferdjani, 2022). A 2017 study regarding national identity found from a poll of Londoners surveyed, only 17% felt British, over 46% of those participants voiced being a Londoner as their identity. London holds 13% of the country's population but research suggests it cannot find a collective identity (Howlett, 2018).

For many minority groups in the UK, religious identity is tied to ethnicity (Ruane & Todd, 2014). Faced with frequent ethnic discrimination and additionally religious bias, accessibility to a high feeling of national identity is hampered (Jaspal et al., 2020). Politics reflect this in the UK, a comparison of nationalism in the countries that make up the union indicate that ethnicity is a larger driver in nationalist political agendas than religion, except for Northern Ireland with this related to their sectarian history (Black & Borras, 2021).

National and religious identities will matter in the current research with regards to self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987). As the in-groupness levels of terror suspects are manipulated in the vignettes presented to participants. This was carried out in a subtle way national and religious identities were not used in a classical form to differentiate the suspects (please see appendix for method used in the vignettes). This demonstrated a mindfulness for ecological validity as in real terror situations terror suspects identities are rarely clear at first glance and witnesses implied biases are often applied to contextualise the offender. Based on past related research (Gallova et al., 2018) it was expected that the manipulation of the terror suspects identities would result in different types and levels of support for counterterror measures.

6.2 Why does meta-stereotyping matter?

A meta-stereotype is a widely held and relatively fixed perception that a person believes the outgroup have of the social group that they belong to (Fowler & Gasiorek, 2018). When conversing with members of the out group, meta-stereotypes are discussed with a positive approach. However, when conversing with members of own in-group, a more honest discussion will be held regarding the perception of stereotyped opinions held about their in-group by others (Klein et al., 2001). This can often lead to problems with intergroup relations and communication (Fowler & Gasiorek, 2018). Meta-stereotyping therefore can increase the level of anxiety felt by individuals during interracial engagement. Preconceived stereotypes displayed by ingroup members can increase negative behaviours during intergroup contact (Taylor et al., 2020). This can lead to a need for people to negate the stereotype held about their group, by attempting to confirm positive traits and disconfirm negative opinions, therefore, presenting their group in a more favourable way (Sheng & Ren, 2022).

Conversely, Tajfel (1981) suggested that social groups are not isolated from one another's opinions. In this case it is acknowledged that social groups are aware of opinions and prejudice held about them by other social groups. When a group recognises that another social out-group portrays negative stereotypes regarding them, it can facilitate an increase in the stereotypes held about that out-group. Subsequently raising tensions and misinformation between the two groups.

Social projection is also an important contributory factor to the process of meta stereotyping. Individuals tend to share their own social attitudes with other members of their in-group, therefore projecting their social bias and prejudice onto members within their own social sphere (Bianchi et al., 2009). However, it is also often perceived that outgroup members understand what we feel or believe even if they do not actually agree with our opinions or ideas (Livingstone et al., 2020). These preconceived stereotypes result in group members feeling concerned about how their ingroup is perceived by others, this has been shown to alter intragroup negative behaviours driven by the need to be accepted (Livingstone et al., 2020).

Previous studies regarding the significance of meta stereotyping have found that frequently the perceived helpfulness of one group towards an outgroup is mistaken for a pro-social act when in fact the essence that drives the behaviours are the benefits it will bring the ingroup (Leeuwen & Tauber, 2010). When faced with a negative perception by an outgroup the ingroup are willing to change behaviour patterns in an effort to rebut that negative perception, both for religious identity (Palasinski & Seol, 2015) and national identity (Hopkins et al., 2007) groups.

The importance of perceived group membership was evidenced as crucial in emergency situations where a group of team players were seen to offer help firstly to injured people wearing an identical team shirt, and secondly to an injured person wearing a rival team shirt. Additionally, if people in need were not showing any sign of group membership, they were given assistance last (Levine et al., 2005).

Regarding the influence that meta stereotyping has in a counter terrorism situation, the current study will attempt to further inform research. Participants will be faced with a negative perception of their ingroup, an example of a perception of unfair treatment by a jury for minority religions. The study will evidence whether participants actions may be changed to challenge and overcompensate for this meta stereotype, with leniency displayed to that outgroup regarding punitive counter terror measures.

6.3 Study 4: The impact of meta stereotypes on support for digital and physical counter-terror measures against individual and group suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence.

6.4 Hypotheses

Based on the literature covered above, the following hypotheses have been formed:

(a) Participants who are exposed to a negative stereotype regarding their 'ingroup' will be more supportive of digital (rather than physical) counter terror measures (*thus, defying the negative stereotype).*

(b) These participants will also find the foreign individual less accountable for their actions (thus, defying the negative stereotype).

6.5 Method

The aim of this study was to examine if exposing participants to meta-stereotyping (when participants read a negative comment about their ingroup) would result in their support of ‘softer’ (i,e., digital) counter-terror measures, especially with regards to the suspect presented as foreign. A convenience sample of the voting public from UK and USA were recruited for this study. India and Poland do not have any jury system. Therefore, the samples from these two countries were excluded from participation.

Participants were recruited via UK Further education establishments and contacts at Universities in USA. In addition, the study was advertised via varied UK and USA social media forums on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and a snowball technique was adopted from the main researcher’s personal social media page.

A total of 94 participants (35 Males, 59 Females) with an age range of 18 – 70, mean age 33.73; *SD* = 14.55) consented to take part in the study. Socio – economic backgrounds were varied as was the vocation of participants. Participants were provided with a URL link to the online study designed using Qualtrics software. Participants were asked demographic information including gender, age, and nationality. They were also asked to rate their sense of national identity. Two statements were randomly allocated to participants. One stating that ‘*foreign people often complain about the unfairness of juries*’ in their country and the other stating that *‘religious minorities often complain about the unfairness of juries*’ in their country. They were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement.

Participants were then randomly allocated one of eight terrorist scenarios (see appendix A). Within these, the suspect national and religious identities were not manipulated. It remained as always foreign with minority religious beliefs. Variables that were manipulated were, e*vidence type* (2 levels: *directly implicating/circumstantial*), *suspect gender* (2 levels: *male/female*) and *meta-stereotype Type* (2 levels: *national/religious*), thus resulting in a 2x2x2 Anova. It took approximately 10 minutes to complete the study.

On completion of data collection participants were sorted into country data sets as detailed below: UK, 48 participants (17 Males, 31 Females, with an age range 19-68, mean age 35.98; *SD* = 14.38): USA, 46 participants (18 Males, 28 Females, with an age range 18-70, mean age 31.49; *SD* = 14.71)

6.6 Results

Merger International Data Results for UK & USA

Digital Measures in General

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *digital measures in general.*

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,86)=.244$, $p=.622$, $\eta^2 = .003$], *evidence type* [$F(1,86)=3.73$, $p=.057$, $\eta^2 =.042$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,86)= 1.72$, $p=.194$, $\eta^2=.020$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,86)=.049$, $p=.825$, $\eta^2=.001$]; (see Appendix Study 4A).

Physical Measures in General – Merged International Data

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type and meta-stereotype type*) on Support for the *digital measures in general.*

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,86)=.258$, $p=.112$, $\eta^2 = .029$], *evidence type* [$F(1,86)=.011$, $p=.915$, $\eta^2 =.000$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,86)= .922$, $p=.340$, $\eta^2=.011$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,86)=.034$, $p=.854$, $\eta^2=.000$]; (see Appendix Study 4B).

Speculative Individual Country Regression Analysis Results

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,40)=.425, p=.518, η^2 = .011], *evidence type* [F(1,40)=.888, p=.352, η^2 =.022], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,40)=2.106, p=.155, η^2=.050] was not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=.079, p=.781, η^2=.002]; (see Appendix Study 4C).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (suspect gender, *evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,40)=.376, p=.543, η^2=.009], *evidence type* [F(1,40)=.239, p=.628, η^2=.006], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,40)=.329, p=.569, η^2 =.008] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=.434, p=.514, η^2=.011]; (see Appendix Study 4D).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables *(suspect gender*, *evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,40)=.813, p=.373, η^2=.020], *evidence type* [F(1,40)=.025, p=.874, η^2=.001], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,40)=.365, p=.549, η^2 =.009] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)=.139$, $p=.711$, $\eta^2=.003$]; (see Appendix Study 4E).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender*, *evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect's gender* [$F(1,40)=.107$, $p=.745$, $\eta^2 = .003$], *evidence type* [$F(1,40)= 1.317$, $p=.258$, $\eta^2 =.032$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,40)=.045$, $p=.833$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)=.499$, $p=.484$, $\eta^2 = .012$]; (see Appendix Study 4F).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on Support for the *threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,40)= 1.918$, $p=.174$, $\eta^2 = .046$], *evidence type* [$F(1,40)= .420$, $p=.521$, $\eta^2 =.010$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,40)=.070$, $p=.793$, $\eta^2 =.002$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,40)=.029$, $p=.867$, $\eta^2 =.001$]; (see Appendix Study 4G).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on Support for *indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,40)= 1.347, p=.253, η^2 = .033], *evidence type* [F(1,40)= .756, p=.390, η^2 =.019], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,40)=.813, p=.373, η^2 =.020] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,40)=1.537, p=.222, η^2 =.037]; (see Appendix Study 4H).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,38)=.153, p=.698, η^2 = .004], *evidence type* [F(1,38)=2.029, p=.163, η^2 =.051], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,38)=.214, p=.647, η^2 =.006] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,45)=.134, p=.716, η^2 = .004]; (see Appendix Study 4I).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [F(1,45)=.081, p=.778, η^2=.002], *evidence type* [F(1,45)=.798, p=.377, η^2=.021], *meta-stereotype type* [F(1,45)=.126, p=.725, η^2=.003] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(1,45)=.349, p=.558, η^2=.009]; (see Appendix Study 4J).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,45)$=.014, p=.906, η^2 = .000], *evidence type* [$F(1,45)$= 1.513, p=.226, η^2 =.038], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,45)$=.036, p=.850, η^2 =.001] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,45)$=.332, p=.568, η^2=.009]; (see Appendix Study 4K).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *sleep deprivation* measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,45)$= 3.609, p=.065, η^2=.087], *evidence type* [$F(1,45)$= .024, p=.877, η^2 =.001], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,45)$= 3.979, p=.053, η^2 =.095] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(1,45)$= 2.724, p=.107, η^2=.067]; (see Appendix Study 4L).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspect gender, evidence type* and *meta-stereotype type*) on support for the *threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The two-way interaction between *meta-stereotype* and *evidence type* was significant: [$F(1,38)$= 4.333, p=.044, η^2=.102]. Participants who received the randomised *meta-stereotype* regarding *religious minority* groups (M=2.167, SE=.411) receiving an unfair trial, gave more support for the *threats of violence counterterror measure*, when their terrorist suspect had *circumstantial* evidence (*M*=2.533, *SE*=.316) against them.

However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) suggested that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,38)= 2.004$, $p=.165$, $\eta^2=.050$], *evidence type* [$F(1, 38)= 2.804$, $p=.102$, $\eta^2=.069$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,38)= .062$, $p=.804$, $\eta^2 =.002$] were not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 4M).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*suspects gender. evidence type, and meta-stereotype type*) on Support for the *indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The two-way interaction between *meta-stereotype* and *evidence:* [$F(1,38)= 4.717$, $p=.036$, $\eta^2 = .110$] was significant. Participants who received the randomised *meta-stereotype* regarding *religious minority* groups (*M*= 1.575, *SE*=.254) receiving an unfair trial, gave more support for the *indefinite detention counter terror measure*, when their terrorist suspect had *circumstantial* evidence (*M*=1.650, *SE*=1.96) against them.

However, the Levene's test ($p=.031$) suggested that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity, although the Anova are generally regarded as a robust test (Pallant, 2020).

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,38)= .243$, $p=.625$, $\eta^2 = .006$], *evidence type* [$F(1,38)= 2.053$, $p=.160$, $\eta^2 =.051$], *meta-stereotype type* [$F(1,38)= .927$, $p=.342$, $\eta^2 =.024$] were not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 4N).

6.7 Summary Discussion

Three-way ANOVA's were performed on merged data and also individually in UK and USA datasets, to examine the impact of 3 independent variables (*evidence type*, *suspect gender* and *meta-stereotype type*) on *support for digital and physical counter-terror measures.* Merged datasets were firstly analysed for digital and physical measures in general, if these showed significance then the individual counter terror measures would be examined more closely. For both measures in general the ANOVA analyses were not statistically significant. The individual ANOVA analysis for UK participants held no statistical significance.

For USA participants, the two-way interaction between *meta-stereotype* and *evidence type* was significant. Participants who received the randomised meta-stereotype regarding a suspect from a religious minority group receiving an unfair trial who also had circumstantial evidence held against them, gave more support to the use of threats of violence and indefinite detention as counter terror measures. This did not support the hypothesis that suggests those participants exposed to a negative stereotype regarding their ingroup would favour digital measures. Due to the Levene's test showing significance on the ANOVA for both *threats of violence* and *indefinite detention* analyses, care should be taken with findings regarding the lack of homogeneity. This supports hypothesis (b) which suggests that participants will find foreign suspects less accountable for their actions.

This concludes the chapter regarding the role of meta-stereotypes on attitudes towards terrorist suspect. Further discussion regarding alternative suggestions and critique of findings with be explored in the general discussion. Existential threat is the final factor examined within the thesis which is included in the next chapter.

Chapter 7 THE ROLE OF EXISTENTIAL THREATS

This chapter contains the final theory examined within the thesis, existential threat. An explanation regarding how this may influence participants acceptance of digital and physical counter terror measures towards a terrorist suspect is included. The chapter concludes with presentation of the fifth study, and summary discussion of results.

7.1 Why does existential threat matter?

The term existential threat is used frequently in descriptions of conflict situations (Walter, 2016) and with reference to ecological concerns such as global warming (Moseman, 2021). In the context of conflict, the threat is deeply experienced and results in a fear for your own survival or a fear for your in-group's future survival (Hirschberger et al., 2016).

Existential threat is a problematic term because of its subjective nature (Poppelaars et al., 2020). In simple terms it is the experience of threat to survive (May,1967). The debate begins when the object whose survival is being threatened is identified. Survival is not always applied to life and death objectively, for example a person may still be alive but if their cultural or personal identity has been attacked and damaged then their sense of self will not have survived (Hirschberger et al, 2016). The same theory could be applied to existential threat with reference to an in-group, if their cultural or beliefs are threatened by conflict, then it may transform to survive and no longer be recognisable in its original form (Schori-Eyal et al., 2014). Therefore, to experience a sense of existential threat does not always include a fear for loss of life, it could apply to a way of life or existence undergoing a forced transformation. For example, the enforced lockdown that accompanied the Covid-19 pandemic was viewed by many people, as a larger existential threat than the virus itself, because it changed the way that we lived from day to day (Vacchiano et al., 2023).

Unfortunately, when existential threat is squarely applied to fear for loss of life, this does not limit subjectivity issues. The reason for continued ambiguity is that existential threat is perceived on an individual level (Riess et al., 2021). As with other psychological responses each person regards this in their own context, it is governed by their own lived experience, so what may appear as life threatening to some could be coped with in a more nuanced way by others (Hirschberger et al., 2016).

Terror management theory (Greenberg et al, 1997) proposes that the desire to continue with the life they are leading alongside a perception of existential threat, creates a sense of terror. This is managed psychologically by either a renewed conformity or an elevated compliance to their in-groups' cultural values and beliefs. It is suggested that their consensus with the group's worldview provides protection against the anxiety posed by the existential threat (Pyszczynski et al., 2006). In cases where thoughts of threat to survival are further heightened not only will people adhere to their in-groups' beliefs but will also actively punish or aggress against others that threaten that viewpoint (Van Tilburg et al., 2019).

The above behaviours of terror management theory (Greenberg et al, 1997), can be evidenced in the U.S, through the years of Trumps presidency which had a repeated emphasis on immigrant threat to American identity, resulting in a zeal for national identity alongside rising support for Trumps anti-immigration policies (Garand & Magana, 2020). Additionally in the UK with yes to the Brexit vote, buoyed by rhetoric that spoke of Europe's anti-British policies and a need to protect our borders (Amadeo, 2022). On a wider scale within Europe the publics acceptance of controversial physical counter terror measures that governments legislated after the 9/11 attacks, which have been called into question regarding human rights laws (Hill-Cawthorne, 2021).

The current study proposes to recreate a sense of existential threat and exhibit a conformity to in-group values which reflect a level of punishment to the out-group which has been highlighted within the terrorist scenario. Being mindful of the subjectivity issue the researcher has attempted to make the existential threat obvious, to counter individual lived experiences. While the impact of existential threat in the form of death on punitive attitudes is well-established (Burke et al., 2013; Jones & Wiener, 2011), the originality of the current study lies in examining the impact of more subtle forms of existential threats in the form of sickness and aging on support for digital and physical counter-terror measures.

7.2 Study 5: The impact of existential threats on support for digital and physical counter-terror measures against individual and group suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence.

7.3 Hypotheses

Based on the literature covered above, the following hypotheses have been formed:

(a) Participants who are asked to complete the vignette including a foreign man of minority religious background who stresses that "we will only wake up to his message when we inevitably face death" will support the most physical counter terror measure

(b) Participants who are asked to complete the vignette including a foreign woman of minority religious background who stresses "we will only wake up to her message when we face how inevitably fast that we grow old" will support digital counter terror measures

7.4 Method

The aim of this study was to examine how the presence of an existential threat to participants can heighten their mortality salience, leading to the concept of terror management theory as previously discussed. The outcome variable measured was the participants' level of support for both digital and physical counter terror measures. A convenience sample of the voting public from India, Poland, UK and USA were recruited for this study.

Participants were recruited via UK Further education establishments and contacts at Universities in India, Poland and USA. In addition, the study was advertised via varied UK and USA social media forums on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and a snowball technique was adopted from the main researcher's personal social media page.

263 participants (99 Males, 160 Females and 4 non-binary) with an age range of 18 – 73, mean age 32.63; *SD* = 10.49) consented to take part in the study. Socio – economic backgrounds were varied as was the vocation of participants.

Participants were provided with a URL link to the online study designed using Qualtrics software.

Participants were asked demographic information including gender, age, and nationality. Participants were then given a randomised terrorist scenario detailing three varied levels of existential threat: aging, serious illness, or death. The terrorist suspects gender was either male or female, the evidence always directly implicating. The suspect was always a foreigner with minority religious beliefs. After reading whichever scenario they were allocated they were then asked to rate their support for a variety of digital and physical counter terror measures on a 7-point Likert-type scale. It took approximately 10 minutes to complete the study.

On completion of the survey-based study, participants were sorted into country data sets as detailed below.

India, 58 participants (19 Males, 39 Females, with an age range 18-49, mean age 27; *SD* = 6.26)

Poland, 79 participants (36 Males, 41 Females, 2 non-binary participants, with an age range 18-41, mean age 23; *SD* = 4.35)

UK, 68 participants (20 Males, 47 Females, 1 non-binary participant, with an age range 18-73, mean age 44.58; *SD* = 15.33)

USA, 58 participants (24 Males, 33 Females,1 non-binary participant, with an age range 18-73, mean age 35.94; *SD* = 16.03)

Data sets were analysed firstly with merged international data and subsequently individual country data (on a speculative level given the limited number of participants). For merged data, a three-way 4x2x3 ANOVA was then analysed to examine the support for both digital and physical counter terror measures depending on the participants nationality, existential threat and suspect's identity. The independent factors were *participant national identity* (4 levels: *India, Poland, UK, USA*), *suspect gender* (2 levels: *male/female*) and *existential threat type* (3 levels: *illness/aging/death*).

For individual country analysis a 2x2 ANOVA, suspect gender (2 levels: male/female) and existential threat type (3 levels: illness/aging/death).

7.5 Results

Merged International Data Analysis Results for India, Poland, UK and USA

Smartphone Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*nationality, existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for the smartphone* surveillance counterterror measure.

The main effects for *nationality* [$F(3, 236)=6.486$, $p=<.001$, $\eta^2 = .076$] were significant, participants giving the highest support for this counter terror measure (M=5.361, SE=.234) if the participants was *UK nationality*. However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

Existential threat type [$F(2, 236)=.483$, $p=.618$, $\eta^2 = .004$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,236)=2.841$, $p=.093$, $\eta^2 =.012$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(6,236)=.729$, $p=.626$, $\eta^2 = .018$]; (see Appendix Study 5A).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*nationality*, *existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for the smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *nationality* [$F(3, 236)=7.655$, $p=<.001$, $\eta^2 = .089$] were significant, with participants giving the highest support for this counter terror measure (M=5.185, SE=.242) if the participant had a *UK nationality*. However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

Existential threat type [$F(2, 236)=.928$, $p=.3897$ $\eta^2 = .008$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,236)=.315$, $p=.575$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(6,236)=.542$, $p=.776$, $\eta^2 = .014$]; (see Appendix Study 5B).

Laptop Surveillance Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*nationality*, *existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *nationality* [$F(3, 236)=8.112$, $p=<.001$, $\eta^2 = .093$] were significant. With *UK nationality* participants giving the highest support for this counter terror measure (M=5.318, SE=.236). However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

Existential threat type [$F(2, 236)=1.446$, $p=.238$ $\eta^2 = .012$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,236)=1.125$, $p=.290$, $\eta^2 =.005$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [$F(6,236)=.241$, $p=.963$, $\eta^2 = .006$] ; (see Appendix Study 5C).

Sleep Deprivation Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*nationality*, *existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *nationality* [F(3, 236)=4.273, p=.006, η^2 = .052] were significant. With *Indian nationality* participants giving the highest support for this counter terror measure (M=3.788, SE=.276).

Existential threat type [F(2, 236)=.676, p=.508, η^2 = .006] and *suspect gender* [F(1,236)=.270, p=.604, η^2 =.001] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(6,236)=.896, p=.498, η^2 = .022]; (see Appendix Study 5D).

Threats of Violence Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of three independent variables (*nationality*, *existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *nationality* [F(3, 236)=5.176, p=.002, η^2 = .062] were significant. With *Indian nationality* participants giving the highest support for this counter terror measure (M=3.631, SE=.261). However, the Levene's test (p<.05) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

Existential threat type [F(2, 236)=1.137, p=.323, η^2 = .010] and *suspect gender* [F(1,236)=.414, p=.521, η^2 =.002] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 3-way interaction: [F(6,236)=.621, p=.714, η^2 = .016] ; (see Appendix Study 5E).

Indefinite Detention Measure

A three-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of 2 independent variables (*nationality*, *existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The two way interaction between *existential threat type* & *suspect gender* [$F(2, 236)=3.203$, $p=.042$, $\eta^2 = .026$] was significant. Participants who received a randomised scenario involving the existential threat type of *death* from a *male* suspect showed more support for the counter terror measure of *indefinite detention* (M=2.444, SE=.242). However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

The main effect for *nationality* [$F(3, 236)=1.058$, $p=.368$, $\eta^2 = .013$], *existential threat type* [$F(2, 236)=1.510$, $p=.223$, $\eta^2 = .013$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,236)=.025$, $p=.874$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant.

The 3-way interaction: [$F(6,236)=.621$, $p=.714$, $\eta^2 = .016$] was not significant. However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity; (see Appendix Study 5F).

Speculative Individual Country Data Analysis Results

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2, 52)=.109$, $p=.897$, $\eta^2 = .004$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,57)=.391$, $p=.534$, $\eta^2 =.007$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,57)=2.476$, $p=.094$, $\eta^2 = .087$]; (see Appendix Study 5G).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for the smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,57)=.124$, $p=.884$, $\eta^2 = .005$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,57)=.299$, $p=.587$, $\eta^2 =.006$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,57)= 1.814$, $p=.173$, $\eta^2 = .065$]; (See Appendix Study 5H).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,57)=.225$, $p=.799$, $\eta^2 = .009$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,57)=.017$, $p=.898$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,57)= 1.249$, $p=.295$, $\eta^2 = .046$]; (see Appendix 5I).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,57)=.491$, $p=.615$, $\eta^2 = .019$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,57)=.600$, $p=.442$, $\eta^2 =.011$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,57)= 1.900$, $p=.160$, $\eta^2 = .068$]; (see Appendix Study 5J).

Threats of Violence Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *threat type* [$F(2,57)=.359$, $p=.700$, $\eta^2 = .014$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,57)=.011$, $p=.916$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not statistically significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,57)= 1.271$, $p=.289$, $\eta^2 = .047$]; (see Appendix Study 5K).

Indefinite Detention Measure - India

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The two-way interaction between *threat type* and *suspect gender* was significant: [$F(2,52)= 3.174$, $p=.050$, $\eta^2 = .109$]. Participants gave more support for the *indefinite detention* counter terror measure if they had received a randomised terrorist scenario which included the *existential threat type* of *illness* with *suspect gender* being *female* [M = 3.167, SE = .473]. However, the Levene's test ($p<.05$) indicated that the interpretation should be taken with caution due to the violation of homogeneity

The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,52)=.498$, $p=.610$, $\eta^2 = .019$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,52)=.165$, $p=.686$, $\eta^2 =.003$] were not statistically significant.; (see Appendix Study 5L).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *suspect gender* [$F(1,72)= 6.198$, $p=.015$, $\eta^2 =.079$] was statistically significant, meaning that the measure was supported more if the suspect was presented as *male* ($M=4.515$, $SE=.296$) rather than *female* ($M=3.478$, $SE=.293$).
The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,72)= 1.665$, $p=.196$, $\eta^2 = .044$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction: [$F(2,72)= 1.982$, $p=.145$, $\eta^2 = .052$]; (see Appendix Study 5M).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,77)= 2.284$, $p=.109$, $\eta^2 = .060$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,77)= 1.149$, $p=.287$, $\eta^2 =.016$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,77)= 2.256$, $p=.112$, $\eta^2 = .059$]; (see Appendix Study 5N).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,77)= 1.345$, $p=.267$, $\eta^2 = .036$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,77)= 3.091$, $p=.083$, $\eta^2 =.041$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,77)= 1.865$, $p=.162$, $\eta^2 = .049$]; (see Appendix Study 5O).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,77)= 1.299$, $p=.279$, $\eta^2 = .035$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,77)= .736$, $p=.394$, $\eta^2 =.010$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,77)= .669$, $p=.515$, $\eta^2 = .018$]; (see Appendix Study 5P).

Threats of Violence Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,77)= .325$, $p=.723$, $\eta^2 = .009$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,77)= .592$, $p=.444$, $\eta^2 =.008$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,77)= .351$, $p=.705$, $\eta^2 = .010$]; (see Appendix Study 5Q).

Indefinite Detention Measure - Poland

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,77)= .276$, $p=.760$, $\eta^2 = .008$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,77) = .834$, $p=.364$, $\eta^2 =.011$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,77)= .543$, $p=.584$, $\eta^2 = .015$]; (see Appendix Study 5R).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,63)= 3.894$, $p=.025$, $\eta^2 = .110$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,63)= .4.165$, $p=.045$, $\eta^2 =.062$] were both significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including the *existential threat type* of *death* [$M=5.939$, $SE=.337$] offered more *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure than participants faced with the threat of *existential threat type* of *Aging* ($M=4.550$; $SE=.377$). Participants supported the measure significantly more if the suspect was presented as *male gender* [$M=5.761$, $SE=.281$] rather than *female* ($M=4.921.$, $SE=.301$),

The 2-way interaction [$F(2,63)= .166$, $p=.847$, $\eta^2 = .005$] was not statistically significant; (see Appendix Study 5S).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,68)= 2.399$, $p=.099$, $\eta^2 = .071$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,68)= 1.357$, $p=.248$, $\eta^2 =.021$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,68)= .025$, $p=.975$, $\eta^2 = .001$]; (see Appendix Study 5T).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type* and *suspect gender*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [F(2,63)= 3.465, p=.037, η^2 = .099] was significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including the *existential threat type* of *death* (M=5.824, SE=.350] gave more support for *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure than those facing the *existential threat type* of *illness* (M=5.578, SE=.369) or those facing the *existential threat type* of *aging* (M=4.500, SE-.391).

The main effect for *suspect gender* was not significant [F(1,63)= 7.785, p=.06, η^2 =.057] . Neither was the 2-way interaction [F(2,63)= .184, p=.833, η^2 = .006]; (see Appendix Study 5U).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [F(2,68)= 1.188, p=.312, η^2 = .036] and *suspect gender* [F(1,68)= 1.249, p=.268, η^2 =.019] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [F(2,68)= .312, p=.733, η^2 = .010]; (see Appendix Study 5V).

Threats of Violence Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,68)= 1.451$, $p=.242$, $\eta^2 = .044$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,68)= .417$, $p=.521$, $\eta^2 =.007$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,68)= .454$, $p=.637$, $\eta^2 = .014$]; (see Appendix Study 5W).

Indefinite Detention Measure - UK

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for indefinite detention* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,68)= 1.590$, $p=.212$, $\eta^2 = .048$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,68)= .035$, $p=.851$, $\eta^2 =.001$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,68)= .673$, $p=.514$, $\eta^2 = .021$]; (see Appendix Study 5X).

Smartphone Surveillance Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smartphone surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,51)= .084$, $p=.920$, $\eta^2 = .003$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= .598$, $p=.443$, $\eta^2 =.012$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .062$, $p=.940$, $\eta^2 = .002$]; (see Appendix Study 5Y).

Smart TV Surveillance Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for smart TV surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effects for *existential threat type* [$F(2,56)= .044$, $p=.957$, $\eta^2 = .002$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= 1.004$, $p=.321$, $\eta^2 =.019$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .216$, $p=.806$, $\eta^2 = .008$]; (see Appendix Study 5Z).

Laptop Surveillance Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for laptop surveillance* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,56)= .050$, $p=.951$, $\eta^2 = .002$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= .709$, $p=.404$, $\eta^2 =.014$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .392$, $p=.678$, $\eta^2 = .015$]; (see Appendix Study 5A1).

Sleep Deprivation Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for sleep deprivation* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,56)= .414$, $p=.663$, $\eta^2 = .016$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= .003$, $p=.958$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .258$, $p=.774$, $\eta^2 = .010$]; (see Appendix Study 5B1).

Threats of Violence Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,56)= .542$, $p=.585$, $\eta^2 = .021$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= .006$, $p=.939$, $\eta^2 =.000$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .334$, $p=.718$, $\eta^2 = .013$]; (see Appendix Study 5C1).

Indefinite Detention Measure - USA

A two-way ANOVA was performed to examine the impact of two independent variables (*existential threat type & suspect gender*) on *support for threats of violence* counterterror measure.

The main effect for *existential threat type* [$F(2,56)= 1.421$, $p=.251$, $\eta^2 = .053$] and *suspect gender* [$F(1,56)= .484$, $p=.490$, $\eta^2 =.009$] were not significant. Neither was the 2-way interaction [$F(2,56)= .478$, $p=.623$, $\eta^2 = .018$]; (See Appendix Study 5D1).

7.6 Summary Discussion

As detailed below the hypotheses were partially supported.

Merged International Data Results Analysis Summary Discussion

In the merged international data analysis, all digital counter terror measures were significantly supported by *UK* participants. *Indian* participants significantly supported both *sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence* measures.

The counter terror measure of *indefinite detention* received significantly higher support from participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario involving a *foreign,* *minority religious, male gender* terror suspect, and the *existential threat type of death.* This fully supported hypothesis (a).

Speculative Individual Country Analysis Results Summary Discussion

A two-way ANOVA was performed on participants from India, Poland, UK and USA to examine the impact of two independent variables *existential threat type & suspect gender* on support for various digital and physical counter terror measures.

For the Indian sample, the two-way interaction between *existential threat type* and *suspect gender* was positively significant. Participants gave more support for the *indefinite detention* counter terror measure if they had received a randomised terrorist scenario which included the *existential threat type* of *illness* with *suspect gender* being *female.* However, after subsequent post hoc tests (Kruksall Wallis) the null hypothesis was supported.

For the Poland and UK samples, participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including a *male gender* suspect gave more support for *smartphone surveillance* as a counter terror measure.

For the UK sample both *existential threat type* and *suspect gender* was independently significant. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including the *existential Threat Type* of *death* gave more support for *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure. Participants who received a randomised terrorist scenario including a *male gender* suspect also gave more support for *laptop surveillance* counterterror measure. However, these two variables did not positively interact with each other. There were no significant findings for the USA sample.

This concludes the chapter regarding the role of existential threat and related concepts, on attitudes towards terrorist suspect. A general discussion chapter regarding the entire thesis findings follows.

Chapter 8 GENERAL DISCUSSION

The significance of this thesis, implications and suggestions for possible future research are addressed in the final Chapter 8. Results from each study (both merged and speculative individual country data) are fully discussed.

8.1 Summary and discussion of the findings

The purpose of this cross-cultural study was to examine how the process of self-categorisation affected the level of support for a range of digital and physical counter terror measures in individualistic and collectivist cultures. Countries included in the study were chosen for their individualistic (USA, UK and Poland) or collectivist culture (India) and their exposure to terrorist threat; Poland was chosen as a baseline country that had received little exposure to terrorist threat in recent history.

This discussion section will be structured firstly with an overarching discussion point. This will then be followed by separate sections for each study. Concluding with a general summary discussion, subsequently limitations, strengths and directions for future research.

Overarching Discussion Point

The aim for each study was to use participants self-reported level of national identity as a co-variate within the study analyses. Previous findings suggest that higher levels of national identity, held by a person when faced by a threat from an outgroup, can predict support for a punitive approach to counter terror measures (Williamson, 2019; Gallova et al., 2018; Palasinski & Shortland, 2017). However, after analysis of Studies 1 and 2, it became apparent that national identity was not returning a co-variant significance within the results output. After further investigation, literature suggests that a feeling of national identity is influenced by a person's external lived experience, and internal processing of said experience (Windari, 2021). This is a personal and subjective trait which becomes problematic to equate through statistical analysis, and problematic to prove a useful variable in quantitative data (Abdela et al., 2006), where measurement relies on an objective figure and not an emotional rationale. Participants personal perspectives shape how national identity is defined and, therefore, operationalised within the study design (Latcheva, 2014).

Additional findings regarding strength of national identity suggest that a person's feelings can remain dormant in everyday normality and, therefore, internally appraised on a muted level. However, the identity can be reinforced when the person is faced with a perceived threat (Baydhowi et al., 2023). The current study design required the participants to self-report their level of national identity *before* they were faced with the terrorist scenario, which itself held questionable integrity of the study design with relation to literature. Therefore, in this case a weakened level of national identity could have been self-reported by participants. Due to this it was decided to remove the participant level of national identity variable from the analysis.

Separate Study Discussions

Study 1

This study used standard regression model that aimed to predict participant attitudes to terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence. The predictor variables were personal traits which were self-reported by participants (*gender, age, belief in a just world, right wing authoritarianism, need for closure, paranoia, and mortality salience*). Hypotheses for this study were partially supported by results as discussed below.

Merged data discussion

Merged data partially supported H1a with support for threats of violence being significantly predicted by male gender. However, this was only indicated for one of the three physical counter terror measures (*threats of violence*). Participant age was not hypothesised for within

Study 1, However, four of the counter terror measures (*smartphone surveillance*, *smart TV surveillance, laptop surveillance and sleep deprivation*) were positively predicted by *older participant age.*

Speculative individual country discussion

H1b, H1f and H1g was not supported by the study results.

H1a was partially supported as Polish *male participants* were significantly more supportive of the physical counter terror measure: *threats of violence.* This was only significant amongst Polish males which was interesting. Research as discussed in the introductory chapters suggests that males from an individualistic culture would be the most likely to support physical counter terror measures. A discussion point surrounding this is that Polish culture although rated by Hofstede and Minkov (2010) as high, in masculinity index, is suggested to be neither rooted in individualism or collectivism (Cultural Atlas, 2017). The country has a firm grounding in family values and parental authority which relate more to a collectivist culture (Bejanyan et al., 2015) but just scores within Hofstedes (2010) individualism dimension with a rating of 60; anything below 50 is regarded as collectivist with a mid-50 score being considered ambiguous (Culture Factor, 2024). In comparison, the UK score 89 and, USA 91 may suggest that masculinity, as opposed to culture, is more significant in terms of support for physical counter terror measures.

H1c was partially supported; higher levels of *belief in a just world* amongst Polish participants were a significant predictor of support for all of the digital counter terror measures, additionally *threats of violence.* H1d was not supported by the study results. The hypothesis was supported by previous research that suggested personality factors such as *right-wing authoritarianism* are significant predictors of racial prejudice (Heaven & Quintin, 2003; Duckett & Sibley, 2007; Laythe et al., 2001). However, the regression analysis for both merged and speculative data in the current study did not find this to be a significant predictor of prejudiced support for physical measures against *foreign* or *minority religion* suspects. An alternative research study also negated the theory that *right wing authoritarianism* tendencies rose to higher levels in the face of terrorist threat. An authoritarian outlook was existent at similar levels in participants with or without threat (Hetherington & Suhay, 2011). However, the lack of significance of *right-wing authoritarianism* to be a reliable regression predictor in the current study does not weaken research findings that social intolerance of minority groups and an authoritarian perspective correlate (Davis & Miller, 2018; Bret et al., 2017), it simply does not add to the weight of research evidence for this.

H1e was not supported by the study results. In fact, in contradiction to the hypothesis *need for closure* was a positive predictor variable for digital counter terror measures in both the merged data analysis and also the speculative Indian analysis.

Previous research indicates that to undergo the psychological process of *need for closure*, a person must experience two tendencies, urgency, and permanency (Kosic, 2002). The former relates to a cognitive awareness that the situation needs to be resolved with immediacy and the latter relates to a cognitive need to maintain that closure for as long as possible to sustain a feeling of resolution (Kruglanski & Webster, 1996). The design and presentation of the terrorist scenarios may not have been sufficiently realistic to evoke this process in the participants. This would not have altered the high level of self-reported need for closure from participants as the scales were asking them for their levels of this in general. However, for an active need for closure thinking style to have become apparent the correct situational emotions may have been needed to be experienced.

This may have been a similar situation for the variables of *paranoia* and *mortality salience* that were also included in the regression for the current study. Contrary to the study hypothesis they failed to show any significant prediction power.

A significantly positive predictor in the speculative standard multiple regression models was *age*. This was evident for India, Poland and USA participants. As *age i*ncreased so too did levels of support for various counter terror measure (*smartphone surveillance* & *sleep deprivation*). As previously discussed, this was also a significant predicting factor in all three digital measures within the merged data and one physical measure. *Age* as a predictor variable had not been included as a study hypothesis.

This result does not wholly align with previous research that suggests older age correlates with higher support for more punitive punishment (Toch & Maguire, 2014). This could possibly be owing to a large percentage of participants in the current study being of university age (18-21yrs). 'Older age' could be defined from anything above mid-twenties within these parameters. Research suggests that millennials (ages between 27 and 43 years) are only moderately punitive and favour an outlook that criminality can be rectified with progressive and supportive policies towards offenders (Lee et al., 2021). This finding would support literature to an extent as the significant support was identified towards the less punitive counter terror measures in general.

Alternative literature related to age and personal experience of the 9/11 terror attack, suggested that older age was indicated in lower levels of distress response to terrorist attack of 9/11 and additionally predicted less incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder after the event (Scott et al., 2013). This may suggest that the terror scenarios used in the current study did not elicit such a marked response in the older age group of participants than the younger age groups.

Study 2

This study was designed to examine the role of media consumption in support for digital and physical counter terror measures against terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence. Participants self-reported the level of correct representation that various areas of media (factual based media, entertainment-based media, and social media) gave to terrorism. Data was analysed through merged and independent country ANOVAs, additionally with the use of regression models for merged and separate country data. Hypotheses for this study were partially supported by results as discussed below.

Merged Anova data analysis

ANOVAs did not return any significant findings with relation to hypotheses.

Speculative individual country discussion

Within the individual country three-way ANOVAs significant findings were found for analysis of polish and UK data.

H2 a, b & c - Analysis of Polish data disagreed with the hypothesis for support of physical counter terror measures. The significant variables that raised support for the two physical counter terror measures of *sleep deprivation* and *indefinite detention* were a *national suspect,* with *no religion* and *circumstantial evidence*. This is in a total contradiction to the suggested hypothesis.

H2b - Polish participants displayed significant support for *smartphone surveillance* counter terror measure if the suspect had a *minority religion*. This does not support the hypothesis that participants would be more favourable towards physical counter terror measures for minority religion suspects. One potential reason for this could be the wording in the study scenarios. The directly implicating evidence held against suspects in the scenarios is in the form of videos that feature them making terrorist threats. For circumstantial evidence it is described as online posts that ‘*appear to be made by the suspect’*. The inference here could be interpreted as the digital device would need to be monitored to prove that the posts were being made by the suspect. However, this does not account for the bias regarding the monitoring of devices belonging to minority religious suspects. Poland is described as a highly homogenous country (Zemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2021) with less than 3% of the population being in an ethnic minority (European Commission, 2023). This would firmly place a religious minority suspect as an outgroup member, and in line with social categorisation theory (Turner, 1987) assessment of this group would defer to ‘type’ uniformity instead of individual appraisal (Felipe, 2023).

H2 a & b - *threats of violence* received a significant level of support from Polish participants with a two-way interaction between foreign suspect and minority religion. This was in support of the study hypotheses.

H2 c - UK data analysis found significant support for only the counter terror measure of *indefinite detention*; this was displayed when participants received a scenario where the suspect had *directly implicated evidence* held against them. This is in line with theory that suggests weight of evidence elicits a more determined judgement (Ward 2020; Mauet et al., 2023).

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Merged data regression analysis and discussion

H2 d - Within the merged data regressions this hypothesis was fully supported. Positive predictors for all three of the physical counter terror measures were higher levels of trust in the portrayal of terrorism in *action movies.*

The depiction of terrorism in Hollywood movies is derived with a primary focus on entertainment. Plots are spectacularly lavish, and terrorist villains are depicted as the epitome of evil. In general, the movie ends with the terror threat averted by strong and physical methods (Reigler, 2010). Therefore, a high level of trust in this depiction of terrorism will naturally lead to significant support for physical means to counter terrorism even though it has been argued that physical means of counter terror prevention are less effective (Wolfendale, 2006; Randall, 2022). This can also apply to the support for hypothesis regarding all entertainment-based media, where trust is placed in entertainment rather than information which is factual.

H2e – This hypothesis was partially supported within the merged data regression positive predictors for all three of the physical counter terror measures were higher levels of trust in the portrayal of terrorism in *entertainment newspaper*-based media. However, Trust in *information-based* media consumption did not positively predict support for digital counter terror measures.

Speculative data discussion

H2 d - was partly supported in the individual country regression analyses. Polish support for the *indefinite detention* counter terror measure was positively predicted by higher levels of trust in representation of terrorism in *action movies*. Additionally, USA participant support for all three physical counter terror measures was positively predicted by higher levels of trust in *action movies*.

H2 e - This was partially supported in the speculative regression analysis. Positive predictors for physical counter terror measures derived from entertainment-based media only. UK participants positive predictor variable favoured *entertainment newspapers*. Poland, *action movies* and *social media*, USA *action movies*, *social media* and interestingly a lower level of trust in *entertainment newspapers*. The one significant media variable that predicted support for digital terror measures was trust in *social media.*

It could be argued that social media can be used to obtain factually based information. The younger generation is increasingly sourcing news through social media as opposed to mainstream TV news channels (Swart, 2021). However, with the use of algorithms within social media set to flag similar types of media content, this could be supporting a critical argument regarding the requirement to view current world events through varied factual information. Using only social media to source news stories could provide an echo chamber to reinforce bias and stereotypes (Siles et al, 2020).

A statistically significant predictor variable in the individual country regression models was *gender*. This was not included in the study hypothesis. In Polish regressions *female gender* was a significant predictor of digital counter terror measures (*smartphone* and *laptop surveillance*), additionally support for *digital measures in general*. It is interesting that Poland was the country within the study that displayed the most gendered stereotypes for supporting counter terror measures. Poland has a relatively high Masculinity Index (Hofstede & Minkov, 2010) implying more gendered ascribed roles for women, which would explain the softer digital approach to counter terror measures. However, this also applied to UK and USA whose study analysis did not supply such gendered results.

Study 3

This study was designed to examine the role that trust in authorities holds in predicting attitudes of support for digital and physical counter terror measures against terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence. Participants self-reported the level of trust they held in areas of authority that ensure safety from terrorist attack (*domestic counterintelligence, overseas counterintelligence, border force officers, electronic* *border controls, counter-terror police* and *judges*). Data was analysed through merged international data and independent country ANOVAs, hypotheses for which are stated below. In addition, regression models based on the merged and individual country data (speculative level) are presented. Hypotheses for this study were partially supported by results as discussed below.

Merged data Anova analysis

H3 a, b & c – These were partially supported by results from the merged data ANOVAs. The variable type of evidence did not indicate significantly higher levels of support for physical counter terror measures. The suspect nationality variable was in contradiction to hypothesised, with scenarios containing a *national suspect* as opposed to a *foreign suspect* receiving higher support for physical counter terror measures. However, aligning with the hypothesis, ANOVA results for participants who received a scenario containing a terror suspect with a *minority religion* resulted in a significantly higher level of support for physical counter terror measures.

Regression analysis supported this hypothesis in terms of gender. A positive predictor for *physical counter terror measures in general* and individually for the *sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence* measure was participant *male gender*.

Speculative data discussion

H3 a, b & c – These were partially supported by the study results. Support for the digital measure *laptop surveillance* in the merged data analysis received more support from participants if they received a scenario with a *national suspect* and *circumstantial evidence* held against them. The third variable was a Suspect with *minority religion* which does not support this study hypothesis.

The significance of the variable *minority religious suspect* dominated the ANOVA results in *Study 3*. Literature suggests a negative bias towards religious minority groups, particularly those of Muslim origin within perception of terrorist threat (Vergani et al, 2022; Pavetich & Stathi, 2021; Arnoult et al, 2023). This is consistent with the self-categorisation theory (Turner, 1987) as although the threat of right-wing terror ideology continues to rise in all countries included in the study (Martini & Silva, 2023; Pantucci & Singam, 2024: Aslam, 2023; Kajta et al, 2023), holding prejudice regarding obvious outgroups involves less cognitive strain (Chen et al, 2023; Heitmann & Reichardt, 2024). A person holding aggressive right-wing ideology can reside quietly in society with outwardly familiar group identification. Of late, news items report on how young previously unnoticed youth have been plotting, making devices, and spreading propaganda from the safety of suburbia unnoticed by their ‘ingroup’ (Evans, 2024; CPS, 2023).

Additionally, during recent history, the Islamic religion has been more associated with terrorism than any other. Despite a decrease of Jihadi threat and a rise in right wing driven attacks (Davies & Davies, 2023), research evidenced that Muslim perpetrators received disproportionate coverage compared to other attacks (Kearns, et al, 2019; Mashaal, 2021; Jackson, 2023). This itself breeds a biased public perception.
Additionally in the UK since 2001 a decrease of British Muslims being identified through their Asian identity has been witnessed (either Pakistani, Indian etc). Cultural or ethnic variances were no longer embraced (Meer & Modood, 2009), instead they have become labelled under one religious’ identity ‘Islamic’ which is associated with terrorism (Ahmed, 2019). Therefore, the variable Minority Religion was likely to have triggered participant bias immediately.

Merged data regression analysis and discussion

H3d - Results from merged data regression analysis partially supported this hypothesis with higher levels of trust in *domestic counterintelligence* and *border control officers* positively predicting support for both digital measures of *smartphone surveillance* & *laptop surveillance*. However, physical counter measures were also positively predicted by higher levels of trust in *border control officers,* thus, not supporting the hypothesis.

H3e - This hypothesis was not supported by results.

Speculative individual country regression analysis and discussion

H3d - This was partially supported by results from Polish data. All digital counter terror measures received significantly higher levels of support from participants who had high levels of trust in *domestic intelligence, counter-terror police,* and *electronic border controls.*

With regards to both elements of support for H3d within the analysis results, one could suggest that this would be a natural preference of counter terror measure. For those participants who trust *domestic counterintelligence services, border control officers* and *electronic border controls* which all rely on digital measures to some extent it would be an automatic preference to feel that digital counter terror measures are more appropriate (Chinasa et al., 2024).

H3e - This was partially supported by results from USA data where participants who displayed a lack of trust in *border control officers,* but a raised level of trust in *counter terror police* gave significantly higher levels of support for the physical counter terror measures of *sleep deprivation* and *threats of violence*. However, when general support was analysed, this was the case for regression models of both digital and physical counter terror measures.

Political events at the time of data collection may have influenced US participants whilst completing the study. Towards the end of 2020 whilst data was being actively collected, Trump was campaigning against the influx of Mexican immigrants across the U.S border (Turner, 2021). Rhetoric concerned construction of a border wall and harsh border control to limit unwanted immigration.

Study 4

This study was designed to examine the impact of meta stereotypes on support for digital and physical counter terror measures against terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence. India and Poland were excluded from this study as they do not perform juried trials. Three-way ANOVAs were performed to analyse findings of both merged and individual country datasets. Hypotheses for this study were partially supported by U.S results (UK results returned no significant findings) as discussed below.

Merged data results

H4a - This hypothesis was not supported by study results.

H4b - This hypothesis was not supported by study results.

Speculative individual country discussion

H4a – This hypothesis was not supported by study results.

H4b - was partially supported by results which suggested that USA participants who were presented with a meta-stereotype including a *foreign suspect* supported more lenient measures as opposed to those that received a scenario including a suspect with *minority religion suspect.*

Literature suggests the meta stereotype outcome is complex and the process not always linear (Voyles et al., 2014). If the person holds a meta stereotype that is empowering or superior then this will not be viewed as problematic and therefore does not need to be negated (Fowler & Gasiorek, 2018). Participants in the study were not asked how they viewed the meta stereotype that was held about their group; therefore, it is difficult to assess whether the vignette held the necessary power to evoke the meta stereotype process we required for the study outcome.

Study 5

This study was designed to examine the impact of existential threats on support for digital and physical counter terror measures against terror suspects facing circumstantial and directly implicating evidence. Two-way ANOVAs were performed to analyse findings. Suspects in the scenarios were always *foreign* and from a *religious minority* background. The variables of *suspect gender* and *threat type* were manipulated.

Hypotheses for this study were partially supported as discussed below.

With similarity to Study 4, the simulated existential threat appeared to have required the correct environmental conditions to be activated.

Merged data discussion

H5a - This hypothesis was supported by the study results from the merged data. Participants who received the scenario including a *foreign male suspect*, issuing a *threat of death,* gave significantly more support to the physical counter terror measure of *indefinite detention.*

H5b – This hypothesis was not supported by study results.

Speculative individual country discussion

H5a & b - Indian participants gave significantly higher support for the physical counter terror measure of *indefinite detention* if the sentence in the vignette including an *illness threat* as opposed to a *death threat*. Level of participant support for physical measures from remaining countries in the study, were not significantly affected by the threat manipulation.

General Summary

In this thesis, self-categorisation theory (1987) was supported to an extent throughout the studies with relation to religious identity of the suspect (i.e., *minority religion)*. In both Studies 2 and 3, participants supported more punitive physical counter terror measures for the outgroup of *minority religion* within the scenario rather than *nationality* of the suspect. This indicates within the current research that religion had a stronger influence in the categorisation of others than the alternative identifying factors of *gender* and *nationality*. Religion is a powerfully impacting social category (Burris & Jackson, 2000). However, research literature suggests that the Islamic religion is often wrongly described as a race instead of a religion (Hafiz, 2022; Hunter et al., 2023; Leisch, 2023). Therefore, it could be contested that participants were prescribing the term 'minority religion' to race. If this was the case, *nationality* may still have influenced the findings. Although this is a tenuous point which would require further investigation to raise with confidence. Nonetheless, current findings as they are presented, further emphasise the divisions displayed regarding religion (Burris & Jackson, 2000).

Results highlight that outgroup identification relied on religious rather than national identity, which ties in with the research on the nuances and subjectivity regarding what it means to feel a sense of national pride (Abdela et al, 2006). This variance of mindset over what national pride means and focus on religion as an outgroup factor have been shown in context during the 2024 summer riots in the UK. False reports of the Southport suspect's religious identity were a catalyst for the riots. However, the nationalist sentiment vocalised by rioters was not shared by all of the UK population whether they held a high level of national identity or not.

The Polish sample was the one that displayed the most support for physical counter terror measures. In Studies 1, 2 and 3, Polish participants displayed significant support for a variety of physical measures. They were also the only country samples that displayed a significant gendered attitude towards counter terror measures. More specifically, Polish males displayed a significantly higher level of support for physical counter terror measures in Study 1, and females displayed a significantly higher level of support for digital counter terror measures in Study 3. This could suggest that Poland has a bias towards gender stereotypes in terms of violence and aggression, which is line with research on the general patriarchal gender norms in Poland (Grzyb, 2024).

Limitations

As with all research, the thesis findings had several limitations which affect the validity and reliability of findings. A random sample from different regions of each respective country would allow for greater generalisability. The global pandemic affected the timeframe of data collection, taking the media spotlight off counter-terror measures and pushing terrorism-related matters to the margin. The original plan was to collect as much data as possible across a narrow time frame as the researcher was mindful that political narratives can often shape public opinion and result in different responses towards terror suspects. For example, when data collection commenced in 2019, Donald Trump was president in the USA. However, data on final studies was still being collected into mid-2021. This was a turbulent time in U.S politics with Trump's presidency ending in January 2021.

The design of the terror scenario vignettes was problematic in terms of ecological validity, most of note being the existential threat Study 5. A fear of existential threat involves emotions and expectation (Hegdall et al, 2022), which presents ecological validity and ethical issues as this cannot be fully produced from a single sentence in an artificially structured textual vignette.

In similarity with simulation of threat within the vignettes, the manipulation of the meta stereotype was difficult to arrange in terms of ecological validity and ethical issues. Instead of the participant deciding for themselves if the suspect was an in-group or out-group member through visual suggestion (as it mostly the case in the mass media), the vignette scenario involved a written description of the terror suspect, such as *foreign/national* and *minority religion/no religion*. Research advises that visual communication is more effective because it can be processed by the brain much faster (Vogels, 2018) and creates a heightened level of emotional reaction (Burmark, 2002). This could have negatively affected the strength of the meta stereotype process.

Additionally, and as previously mentioned, further research may explore how meta-stereotypes in the context of security as viewed by participant pools in countries such as Poland and India were mostly fixed to a student age range. This was due to the reliance on university access for collection of data. UK and USA had a more varied age range, with the assistance of the snowball sampling via social media. Subsequently contrasting results across countries was problematic, lending weight to the merged data analysis, which suggests caution when it comes to the external validity and generalisability (Mayeda et al, 2020).

Finally, the decision to use regression analysis in some studies was a balance between a requirement to establish independent country regression models and the risk of less robust results from inadequate participant numbers. To counter effect this, regression models of international data were additionally created to give a broader perspective with heighted reliability. Future research design should be mindful of this to avoid presenting results that are not sufficiently powered.

Strengths

Despite the limitations of this work, there were several strengths. The current research referred in part to methods used in previous research (McGarry & Shortland, 2023; McGarry et al, 2023; Arsenault et al, 2024; Gallova et al., 2018) where it is standard practice to use vignette scenarios in terrorist research (Muris et al, 2008), meaning that the current results and insights can contribute to the ongoing debate about support for counter-terror measures, especially with regards to self-categorisation theory.

In addition, this research produces insights with regards to more diverse counter-terror measures than the related existing research (Gallova et al., 2018) by employing an ambitious number of variables and scenarios, which had not been combined in this area beforehand. This, in turn, may stimulate the academic security debate and encourage further exploration that may involve the visual rather than textual manipulation of identities, thus increasing ecological validity (albeit not without some technical and ethical issues associated with potential stigmatisation of certain groups)

A further strength was the point that self-categorisation theory (1987) was generally supported throughout the studies. It illustrates the concept in reference to terrorism and counter-terror strategies, that if an outgroup is framed as a threat to your ingroup, you will be willing to succumb to a variety of questionably controversial strategies. Ones that will curb your personal freedoms and possibly infringe human rights of potential suspects.

Overall, this research provides multi-national/cultural viewpoints, offering a broader perspective on support for counter terrorism measures that has been lacking in previous research. Such a broader perspective is especially relevant given that all the four counties are allies against terror threats, and all of them have been involved in controversial counter-terror measures, such as extraordinary rendition operations; three of them (the UK, US and Poland) are NATO allies with similar approaches to counter-terror measures. Thus, the original contribution lies in how counter-terror measures can be made more acceptable by the public by manipulating the terror suspect out groupness, which inevitably raises ethical issues related to stigmatising minorities.

8.2 Directions for future research

In the wake of the 2024 summer riots in the UK, policy surrounding extremism, terrorism and interaction with social media has received considerable attention. A driving force behind the unrest was negative online activity, with three men given a custodial sentence for inciting racial hatred with their online posts (Whitehead, 2024). Subsequently, there has been widespread suggestion that policy regarding usage of social media in the context of hate crime requires reassessment (Elgot & Courea, 2024).

Findings from this presented research indicates how levels of trust in certain areas of media consumption can predict a more punitive and potentially unrealistic view of terrorism. Revealing heightened acceptance of certain counter terrorism measures to deal with the issue. Building on these findings with a greater focus on social media usage could inform updates to policy and influence upgraded guidelines with heightened applicability.

In general, further information would be of benefit regarding the power of media consumption from a variety of outlets, and its influence on social attitudes towards terrorist threat in terms of who is a threat. Is there a variance of attitude regarding *who & why?* dependent on the medium you consume, your gender, your age, geographical location. Media has become a powerful tool that shapes our thought processes. It would be helpful to be aware of its influence on the contentious subject of terrorism that potentially has the power to divide our society with all of its associated push and pull factors.

Divisions regarding religious identity have also been emphasised by the findings. This is not a surprising message, as religious tensions are evident across the globe. However, in terms of real-life context and influence on policy decisions, this adds further weight to the need for religious tolerance through community cohesion.

Regarding the lack of ecological validity when trying to recreate existential threat or meta-stereotypes, it would be possible to increase immersion and raise emotional reactions if video clips or virtual reality applications were used to simulate threat for participants. Virtual Reality is increasingly being used to aid reality during research studies. Although this could potentially increase the validity of participant responses, ethical issues would need to be carefully considered and addressed.

As an alternative to stating that the terror suspects were 'foreign' or of 'minority religion', an AI-generated image of the suspect could be provided or the use of abstract AI-generated cartoons, thus bypassing the issue of pointing out individuals. Alternatively, the graphic manipulation of identity could involve animated cartoon characters whose colours and clothes might bypass ethical issues of stigmatising particular minority groups. This would then allow the meta-stereotype to form in participants mind more naturally, in a subjective manner, as opposed to being textually placed there by the researcher.

Quantitative findings regarding attitudes of support for certain types of counter terror measures could be elaborated upon; Semi structured interviews would provide further depth to rationale and emotion behind decisions made by participants. Although recruiting university students provides ease of access to a large pool of participants, it does not provide a variety of age or social demographics - particularly for Indian and Polish participants. In future research, a more varied strategy for collecting data should be employed which would supply a more enriched form of opinion.

Overall, the cultural dimension within the research revealed insights that could benefit from further exploration, especially in terms of visual manipulation of identity. My findings also lend general credence to self-categorisation theory in the context of counter-terror measures. As the individual country by country analysis was limited by low participant numbers (rendering it speculative), only the insights based on the merged data can be deemed reasonably generalisable (at least in the countries where the data was collected). Nonetheless, the generated insights may inform the design of further studies on counter-terror measures and security in general by involving more nuanced and sophisticated visual identity manipulation.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A – Study Scenario Vignettes

An experimental 2x2x2 ANOVA design

IV1: Suspect Religious Identity*: Minority Religion/No Religion*

IV2: Suspect Nationality Identity*: National/Foreign*

IV3: Type of Evidence: *Directly Implicating/Circumstantial*

<u>Condition 1</u>

A national man with a minority religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with directly implicating evidence (i.e., there are video clips of him calling for attacks). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the British Muslim suspect by the police.

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 2

A national man with a minority religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with circumstantially implicating evidence (i.e., there are online posts for attacks apparently made by him). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the British Muslim suspect by the police.

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 3

A national man with no religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with directly implicating evidence (i.e., there are video clips of him calling for attacks). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the British non-Muslim suspect by the police.

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 4

A national man with no religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence)). He will likely be charged with circumstantially implicating evidence (i.e., there are online posts for attacks apparently made by him). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the British non-Muslim suspect by the police:

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 5

A foreign man with minority religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with directly implicating evidence (i.e., there are video clips of him calling for attacks). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the foreign Muslim suspect by the police:

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 6

A foreign man with minority religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with circumstantially implicating evidence (i.e., there are online posts for attacks apparently made by him). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the foreign Muslim suspect by the police.

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 7

A foreign man with no religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with directly implicating evidence (i.e., there are video clips of him calling for attacks). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the foreign non-Muslim suspect by the police:

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Condition 8

A foreign man with no religion is under police suspicion of violent extremism (i.e. active support of violence). He will likely be charged with circumstantially implicating evidence (i.e., there are online posts for attacks apparently made by him). Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following ways of extracting additional information from the foreign non-Muslim suspect by the police:

The covert use of his smart phone microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his smart TV microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The covert use of his laptop microphone and camera as surveillance devices

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some moderate torture (e.g., sleep deprivation)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The use of some verbal intimidation tactics (e.g., threats of violence)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The indefinite detention without trial (e.g., locking up illegally)

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Appendix B - Personal traits questionnaire for study 1 regression

Belief in a Just World

Rubin, Z & Peplan, L.A. (1975). Who believes in a just world? *Journal of Social Issues*, 31, 65-90.

I think basically the world is a just place

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I think that people try to be fair when making important decisions

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I am convinced that, in the long run, people will be compensated for injustices

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Other people will ensure that people get what they deserve

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Mortality Salience

Levasseur, O., McDermott, M.R., & Lafreniere, K. (2015). The Multidimensional Mortality Awareness Measure & Model (MMAMM): Development and validation of a new self-report questionnaire & psychological framework. *Omega : Journal of Death & Dying*, 70(3), 317-341.

I would like to create something that will outlive me

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

I feel afraid when I think of the time flying rapidly by

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

It is hard for me to accept my own mortality

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Life may oftentimes seem futile

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

The idea of death makes me feel powerless

Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Completely

Right Wing Authoritarianism

Altemeyer, B. (1998). The other authoritarian personality. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 30, 47-92.

Obedience and respect for authority are the most important values children should learn

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

The majority of those who criticize proper authorities in government and religion only create useless doubts in people's mind

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Everyone should have their own lifestyle, religious beliefs, and sexual preferences, even if it makes them different from everyone else

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Gays and lesbians are just as healthy and moral as anybody else

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

There is absolutely nothing wrong with nudist camps

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Paranoia

Melo, S., Corcoran, R., Shryane, N., & Bentall, R.P. (2009). The persecution and deservedness scale. *Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 247-260.

You should only trust yourself

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

There are times when I worry that others might be plotting against me

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I am often suspicious of other people’s intentions against me

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I believe that some people want to hurt me deliberately

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

My friends often tell me to relax and stop worrying about being deceived or harmed

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Need for Closure

Krujlanski, A.W., Atash,M.N., De Grada,E., Mannetti, L., & Pierro, A. (2013). Need for Closure Scale (NFC). Measurement Instrument Database for Social Science. Retrieved from www.midss.ie

I hate to change my plans at the last minute

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I don't like situations that are uncertain

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I dislike it when a person's statement could mean many different things

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

I dislike questions which could be answered in many different ways

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly agree

Appendix C

Media Questionnaire (Study 2)

Kohring, M., & Matthews, J. (2007). Trust in news media : Development and validation of a multidimensional scale. *Communication research*, 34(2), 231-252.

1a The topic of terrorism receives the necessary attention in action movies

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

1b The topic of terrorism in action movies includes different points of view

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

1c The information on terrorism in action movies is correct

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

1d The assessment of the topic of terrorism in action movies is useful

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

2a The topic of terrorism receives the necessary attention in BBC/National Geographic/Discovery Channel-like documentaries

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

2b The topic of terrorism in BBC/National Geographic/Discovery Channel-like documentaries includes different points of view

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

2c The information on terrorism in BBC/National Geographic/Discovery Channel-like documentaries is correct

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

2d The assessment of the topic of terrorism in BBC/National Geographic/Discovery Channel-like documentaries is useful

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

3a The topic of terrorism receives the necessary attention in entertainment-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Sun or the Daily Mirror)

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

3b The topic of terrorism in entertainment-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Sun or the Daily Mirror) includes different points of view

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

3c The information on terrorism in entertainment-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Sun or the Daily Mirror) is correct

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

3d The assessment of the topic of terrorism in entertainment-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Sun or the Daily Mirror) is useful

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

4a The topic of terrorism receives the necessary attention in pure information-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Guardian or the Telegraph)

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

4b The topic of terrorism in pure information-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Guardian or the Telegraph) includes different points of view

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

4c The information on terrorism in pure information-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Guardian or the Telegraph) is correct

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

4d The assessment of the topic of terrorism in pure information-focused newspapers (e.g., like the Guardian or the Telegraph) is useful

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

5a The topic of terrorism receives the necessary attention in social media, such as Facebook or Twitter

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

5b The topic of terrorism in social media, such as Facebook or Twitter

includes different points of view.

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

5c The information on terrorism in social media, such as Facebook or Twitter

is correct.

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

5d The assessment of the topic of terrorism in social media, such as Facebook or Twitter is useful

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

Appendix D

Trust in authority's questionnaire

Nyhan R, Marlowe, Jr. H. Development and psychometric properties of the organizational trust inventory. *Evaluation Review*, 21(5):614-635.

SIX PREDICTOR FACTORS:

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

My level of confidence in the ability of the British domestic counter-intelligence and security agency is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

My level of confidence in the ability of the foreign intelligence service of the British government is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

My level of confidence in the ability of the UK border officers is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

My level of confidence in the UK border electronic controls (e.g., eye scan) is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

My level of confidence in the ability of the UK counter-police is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

My level of confidence in the ability of the British judges is:

Nearly zero 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Near 100%

STUDY 1 – REGRESSION APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1A – SMARTTPHONE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.340[a]	.115	.096	1.81653

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANMS, MEANNFC, Country, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	161.326	8	20.166	6.111	.000[b]
	Residual	1237.413	375	3.300		
	Total	1398.740	383			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANMS, MEANNFC, Country, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.218	.781		1.561	.119
	Country	-.160	.096	-.092	-1.667	.096
	MEANRWA	.222	.121	.099	1.834	.067
	MEANBJW	.159	.095	.091	1.674	.095
	MEANMS	.018	.082	.012	.221	.826
	MEANPARANOIA	-.033	.072	-.026	-.467	.641
	MEANNFC	.208	.089	.127	2.343	.020
	gender	.023	.192	.006	.120	.905
	Age	.039	.008	.231	4.606	.000

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1B – SMARTTV MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.184[a]	.034	.016	1.95132

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MeanMS, Gender, MeanBJW, MeanPar, MeanNFC, MeanRWA

b. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.571	7	7.224	1.897	.069[b]
	Residual	1443.104	379	3.808		
	Total	1493.674	386			

a. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MeanMS, Gender, MeanBJW, MeanPar, MeanNFC, MeanRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.043	.712		4.276	<.001	1.644	4.443					
	MeanRWA	.016	.107	.009	.152	.879	-.195	.227	.032	.008	.008	.721	1.386
	MeanBJW	.021	.096	.012	.215	.830	-.168	.210	.016	.011	.011	.761	1.315
	MeanMS	-.052	.081	-.035	-.637	.525	-.212	.108	-.016	-.033	-.032	.832	1.202
	MeanPar	-.023	.074	-.018	-.312	.756	-.169	.122	-.042	-.016	-.016	.773	1.293
	MeanNFC	.101	.089	.066	1.130	.259	-.075	.277	.046	.058	.057	.739	1.354
	Gender	.114	.205	.028	.556	.578	-.290	.518	.022	.029	.028	.984	1.016
	Age	.029	.009	.169	3.219	.001	.011	.047	.168	.163	.163	.921	1.086

a. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

APPENDIX 1C – LAPTOP MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.170[a]	.029	.011	1.86342

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.454	7	5.636	1.623	.127[b]
	Residual	1319.484	380	3.472		
	Total	1358.938	387			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.416	.679		5.029	<.001	2.081	4.752					
	MEANRWA	-.068	.101	-.040	-.673	.501	-.267	.131	.010	-.035	-.034	.714	1.401
	MEANBJW	.072	.091	.045	.787	.432	-.107	.250	.040	.040	.040	.776	1.289
	MEANMS	-.039	.077	-.028	-.506	.613	-.192	.113	-.006	-.026	-.026	.818	1.222
	MEANPARANOIA	-.009	.070	-.008	-.130	.896	-.146	.128	-.021	-.007	-.007	.771	1.297
	MEANNFC	.132	.087	.090	1.519	.129	-.039	.303	.067	.078	.077	.727	1.375
	gender	.168	.196	.044	.855	.393	-.218	.554	.032	.044	.043	.984	1.017
	Age	.024	.009	.147	2.798	.005	.007	.041	.135	.142	.141	.923	1.084

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1D – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.190[a]	.036	.016	1.93085

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	48.169	7	6.881	1.846	.078[b]
	Residual	1289.956	346	3.728		
	Total	1338.124	353			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	1.398	.747		1.871	.062	-.071	2.867			
	MEANRWA	.145	.114	.081	1.277	.202	-.078	.369	.132	.068	.067
	MEANBJW	.063	.100	.037	.628	.530	-.134	.259	.093	.034	.033
	MEANMS	.072	.087	.048	.831	.406	-.099	.244	.098	.045	.044
	MEANPARANOIA	.106	.078	.081	1.345	.180	-.049	.260	.096	.072	.071
	MEANNFC	-.021	.094	-.014	-.229	.819	-.206	.163	.064	-.012	-.012
	gender	-.073	.212	-.018	-.343	.732	-.490	.345	-.029	-.018	-.018
	Age	.019	.010	.108	1.943	.053	.000	.038	.090	.104	.103

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1E – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.210[a]	.044	.025	1.91627

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	58.229	7	8.318	2.265	.029[b]
	Residual	1263.200	344	3.672		
	Total	1321.429	351			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.858	.744		3.841	<.001	1.394	4.321					
	MEANRWA	.117	.109	.067	1.074	.284	-.097	.332	.110	.058	.057	.711	1.407
	MEANBJW	.039	.099	.024	.395	.693	-.156	.234	.092	.021	.021	.770	1.298
	MEANMS	-.051	.087	-.035	-.587	.557	-.222	.120	.040	-.032	-.031	.796	1.257
	MEANPARANOIA	.168	.078	.130	2.162	.031	.015	.320	.159	.116	.114	.774	1.293
	MEANNFC	.038	.095	.025	.400	.690	-.148	.224	.089	.022	.021	.707	1.415
	gender	-.438	.213	-.110	-2.060	.040	-.857	-.020	-.102	-.110	-.109	.967	1.034
	Age	-.006	.010	-.035	-.633	.527	-.025	.013	-.053	-.034	-.033	.901	1.109

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1F – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.202[a]	.041	.016	1.79540

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.382	7	5.197	1.612	.132[b]
	Residual	850.997	264	3.223		
	Total	887.379	271			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.365	.774		3.053	.002	.840	3.889					
	MEANRWA	-.088	.115	-.056	-.768	.443	-.315	.138	.011	-.047	-.046	.688	1.454
	MEANBJW	.092	.106	.059	.871	.385	-.116	.300	.085	.054	.052	.780	1.283
	MEANMS	-.170	.088	-.130	-1.931	.055	-.342	.003	-.062	-.118	-.116	.796	1.256
	MEANPARANOIA	.121	.085	.098	1.422	.156	-.047	.289	.096	.087	.086	.762	1.312
	MEANNFC	.181	.099	.132	1.828	.069	-.014	.376	.111	.112	.110	.695	1.440
	gender	-.248	.227	-.067	-1.092	.276	-.695	.199	-.071	-.067	-.066	.967	1.034
	Age	.003	.010	.017	.257	.797	-.017	.022	-.024	.016	.016	.873	1.146

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1G – INDIA SMARTPHONE MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.340[a]	.116	.048	1.72886	.116	1.717	7	92	.115	1.846

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35.925	7	5.132	1.717	.115[b]
	Residual	274.985	92	2.989		
	Total	310.910	99			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.420	1.552		.271	.787		
	MEANRWA	.420	.227	.232	1.854	.067	.615	1.626
	MEANBJW	-.098	.173	-.066	-.567	.572	.700	1.429
	MEANMS	-.073	.163	-.052	-.446	.656	.718	1.392
	MEANPARANOIA	-.054	.151	-.043	-.358	.721	.652	1.533
	MEANNFC	.348	.187	.217	1.864	.065	.708	1.412
	gender	.368	.365	.101	1.011	.315	.955	1.048
	Age	.034	.024	.153	1.419	.159	.822	1.216

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1H – INDIA SMARTTV MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.370[a]	.137	.069	1.89177	.137	2.035	7	90	.059	2.025

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, Gender, MeanMS, MeanBJW, MeanNFC, MeanPar, MeanRWA

b. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.971	7	7.282	2.035	.059[b]
	Residual	322.090	90	3.579		
	Total	373.061	97			

a. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, Gender, MeanMS, MeanBJW, MeanNFC, MeanPar, MeanRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.097	1.807		.053	.958		
	MeanRWA	.479	.267	.226	1.791	.077	.604	1.656
	MeanBJW	-.347	.190	-.213	-1.824	.071	.705	1.418
	MeanMS	-.256	.179	-.166	-1.433	.155	.716	1.396
	MeanPar	-.055	.165	-.040	-.332	.741	.644	1.552
	MeanNFC	.538	.206	.304	2.614	.010	.707	1.414
	Gender	.268	.401	.067	.668	.506	.947	1.056
	Age	.046	.027	.189	1.702	.092	.782	1.279

a. Dependent Variable: IndiaSupportSmartTV

APPENDIX1I – INDIA LAPTOP MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.235[a]	.055	-.020	1.91021	.055	.733	7	88	.644	1.803

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.730	7	2.676	.733	.644[b]
	Residual	321.103	88	3.649		
	Total	339.833	95			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients: B	Unstandardized Coefficients: Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients: Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics: VIF
1	(Constant)	1.729	1.824		.948	.346		
	MEANRWA	.198	.275	.097	.722	.472	.590	1.694
	MEANBJW	-.183	.195	-.116	-.936	.352	.701	1.426
	MEANMS	-.114	.183	-.077	-.623	.535	.707	1.414
	MEANPARANOIA	.061	.167	.047	.367	.715	.657	1.523
	MEANNFC	.316	.218	.182	1.453	.150	.683	1.464
	gender	.279	.415	.072	.672	.503	.930	1.076
	Age	.035	.027	.149	1.278	.204	.791	1.264

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1J – INDIA SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.245[a]	.060	-.022	2.00658	.060	.731	7	80	.646	1.642

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.608	7	2.944	.731	.646[b]
	Residual	322.107	80	4.026		
	Total	342.716	87			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients: B	Unstandardized Coefficients: Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients: Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics: VIF
1	(Constant)	4.601	2.032		2.264	.026		
	MEANRWA	.129	.300	.060	.431	.668	.599	1.668
	MEANBJW	-.225	.215	-.134	-1.045	.299	.714	1.401
	MEANMS	.134	.216	.082	.619	.538	.664	1.505
	MEANPARANOIA	-.169	.180	-.125	-.936	.352	.657	1.522
	MEANNFC	.160	.229	.090	.698	.487	.703	1.422
	gender	.088	.462	.022	.190	.850	.903	1.107
	Age	-.039	.030	-.157	-1.307	.195	.818	1.223

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1K – INDIA THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.295[a]	.087	.013	1.95501	.087	1.168	7	86	.329	1.775

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31.261	7	4.466	1.168	.329[b]
	Residual	328.697	86	3.822		
	Total	359.957	93			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.944	2.021		1.456	.149		
	MEANRWA	.481	.288	.223	1.671	.098	.594	1.684
	MEANBJW	-.383	.207	-.224	-1.850	.068	.721	1.387
	MEANMS	.057	.207	.034	.274	.784	.672	1.489
	MEANPARANOIA	.060	.171	.044	.353	.725	.668	1.497
	MEANNFC	.178	.220	.100	.808	.421	.692	1.446
	gender	-.669	.440	-.164	-1.521	.132	.910	1.098
	Age	-.002	.030	-.008	-.066	.948	.799	1.251

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1L – INDIA INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.356[a]	.127	-.195	2.55501

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.967	7	2.567	.393	.895[b]
	Residual	124.033	19	6.528		
	Total	142.000	26			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.364	4.940		-.074	.942
	MEANRWA	.430	.930	.170	.463	.649
	MEANBJW	.128	.602	.067	.212	.834
	MEANMS	-.179	.461	-.114	-.388	.702
	MEANPARANOIA	.265	.615	.150	.431	.671
	MEANNFC	.177	.603	.089	.293	.772
	gender	-.853	1.147	-.175	-.743	.466
	Age	.017	.061	.081	.276	.785

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1M – POLAND SMARTPHONE MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.408[a]	.167	.110	1.60850	.167	2.941	7	103	.008	2.111

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	53.258	7	7.608	2.941	.008[b]
	Residual	266.490	103	2.587		
	Total	319.748	110			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.411	1.612		.255	.799		
	MEANRWA	.121	.210	.055	.579	.564	.894	1.118
	MEANBJW	.550	.177	.286	3.100	.002	.950	1.053
	MEANMS	.119	.140	.082	.850	.397	.861	1.161
	MEANPARANOIA	-.004	.130	-.003	-.029	.977	.951	1.052
	MEANNFC	.055	.147	.037	.371	.711	.812	1.231
	gender	-.525	.310	-.154	-1.692	.094	.982	1.018
	Age	.054	.026	.195	2.067	.041	.907	1.103

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1N – POLAND SMARTTV MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.392[a]	.154	.096	1.63796	.154	2.654	7	102	.015	2.203

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	49.834	7	7.119	2.654	.015[b]
	Residual	273.656	102	2.683		
	Total	323.491	109			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients: B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients: Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.933	1.642		.568	.571		
	MEANRWA	.202	.214	.091	.947	.346	.894	1.119
	MEANBJW	.535	.181	.277	2.963	.004	.950	1.053
	MEANMS	.099	.143	.068	.691	.491	.862	1.160
	MEANPARANOIA	-.038	.132	-.027	-.290	.772	.951	1.051
	MEANNFC	.004	.150	.003	.025	.980	.812	1.232
	gender	-.648	.317	-.188	-2.044	.044	.982	1.018
	Age	.037	.027	.134	1.401	.164	.910	1.099

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1O – POLAND LAPTOP MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.289[a]	.084	.019	1.59800	.084	1.302	7	100	.257	2.181

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.270	7	3.324	1.302	.257[b]
	Residual	255.359	100	2.554		
	Total	278.630	107			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.921	1.634		1.175	.243		
	MEANRWA	.128	.211	.061	.603	.548	.893	1.120
	MEANBJW	.378	.176	.210	2.144	.034	.951	1.051
	MEANMS	.018	.142	.013	.127	.899	.860	1.163
	MEANPARANOIA	-.026	.131	-.020	-.200	.842	.951	1.051
	MEANNFC	.100	.147	.073	.681	.498	.806	1.241
	gender	-.299	.312	-.093	-.960	.339	.985	1.016
	Age	.023	.026	.088	.880	.381	.913	1.095

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1P – POLAND SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.312[a]	.097	.033	1.61849	.097	1.507	7	98	.174	1.852

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANMS

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	27.627	7	3.947	1.507	.174[b]
	Residual	256.713	98	2.620		
	Total	284.340	105			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients: B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients: Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.276	1.630		1.396	.166		
	MEANRWA	.243	.212	.116	1.142	.256	.897	1.115
	MEANBJW	-.120	.177	-.066	-.676	.501	.953	1.049
	MEANMS	-.038	.146	-.027	-.257	.798	.840	1.191
	MEANPARANOIA	.000	.136	.000	-.001	.999	.930	1.075
	MEANNFC	-.155	.149	-.111	-1.036	.303	.797	1.255
	gender	-.256	.320	-.078	-.799	.426	.972	1.029
	Age	.072	.027	.273	2.680	.009	.891	1.123

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1Q – POLAND THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.353[a]	.124	.060	1.65135	.124	1.928	7	95	.073	2.022

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.803	7	5.258	1.928	.073[b]
	Residual	259.061	95	2.727		
	Total	295.864	102			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.933	1.642		.568	.571		
	MEANRWA	.202	.214	.091	.947	.346	.894	1.119
	MEANBJW	.535	.181	.277	2.963	.004	.950	1.053
	MEANMS	.099	.143	.068	.691	.491	.862	1.160
	MEANPARANOIA	-.038	.132	-.027	-.290	.772	.951	1.051
	MEANNFC	.004	.150	.003	.025	.980	.812	1.232
	gender	-.648	.317	-.188	-2.044	.044	.982	1.018
	Age	.037	.027	.134	1.401	.164	.910	1.099

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX1R – POLAND INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.318[a]	.101	.030	1.63982	.101	1.426	7	89	.205	2.148

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	26.844	7	3.835	1.426	.205[b]
	Residual	239.321	89	2.689		
	Total	266.165	96			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANBJW, gender, MEANPARANOIA, MEANMS, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.698	1.761		3.803	<.001		
	MEANRWA	-.384	.234	-.177	-1.641	.104	.872	1.147
	MEANBJW	-.217	.197	-.115	-1.106	.272	.935	1.069
	MEANMS	-.249	.161	-.172	-1.547	.125	.819	1.221
	MEANPARANOIA	-.178	.148	-.125	-1.202	.233	.938	1.066
	MEANNFC	.191	.161	.138	1.189	.238	.747	1.338
	gender	-.241	.338	-.072	-.713	.478	.981	1.019
	Age	.013	.027	.049	.465	.643	.895	1.118

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1S – UK SMARTPHONE MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.200[a]	.040	-.030	1.76521

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.694	6	1.782	.572	.751[b]
	Residual	255.508	82	3.116		
	Total	266.202	88			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANNFC, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.018	1.489		2.028	.046
	MEANRWA	.319	.298	.138	1.072	.287
	MEANBJW	.103	.208	.061	.494	.622
	MEANMS	-.030	.185	-.022	-.164	.870
	MEANPARANOIA	-.094	.155	-.080	-.610	.544
	MEANNFC	.126	.172	.092	.732	.466
	gender	.037	.403	.010	.091	.927

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1T – UK SMARTTV MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.249[a]	.062	-.002	1.92651

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.540	6	3.590	.967	.452[b]
	Residual	326.607	88	3.711		
	Total	348.147	94			

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTSMARTTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.244	1.123		3.779	<.001
	MEANRWA	.114	.165	.094	.691	.491
	MEANBJW	.207	.200	.141	1.035	.303
	MEANMS	-.288	.170	-.227	-1.693	.094
	MEANPAR	-.045	.158	-.037	-.287	.775
	MEANNFC	.031	.155	.027	.200	.842
	Gender	.471	.445	.114	1.059	.292

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTSMARTTV

APPENDIX1U – UK LAPTOP MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.166[a]	.027	-.036	1.77488	.027	.433	6	92	.855	1.927

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

b. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTLAPTOP

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.181	6	1.364	.433	.855[b]
	Residual	289.819	92	3.150		
	Total	298.000	98			

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTLAPTOP

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	4.699	.995		4.723	<.001		
	MEANRWA	-.045	.147	-.041	-.304	.762	.569	1.757
	MEANBJW	.051	.175	.038	.292	.771	.621	1.610
	MEANMS	-.013	.153	-.012	-.086	.931	.573	1.744
	MEANPAR	-.142	.140	-.132	-1.014	.313	.628	1.593
	MEANNFC	.120	.147	.113	.814	.417	.552	1.810
	Gender	.350	.391	.093	.894	.373	.967	1.034

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTLAPTOP

APPENDIX1V – UK SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.343[a]	.117	.053	1.93404

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	40.806	6	6.801	1.818	.106[b]
	Residual	306.722	82	3.741		
	Total	347.528	88			

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTSLEEPDEPRIV

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANMS, MEANRWA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.359	1.126		.319	.751
	MEANRWA	.295	.171	.241	1.731	.087
	MEANBJW	.064	.202	.041	.316	.753
	MEANMS	.171	.190	.125	.898	.372
	MEANPAR	-.133	.156	-.112	-.853	.396
	MEANNFC	.079	.168	.065	.470	.640
	Gender	.296	.442	.071	.671	.504

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTSLEEPDEPRIV

APPENDIX1W – UK THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.206[a]	.042	-.032	1.95733

a. Predictors: (Constant), GENDER, MEANMS, MEANBJW, MEANPAR, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13.039	6	2.173	.567	.755[b]
	Residual	294.996	77	3.831		
	Total	308.036	83			

a. Dependent Variable: SUPPORTTHREATVIO

b. Predictors: (Constant), GENDER, MEANMS, MEANBJW, MEANPAR, MEANRWA, MEANNFC

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.459	1.144		1.276	.206
	MEANRWA	.069	.176	.060	.393	.696
	MEANBJW	.269	.209	.189	1.287	.202
	MEANMS	-.115	.206	-.091	-.561	.577
	MEANPAR	.048	.165	.041	.291	.772
	MEANNFC	-.003	.181	-.003	-.019	.985
	GENDER	.264	.458	.066	.577	.565

a. Dependent Variable: SUPPORTTHREATVIO

APPENDIX1X – UK INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.284[a]	.081	.002	1.81766

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANRWA, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.262	6	3.377	1.022	.418[b]
	Residual	231.271	70	3.304		
	Total	251.532	76			

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTDETAIN

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, MEANNFC, MEANPAR, MEANBJW, MEANRWA, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.355	1.131		1.198	.235
	MEANRWA	.193	.172	.181	1.120	.267
	MEANBJW	-.154	.200	-.117	-.771	.443
	MEANMS	-.171	.191	-.148	-.891	.376
	MEANPAR	.117	.163	.105	.718	.475
	MEANNFC	.242	.174	.223	1.392	.168
	Gender	-.082	.455	-.021	-.180	.858

a. Dependent Variable: UKSUPPORTDETAIN

APPENDIX 1Y – USA SMARTPHONE MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.294[a]	.087	.016	2.26375

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	37.883	6	6.314	1.232	.299[b]
	Residual	399.717	78	5.125		
	Total	437.600	84			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANNFC, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.812	2.391		-.339	.735
	MEANRWA	.280	.350	.089	.801	.425
	MEANBJW	.468	.241	.225	1.938	.056
	MEANMS	.092	.213	.052	.433	.666
	MEANPARANOIA	.044	.171	.031	.257	.798
	MEANNFC	.207	.246	.095	.841	.403
	gender	.059	.531	.013	.111	.912

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1Z – USA SMARTTV MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.184[a]	.034	-.042	2.19806

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.964	6	2.161	.447	.845[b]
	Residual	372.024	77	4.831		
	Total	384.988	83			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.791	2.340		2.048	.044
	MEANRWA	-.195	.340	-.066	-.574	.568
	MEANBJW	-.036	.239	-.018	-.150	.881
	MEANMS	.252	.207	.152	1.214	.228
	MEANPARANOIA	-.020	.166	-.015	-.121	.904
	MEANNFC	-.174	.239	-.085	-.728	.469
	gender	.002	.520	.000	.004	.997

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1A 1 – USA LAPTOP MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.107[a]	.011	-.065	2.22102

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANNFC, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.455	6	.742	.151	.988[b]
	Residual	384.769	78	4.933		
	Total	389.224	84			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANBJW, MEANPARANOIA, MEANRWA, MEANNFC, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.883	2.310		1.681	.097
	MEANRWA	-.060	.339	-.021	-.178	.859
	MEANBJW	.161	.240	.081	.669	.505
	MEANMS	.083	.210	.050	.397	.692
	MEANPARANOIA	.016	.167	.012	.097	.923
	MEANNFC	-.055	.241	-.027	-.229	.820
	gender	-.083	.519	-.019	-.160	.873

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1B 1 – USA SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.376[a]	.141	.061	2.11185

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	46.876	6	7.813	1.752	.123[b]
	Residual	285.433	64	4.460		
	Total	332.310	70			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.816	2.430		1.159	.251
	MEANRWA	.037	.366	.012	.101	.920
	MEANBJW	.222	.237	.116	.934	.354
	MEANMS	.347	.212	.207	1.635	.107
	MEANPARANOIA	.158	.177	.112	.895	.374
	MEANNFC	-.552	.253	-.265	-2.183	.033
	gender	-.249	.542	-.056	-.460	.647

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1C 1 – USA THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics: R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.272[a]	.074	-.029	2.06670	.074	.721	7	63	.654	1.914

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANRWA, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA

b. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.560	7	3.080	.721	.654[b]
	Residual	269.087	63	4.271		
	Total	290.648	70			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age, MEANRWA, MEANMS, gender, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANPARANOIA

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients: B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients: Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.869	2.665		.326	.746		
	MEANRWA	.250	.358	.087	.699	.487	.945	1.059
	MEANBJW	-.105	.234	-.059	-.448	.655	.860	1.162
	MEANMS	.221	.208	.141	1.062	.292	.838	1.193
	MEANPARANOIA	.252	.186	.191	1.353	.181	.738	1.356
	MEANNFC	-.068	.256	-.035	-.267	.790	.853	1.172
	gender	-.286	.537	-.069	-.532	.597	.872	1.146
	Age	.006	.022	.036	.258	.797	.745	1.341

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

APPENDIX 1D1 – USA INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.265[a]	.070	-.017	1.50220

a. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.873	6	1.812	.803	.571[b]
	Residual	144.422	64	2.257		
	Total	155.296	70			

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

b. Predictors: (Constant), gender, MEANRWA, MEANPARANOIA, MEANBJW, MEANNFC, MEANMS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.639	1.729		2.105	.039
	MEANRWA	-.529	.260	-.252	-2.035	.046
	MEANBJW	.102	.169	.078	.605	.547
	MEANMS	.026	.151	.022	.170	.866
	MEANPARANOIA	-.018	.126	-.018	-.141	.888
	MEANNFC	.117	.180	.082	.651	.517
	gender	-.072	.385	-.024	-.187	.852

a. Dependent Variable: I would like to create something that will outlive me - Please move slider with mouse to indicate your opinion

STUDY 2 APPENDIX

APPENDIX 2A – SMARTPHONE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	12.351[a]	7	1.764	.494	.838	.023
Intercept	3553.933	1	3553.933	994.754	<.001	.874
SuspectNationality	.012	1	.012	.003	.955	.000
SuspectReligion	1.234	1	1.234	.345	.558	.002
SuspectEvidence	.076	1	.076	.021	.884	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.000	1	.000	.000	.995	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.008	1	.008	.002	.963	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	10.621	1	10.621	2.973	.087	.020
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.756	1	.756	.212	.646	.001
Error	514.465	144	3.573			
Total	4110.000	152				
Corrected Total	526.816	151				

a. R Squared = .023 (Adjusted R Squared = -.024)

APPENDIX 2B - SMART TV MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	21.580[a]	7	3.083	.792	.595	.037
Intercept	3016.017	1	3016.017	775.293	<.001	.843
SuspectNationality	1.567	1	1.567	.403	.527	.003
SuspectReligion	1.136	1	1.136	.292	.590	.002
SuspectEvidence	1.988	1	1.988	.511	.476	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.247	1	.247	.063	.801	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.779	1	1.779	.457	.500	.003
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	15.558	1	15.558	3.999	.047	.027
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.023	1	.023	.006	.939	.000
Error	560.183	144	3.890			
Total	3606.000	152				
Corrected Total	581.763	151				

a. R Squared = .037 (Adjusted R Squared = -.010)

APPENDIX 2C – LAPTOP MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	17.113[a]	7	2.445	.635	.726	.030
Intercept	3242.597	1	3242.597	842.453	<.001	.854
SuspectNationality	.328	1	.328	.085	.771	.001
SuspectReligion	1.415	1	1.415	.368	.545	.003
SuspectEvidence	.618	1	.618	.160	.689	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.084	1	.084	.022	.883	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.427	1	.427	.111	.740	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	12.660	1	12.660	3.289	.072	.022
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.057	1	2.057	.534	.466	.004
Error	554.255	144	3.849			
Total	3832.000	152				
Corrected Total	571.368	151				

a. R Squared = .030 (Adjusted R Squared = -.017)

APPENDIX 2D – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	13.621[a]	7	1.946	.535	.807	.025
Intercept	1433.397	1	1433.397	394.120	<.001	.732
SuspectNationality	2.361	1	2.361	.649	.422	.004
SuspectReligion	.137	1	.137	.038	.846	.000
SuspectEvidence	5.595	1	5.595	1.538	.217	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.711	1	1.711	.471	.494	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.472	1	.472	.130	.719	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.129	1	1.129	.310	.578	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.506	1	2.506	.689	.408	.005
Error	523.721	144	3.637			
Total	1966.000	152				
Corrected Total	537.342	151				

a. R Squared = .025 (Adjusted R Squared = -.022)

APPENDIX 2E – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	10.116[a]	7	1.445	.340	.934	.016
Intercept	1363.479	1	1363.479	320.879	<.001	.690
SuspectNationality	1.442	1	1.442	.339	.561	.002
SuspectReligion	3.165	1	3.165	.745	.390	.005
SuspectEvidence	.376	1	.376	.088	.767	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.331	1	.331	.078	.781	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.374	1	1.374	.323	.570	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.753	1	1.753	.413	.522	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.368	1	1.368	.322	.571	.002
Error	611.884	144	4.249			
Total	1990.000	152				
Corrected Total	622.000	151				

a. R Squared = .016 (Adjusted R Squared = -.032)

APPENDIX 2F – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	7.507[a]	7	1.072	.409	.895	.020
Intercept	789.627	1	789.627	301.345	<.001	.677
SuspectNationality	.296	1	.296	.113	.737	.001
SuspectReligion	.148	1	.148	.056	.813	.000
SuspectEvidence	.006	1	.006	.002	.962	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.114	1	.114	.043	.835	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	4.240	1	4.240	1.618	.205	.011
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.447	1	1.447	.552	.459	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.012	1	1.012	.386	.535	.003
Error	377.329	144	2.620			
Total	1177.000	152				
Corrected Total	384.836	151				

a. R Squared = .020 (Adjusted R Squared = -.028)

APPENDIX 2G – SMARTPHONE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	11.001[a]	7	1.572	.582	.766	.092
Intercept	1333.679	1	1333.679	494.053	<.001	.925
SuspectNationality	1.239	1	1.239	.459	.502	.011
SuspectReligion	.082	1	.082	.030	.863	.001
SuspectEvidence	1.159	1	1.159	.430	.516	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	4.456	1	4.456	1.651	.206	.040
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.912	1	.912	.338	.564	.008
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.679	1	1.679	.622	.435	.015
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.866	1	.866	.321	.574	.008
Error	107.979	40	2.699			
Total	1495.000	48				
Corrected Total	118.979	47				

a. R Squared = .092 (Adjusted R Squared = -.066)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.327	.482	.502	-.648	1.301
Foreign	National	-.327	.482	.502	-1.301	.648

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.084	.482	.863	-.891	1.059
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.084	.482	.863	-1.059	.891

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.316	.482	.516	-1.291	.659
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.316	.482	.516	-.659	1.291

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2H – SMARTTV MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	26.479[a]	7	3.783	1.245	.302	.179
Intercept	1112.766	1	1112.766	366.343	<.001	.902
SuspectNationality	6.021	1	6.021	1.982	.167	.047
SuspectReligion	.346	1	.346	.114	.738	.003
SuspectEvidence	6.425	1	6.425	2.115	.154	.050
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	2.698	1	2.698	.888	.352	.022
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.625	1	.625	.206	.652	.005
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	7.274	1	7.274	2.395	.130	.056
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.218	1	.218	.072	.790	.002
Error	121.500	40	3.037			
Total	1279.000	48				
Corrected Total	147.979	47				

a. R Squared = .179 (Adjusted R Squared = .035)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.720	.512	.167	-.314	1.754
Foreign	National	-.720	.512	.167	-1.754	.314

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.173	.512	.738	-.861	1.207
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.173	.512	.738	-1.207	.861

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.744	.512	.154	-1.778	.290
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.744	.512	.154	-.290	1.778

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2I – LAPTOP MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.693[a]	7	3.385	1.145	.355	.167
Intercept	1185.346	1	1185.346	401.052	<.001	.909
SuspectNationality	.789	1	.789	.267	.608	.007
SuspectReligion	.665	1	.665	.225	.638	.006
SuspectEvidence	7.628	1	7.628	2.581	.116	.061
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	6.141	1	6.141	2.078	.157	.049
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.282	1	.282	.096	.759	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.325	1	5.325	1.802	.187	.043
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.121	1	1.121	.379	.542	.009
Error	118.224	40	2.956			
Total	1362.000	48				
Corrected Total	141.917	47				

a. R Squared = .167 (Adjusted R Squared = .021)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.261	.505	.608	-.759	1.281
Foreign	National	-.261	.505	.608	-1.281	.759

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.239	.505	.638	-.781	1.259
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.239	.505	.638	-1.259	.781

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.811	.505	.116	-1.831	.209
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.811	.505	.116	-.209	1.831

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2J – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	27.533[a]	7	3.933	1.286	.282	.184
Intercept	673.634	1	673.634	220.172	<.001	.846
SuspectNationality	9.995	1	9.995	3.267	.078	.076
SuspectReligion	.117	1	.117	.038	.846	.001
SuspectEvidence	.079	1	.079	.026	.873	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.074	1	1.074	.351	.557	.009
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	7.820	1	7.820	2.556	.118	.060
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.049	1	.049	.016	.900	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	9.639	1	9.639	3.150	.084	.073
Error	122.383	40	3.060			
Total	810.000	48				
Corrected Total	149.917	47				

a. R Squared = .184 (Adjusted R Squared = .041)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.928	.513	.078	-.110	1.966
Foreign	National	-.928	.513	.078	-1.966	.110

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.101	.513	.846	-1.138	.937
No Religion	Minority Religion	.101	.513	.846	-.937	1.138

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.083	.513	.873	-.955	1.120
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.083	.513	.873	-1.120	.955

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority	Direct	3.000	.773	1.417	4.583
		Circumstantial	2.000	.893	.172	3.828
	None	Direct	2.000	.631	.707	3.293
		Circumstantial	5.000	.773	3.417	6.583
Foreign	Minority	Direct	2.750	.773	1.167	4.333
		Circumstantial	4.333	.893	2.505	6.162
	None	Direct	2.000	.631	.707	3.293
		Circumstantial	2.500	.631	1.207	3.793

APPENDIX 2K – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	28.379[a]	7	4.054	.910	.509	.137
Intercept	637.296	1	637.296	142.981	<.001	.781
SuspectNationality	8.634	1	8.634	1.937	.172	.046
SuspectReligion	1.907	1	1.907	.428	.517	.011
SuspectEvidence	6.436	1	6.436	1.444	.237	.035
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.661	1	.661	.148	.702	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.067	1	2.067	.464	.500	.011
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.270	1	4.270	.958	.334	.023
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.758	1	2.758	.619	.436	.015
Error	178.288	40	4.457			
Total	852.000	48				
Corrected Total	206.667	47				

a. R Squared = .137 (Adjusted R Squared = -.014)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.863	.620	.172	-.390	2.115
Foreign	National	-.863	.620	.172	-2.115	.390

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.405	.620	.517	-.847	1.658
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.405	.620	.517	-1.658	.847

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.745	.620	.237	-1.997	.508
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.745	.620	.237	-.508	1.997

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2L – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	20.833[a]	7	2.976	1.307	.272	.186
Intercept	313.042	1	313.042	137.475	<.001	.775
SuspectNationality	6.171	1	6.171	2.710	.108	.063
SuspectReligion	.099	1	.099	.043	.836	.001
SuspectEvidence	2.102	1	2.102	.923	.342	.023
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	3.990	1	3.990	1.752	.193	.042
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	6.580	1	6.580	2.890	.097	.067
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.227	1	.227	.100	.754	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.126	1	.126	.055	.815	.001
Error	91.083	40	2.277			
Total	422.000	48				
Corrected Total	111.917	47				

a. R Squared = .186 (Adjusted R Squared = .044)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.729	.443	.108	-.166	1.624
Foreign	National	-.729	.443	.108	-1.624	.166

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.092	.443	.836	-.987	.803
No Religion	Minority Religion	.092	.443	.836	-.803	.987

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.426	.443	.342	-1.321	.470
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.426	.443	.342	-.470	1.321

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2M – SMARTPHONE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.806[a]	7	3.401	1.136	.370	.221
Intercept	766.667	1	766.667	256.064	<.001	.901
SuspectNationality	2.087	1	2.087	.697	.411	.024
SuspectReligion	12.188	1	12.188	4.071	.053	.127
SuspectEvidence	4.188	1	4.188	1.399	.247	.048
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.362	1	.362	.121	.731	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.710	1	.710	.237	.630	.008
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.522	1	.522	.174	.680	.006
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.928	1	.928	.310	.582	.011
Error	83.833	28	2.994			
Total	901.000	36				
Corrected Total	107.639	35				

a. R Squared = .221 (Adjusted R Squared = .026)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.500	.599	.411	-.727	1.727
2.00	1.00	-.500	.599	.411	-1.727	.727

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	1.208	.599	.053	-.018	2.435
2.00	1.00	-1.208	.599	.053	-2.435	.018

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.708	.599	.247	-.518	1.935
2.00	1.00	-.708	.599	.247	-1.935	.518

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	5.396	.467	4.439	6.353
2.00	4.187	.375	3.420	4.955

APPENDIX 2N – SMARTTV MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	24.167[a]	7	3.452	1.009	.446	.201
Intercept	651.362	1	651.362	190.311	<.001	.872
SuspectNationality	5.232	1	5.232	1.529	.227	.052
SuspectReligion	7.667	1	7.667	2.240	.146	.074
SuspectEvidence	3.261	1	3.261	.953	.337	.033
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.522	1	.522	.152	.699	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.058	1	.058	.017	.897	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.232	1	.232	.068	.797	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.188	1	4.188	1.224	.278	.042
Error	95.833	28	3.423			
Total	796.000	36				
Corrected Total	120.000	35				

a. R Squared = .201 (Adjusted R Squared = .002)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.792	.640	.227	-.520	2.103
2.00	1.00	-.792	.640	.227	-2.103	.520

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.958	.640	.146	-.353	2.270
2.00	1.00	-.958	.640	.146	-2.270	.353

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.625	.640	.337	-.687	1.937
2.00	1.00	-.625	.640	.337	-1.937	.687

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2O – LAPTOP MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	29.972[a]	7	4.282	1.161	.356	.225
Intercept	624.004	1	624.004	169.221	<.001	.858
SuspectNationality	7.337	1	7.337	1.990	.169	.066
SuspectReligion	5.511	1	5.511	1.494	.232	.051
SuspectEvidence	6.699	1	6.699	1.817	.189	.061
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.033	1	.033	.009	.926	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.178	1	.178	.048	.828	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.091	1	.091	.025	.877	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	8.004	1	8.004	2.170	.152	.072
Error	103.250	28	3.688			
Total	792.000	36				
Corrected Total	133.222	35				

a. R Squared = .225 (Adjusted R Squared = .031)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.938	.665	.169	-.424	2.299
2.00	1.00	-.938	.665	.169	-2.299	.424

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.813	.665	.232	-.549	2.174
2.00	1.00	-.813	.665	.232	-2.174	.549

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.896	.665	.189	-.466	2.257
2.00	1.00	-.896	.665	.189	-2.257	.466

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2P – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	36.722[a]	7	5.246	2.195	.066	.354
Intercept	290.178	1	290.178	121.419	<.001	.813
SuspectNationality	.091	1	.091	.038	.847	.001
SuspectReligion	.178	1	.178	.074	.787	.003
SuspectEvidence	8.699	1	8.699	3.640	.067	.115
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	10.960	1	10.960	4.586	.041	.141
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.004	1	.004	.002	.969	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.438	1	4.438	1.857	.184	.062
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	13.482	1	13.482	5.641	.025	.168
Error	66.917	28	2.390			
Total	387.000	36				
Corrected Total	103.639	35				

a. R Squared = .354 (Adjusted R Squared = .193)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.104	.535	.847	-.992	1.200
2.00	1.00	-.104	.535	.847	-1.200	.992

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.146	.535	.787	-.950	1.242
2.00	1.00	-.146	.535	.787	-1.242	.950

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	-1.021	.535	.067	-2.117	.075
2.00	1.00	1.021	.535	.067	-.075	2.117

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SleepDepriv	Based on Mean	2.175	7	28	.068
	Based on Median	.314	7	28	.941
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.314	7	12.644	.934
	Based on trimmed mean	1.898	7	28	.108

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: SleepDepriv

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	3.000	.386	2.208	3.792
2.00	2.896	.370	2.138	3.654

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	3.021	.417	2.166	3.876
2.00	2.875	.335	2.189	3.561

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.438	.353	1.715	3.160
2.00	3.458	.402	2.634	4.282

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.091	1	.091	.038	.847	.001
Error	66.917	28	2.390			

The F tests the effect of SuspectNationality. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.178	1	.178	.074	.787	.003
Error	66.917	28	2.390			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	8.699	1	8.699	3.640	.067	.115
Error	66.917	28	2.390			

The F tests the effect of SuspectEvidence. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

					95% Confidence Interval	
SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority	Direct	3.000	.773	1.417	4.583
		Circumstantial	2.000	.893	.172	3.828
	None	Direct	2.000	.631	.707	3.293
		Circumstantial	5.000	.773	3.417	6.583
Foreign	Minority	Direct	2.750	.773	1.167	4.333
		Circumstantial	4.333	.893	2.505	6.162
	None	Direct	2.000	.631	.707	3.293
		Circumstantial	2.500	.631	1.207	3.793

APPENDIX 2Q – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	38.917[a]	7	5.560	2.167	.069	.351
Intercept	317.449	1	317.449	123.739	<.001	.815
SuspectNationality	4.696	1	4.696	1.830	.187	.061
SuspectReligion	9.058	1	9.058	3.531	.071	.112
SuspectEvidence	.014	1	.014	.006	.941	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	12.188	1	12.188	4.751	.038	.145
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	4.188	1	4.188	1.633	.212	.055
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.449	1	1.449	.565	.459	.020
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.087	1	2.087	.813	.375	.028
Error	71.833	28	2.565			
Total	417.000	36				
Corrected Total	110.750	35				

a. R Squared = .351 (Adjusted R Squared = .189)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.750	.554	.187	-.386	1.886
2.00	1.00	-.750	.554	.187	-1.886	.386

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	1.042	.554	.071	-.094	2.177
2.00	1.00	-1.042	.554	.071	-2.177	.094

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	-.042	.554	.941	-1.177	1.094
2.00	1.00	.042	.554	.941	-1.094	1.177

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Threats	Based on Mean	4.087	7	28	.003
	Based on Median	2.503	7	28	.039
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.503	7	14.494	.066
	Based on trimmed mean	4.003	7	28	.004

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Threats

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	3.458	.400	2.638	4.279
2.00	2.708	.383	1.923	3.494

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	3.604	.433	2.718	4.490
2.00	2.563	.347	1.852	3.273

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	3.063	.366	2.314	3.811
2.00	3.104	.417	2.250	3.958

4. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority	3.375	.612	2.122	4.628
	None	3.542	.517	2.483	4.601
Foreign	Minority	3.833	.612	2.580	5.086
	None	1.583	.462	.636	2.530

APPENDIX 2R – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	24.083[a]	7	3.440	1.588	.180	.284
Intercept	241.174	1	241.174	111.311	<.001	.799
SuspectNationality	1.449	1	1.449	.669	.420	.023
SuspectReligion	1.449	1	1.449	.669	.420	.023
SuspectEvidence	.058	1	.058	.027	.871	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	9.058	1	9.058	4.181	.050	.130
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.710	1	.710	.328	.572	.012
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.174	1	1.174	.542	.468	.019
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	9.797	1	9.797	4.522	.042	.139
Error	60.667	28	2.167			
Total	325.000	36				
Corrected Total	84.750	35				

a. R Squared = .284 (Adjusted R Squared = .105)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.417	.509	.420	-.627	1.460
2.00	1.00	-.417	.509	.420	-1.460	.627

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.417	.509	.420	-.627	1.460
2.00	1.00	-.417	.509	.420	-1.460	.627

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.00	.083	.509	.871	-.960	1.127
2.00	1.00	-.083	.509	.871	-1.127	.960

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Detention	Based on Mean	.982	7	28	.464
	Based on Median	.548	7	28	.790
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.548	7	23.816	.789
	Based on trimmed mean	.970	7	28	.472

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Detention

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.896	.368	2.142	3.650
2.00	2.479	.352	1.757	3.201

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.896	.397	2.082	3.710
2.00	2.479	.319	1.826	3.132

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	2.729	.336	2.041	3.417
2.00	2.646	.383	1.861	3.430

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority	Direct	3.500	.736	1.992	5.008
		Circumstantial	1.667	.850	-.074	3.407
	None	Direct	2.667	.601	1.436	3.898
		Circumstantial	3.750	.736	2.242	5.258
Foreign	Minority	Direct	2.750	.736	1.242	4.258
		Circumstantial	3.667	.850	1.926	5.407
	None	Direct	2.000	.601	.769	3.231
		Circumstantial	1.500	.601	.269	2.731

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Detention

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	1.449	1	1.449	.669	.420	.023
Error	60.667	28	2.167			

The F tests the effect of SuspectNationality. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Detention

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	1.449	1	1.449	.669	.420	.023
Error	60.667	28	2.167			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Detention

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.058	1	.058	.027	.871	.001
Error	60.667	28	2.167			

The F tests the effect of SuspectEvidence. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

APPENDIX 2S – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	13.019[a]	7	1.860	.524	.810	.097
Intercept	1007.705	1	1007.705	284.096	<.001	.893
SuspectNationality	.071	1	.071	.020	.888	.001
SuspectReligion	3.677	1	3.677	1.037	.316	.030
SuspectEvidence	.343	1	.343	.097	.758	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	3.475	1	3.475	.980	.329	.028
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.000	1	.000	.000	1.000	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.024	1	1.024	.289	.595	.008
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.539	1	4.539	1.280	.266	.036
Error	120.600	34	3.547			
Total	1144.000	42				
Corrected Total	133.619	41				

a. R Squared = .097 (Adjusted R Squared = -.088)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.083	.589	.888	-1.281	1.114
Foreign	National	.083	.589	.888	-1.114	1.281

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.600	.589	.316	-.598	1.798
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.600	.589	.316	-1.798	.598

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.183	.589	.758	-1.014	1.381
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.183	.589	.758	-1.381	1.014

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2T – SMARTTV MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	16.319[a]	7	2.331	.592	.757	.109
Intercept	880.139	1	880.139	223.653	<.001	.868
SuspectNationality	.011	1	.011	.003	.957	.000
SuspectReligion	9.217	1	9.217	2.342	.135	.064
SuspectEvidence	.011	1	.011	.003	.957	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	2.905	1	2.905	.738	.396	.021
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	3.089	1	3.089	.785	.382	.023
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.224	1	2.224	.565	.457	.016
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.479	1	.479	.122	.729	.004
Error	133.800	34	3.935			
Total	1037.000	42				
Corrected Total	150.119	41				

a. R Squared = .109 (Adjusted R Squared = -.075)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.033	.621	.957	-1.295	1.228
Foreign	National	.033	.621	.957	-1.228	1.295

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.950	.621	.135	-.312	2.212
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.950	.621	.135	-2.212	.312

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.033	.621	.957	-1.228	1.295
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.033	.621	.957	-1.295	1.228

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2U – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	13.455[a]	7	1.922	.540	.798	.100
Intercept	995.064	1	995.064	279.720	<.001	.892
SuspectNationality	.021	1	.021	.006	.939	.000
SuspectReligion	4.482	1	4.482	1.260	.270	.036
SuspectEvidence	.617	1	.617	.173	.680	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.809	1	1.809	.508	.481	.015
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.270	1	.270	.076	.785	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.468	1	1.468	.413	.525	.012
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.064	1	5.064	1.424	.241	.040
Error	120.950	34	3.557			
Total	1135.000	42				
Corrected Total	134.405	41				

a. R Squared = .100 (Adjusted R Squared = -.085)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.046	.590	.939	-1.245	1.154
Foreign	National	.046	.590	.939	-1.154	1.245

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.663	.590	.270	-.537	1.862
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.663	.590	.270	-1.862	.537

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.246	.590	.680	-.954	1.445
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.246	.590	.680	-1.445	.954

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2V – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14.802[a]	7	2.115	.613	.741	.112
Intercept	293.682	1	293.682	85.113	<.001	.715
SuspectNationality	.359	1	.359	.104	.749	.003
SuspectReligion	.030	1	.030	.009	.926	.000
SuspectEvidence	1.668	1	1.668	.483	.492	.014
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.749	1	.749	.217	.644	.006
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.770	1	2.770	.803	.377	.023
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.427	1	2.427	.703	.407	.020
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	8.976	1	8.976	2.601	.116	.071
Error	117.317	34	3.450			
Total	447.000	42				
Corrected Total	132.119	41				

a. R Squared = .112 (Adjusted R Squared = -.071)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.188	.581	.749	-.994	1.369
Foreign	National	-.187	.581	.749	-1.369	.994

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.054	.581	.926	-1.235	1.127
No Religion	Minority Religion	.054	.581	.926	-1.127	1.235

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.404	.581	.492	-.777	1.585
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.404	.581	.492	-1.585	.777

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2W – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	21.750[a]	7	3.107	.869	.541	.152
Intercept	272.185	1	272.185	76.115	<.001	.691
SuspectNationality	.129	1	.129	.036	.850	.001
SuspectReligion	.426	1	.426	.119	.732	.003
SuspectEvidence	5.064	1	5.064	1.416	.242	.040
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	4.370	1	4.370	1.222	.277	.035
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.682	1	2.682	.750	.393	.022
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.107	1	1.107	.309	.582	.009
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	11.349	1	11.349	3.174	.084	.085
Error	121.583	34	3.576			
Total	442.000	42				
Corrected Total	143.333	41				

a. R Squared = .152 (Adjusted R Squared = -.023)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.113	.592	.850	-1.090	1.315
Foreign	National	-.113	.592	.850	-1.315	1.090

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.204	.592	.732	-.998	1.407
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.204	.592	.732	-1.407	.998

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.704	.592	.242	-.498	1.907
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.704	.592	.242	-1.907	.498

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2X – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.952[a]	7	3.422	1.555	.183	.242
Intercept	171.677	1	171.677	78.000	<.001	.696
SuspectNationality	.919	1	.919	.418	.522	.012
SuspectReligion	1.918	1	1.918	.871	.357	.025
SuspectEvidence	12.357	1	12.357	5.615	.024	.142
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.011	1	.011	.005	.943	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.224	1	2.224	1.011	.322	.029
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.003	1	6.003	2.727	.108	.074
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.224	1	2.224	1.011	.322	.029
Error	74.833	34	2.201			
Total	279.000	42				
Corrected Total	98.786	41				

a. R Squared = .242 (Adjusted R Squared = .087)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.300	.464	.522	-1.243	.643
Foreign	National	.300	.464	.522	-.643	1.243

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.433	.464	.357	-.510	1.377
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.433	.464	.357	-1.377	.510

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	1.100*	.464	.024	.157	2.043
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-1.100*	.464	.024	-2.043	-.157

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	2.600	.318	1.955	3.245
Circumstantial	1.500	.339	.812	2.188

APPENDIX 2Y – SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	42.013[a]	7	6.002	1.127	.389	.305
Intercept	392.467	1	392.467	73.715	<.001	.804
SuspectNationality	11.010	1	11.010	2.068	.168	.103
SuspectReligion	4.610	1	4.610	.866	.364	.046
SuspectEvidence	2.438	1	2.438	.458	.507	.025
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	5.038	1	5.038	.946	.344	.050
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.152	1	1.152	.216	.647	.012
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.952	1	5.952	1.118	.304	.058
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.810	1	3.810	.716	.409	.038
Error	95.833	18	5.324			
Total	570.000	26				
Corrected Total	137.846	25				

a. R Squared = .305 (Adjusted R Squared = .034)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-1.417	.985	.168	-3.486	.653
Foreign	National	1.417	.985	.168	-.653	3.486

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.917	.985	.364	-2.986	1.153
No Religion	Minority Religion	.917	.985	.364	-1.153	2.986

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.667	.985	.507	-2.736	1.403
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.667	.985	.507	-1.403	2.736

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2Z – SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	34.705[a]	7	4.958	.851	.561	.249
Intercept	325.952	1	325.952	55.966	<.001	.757
SuspectNationality	7.467	1	7.467	1.282	.272	.066
SuspectReligion	11.010	1	11.010	1.890	.186	.095
SuspectEvidence	.952	1	.952	.164	.691	.009
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	5.038	1	5.038	.865	.365	.046
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.238	1	.238	.041	.842	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.610	1	1.610	.276	.606	.015
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.610	1	.610	.105	.750	.006
Error	104.833	18	5.824			
Total	494.000	26				
Corrected Total	139.538	25				

a. R Squared = .249 (Adjusted R Squared = -.043)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-1.167	1.030	.272	-3.331	.998
Foreign	National	1.167	1.030	.272	-.998	3.331

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-1.417	1.030	.186	-3.581	.748
No Religion	Minority Religion	1.417	1.030	.186	-.748	3.581

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.417	1.030	.691	-2.581	1.748
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.417	1.030	.691	-1.748	2.581

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2A1 – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	34.962[a]	7	4.995	.899	.528	.259
Intercept	373.371	1	373.371	67.207	<.001	.789
SuspectNationality	10.371	1	10.371	1.867	.189	.094
SuspectReligion	4.200	1	4.200	.756	.396	.040
SuspectEvidence	2.143	1	2.143	.386	.542	.021
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	3.086	1	3.086	.555	.466	.030
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	3.086	1	3.086	.555	.466	.030
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.086	1	3.086	.555	.466	.030
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.200	1	4.200	.756	.396	.040
Error	100.000	18	5.556			
Total	543.000	26				
Corrected Total	134.962	25				

a. R Squared = .259 (Adjusted R Squared = -.029)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-1.375	1.006	.189	-3.489	.739
Foreign	National	1.375	1.006	.189	-.739	3.489

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.875	1.006	.396	-2.989	1.239
No Religion	Minority Religion	.875	1.006	.396	-1.239	2.989

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.625	1.006	.542	-2.739	1.489
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.625	1.006	.542	-1.489	2.739

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2B1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	10.032[a]	7	1.433	.229	.973	.082
Intercept	190.688	1	190.688	30.488	<.001	.629
SuspectNationality	2.002	1	2.002	.320	.579	.017
SuspectReligion	.060	1	.060	.010	.923	.001
SuspectEvidence	1.260	1	1.260	.201	.659	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.060	1	.060	.010	.923	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	5.717	1	5.717	.914	.352	.048
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.260	1	1.260	.201	.659	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.260	1	1.260	.201	.659	.011
Error	112.583	18	6.255			
Total	322.000	26				
Corrected Total	122.615	25				

a. R Squared = .082 (Adjusted R Squared = -.275)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.604	1.068	.579	-2.848	1.639
Foreign	National	.604	1.068	.579	-1.639	2.848

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.104	1.068	.923	-2.348	2.139
No Religion	Minority Religion	.104	1.068	.923	-2.139	2.348

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.479	1.068	.659	-2.723	1.764
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.479	1.068	.659	-1.764	2.723

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2C1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	28.263[a]	7	4.038	.741	.641	.224
Intercept	131.488	1	131.488	24.130	<.001	.573
SuspectNationality	21.488	1	21.488	3.943	.063	.180
SuspectReligion	.288	1	.288	.053	.821	.003
SuspectEvidence	.060	1	.060	.011	.918	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	2.288	1	2.288	.420	.525	.023
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.488	1	1.488	.273	.608	.015
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.402	1	.402	.074	.789	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.288	1	2.288	.420	.525	.023
Error	98.083	18	5.449			
Total	279.000	26				
Corrected Total	126.346	25				

a. R Squared = .224 (Adjusted R Squared = -.078)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-1.979	.997	.063	-4.073	.115
Foreign	National	1.979	.997	.063	-.115	4.073

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.229	.997	.821	-2.323	1.865
No Religion	Minority Religion	.229	.997	.821	-1.865	2.323

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.104	.997	.918	-2.198	1.990
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.104	.997	.918	-1.990	2.198

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 2D1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.032[a]	7	3.290	1.183	.361	.315
Intercept	78.002	1	78.002	28.034	<.001	.609
SuspectNationality	10.060	1	10.060	3.615	.073	.167
SuspectReligion	.060	1	.060	.021	.885	.001
SuspectEvidence	5.260	1	5.260	1.890	.186	.095
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.488	1	1.488	.535	.474	.029
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	10.688	1	10.688	3.841	.066	.176
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.117	1	.117	.042	.840	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.402	1	.402	.145	.708	.008
Error	50.083	18	2.782			
Total	151.000	26				
Corrected Total	73.115	25				

a. R Squared = .315 (Adjusted R Squared = .049)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-1.354	.712	.073	-2.850	.142
Foreign	National	1.354	.712	.073	-.142	2.850

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.979	.712	.186	-2.475	.517
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.979	.712	.186	-.517	2.475

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	-.104	.712	.885	-1.600	1.392
No Religion	Minority Religion	.104	.712	.885	-1.392	1.600

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

STUDY 2 REGRESSION APPENDIX

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX A – MERGED DATA SMARTPHONE MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.310[a]	.096	.058	1.81243

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.504	6	8.417	2.562	.022[b]
	Residual	476.312	145	3.285		
	Total	526.816	151			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.658	.866		3.068	.003
	ParticiantGender	.280	.286	.078	.980	.329
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.189	.140	.158	1.345	.181
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.041	.153	.025	.268	.789
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.179	.143	.148	1.256	.211
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.068	.165	.044	.409	.683
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.019	.124	-.016	-.155	.877

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX B – MERGED DATA SMARTTV MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751[a]	.564	.474	1.12828

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.832	6	7.972	6.262	<.001[b]
	Residual	36.918	29	1.273		
	Total	84.750	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.605	1.292		-1.242	.224
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.377	.187	.337	2.014	.053
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.144	.257	.082	.560	.580
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.187	.252	-.152	-.743	.464
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.243	.293	-.137	-.830	.413
	ParticiantGender	.851	.412	.271	2.069	.048
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.713	.227	.565	3.148	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX C – MERGED DATA LAPTOP MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.323[a]	.104	.067	1.87868

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	59.598	6	9.933	2.814	.013[b]
	Residual	511.771	145	3.529		
	Total	571.368	151			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.028	.898		2.258	.025
	ParticiantGender	.488	.296	.131	1.647	.102
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.248	.146	.199	1.703	.091
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.117	.158	.069	.741	.460
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.132	.148	.104	.890	.375
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.048	.171	-.030	-.281	.779
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.028	.129	.022	.214	.831

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX D – MERGED DATA SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.453[a]	.206	.173	1.71574

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	110.496	6	18.416	6.256	<.001[b]
	Residual	426.846	145	2.944		
	Total	537.342	151			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.819	.820		.999	.319
	ParticiantGender	.100	.270	.028	.369	.712
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.225	.133	.186	1.690	.093
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.014	.144	-.009	-.098	.922
	EntertainmentNPaperMean Score	.298	.135	.243	2.204	.029
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.080	.156	-.052	-.513	.609
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.171	.118	.138	1.453	.148

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX E – MERGED DATA THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.408[a]	.166	.132	1.89100

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	103.499	6	17.250	4.824	<.001[b]
	Residual	518.501	145	3.576		
	Total	622.000	151			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.103	.904		1.220	.224
	ParticiantGender	-.070	.298	-.018	-.234	.815
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.353	.147	.272	2.409	.017
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.040	.159	.023	.250	.803
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.245	.149	.185	1.642	.103
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.021	.172	-.013	-.125	.901
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.056	.130	-.042	-.434	.665

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX F – MERGED DATA INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.525[a]	.276	.246	1.38651

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	106.086	6	17.681	9.197	<.001[b]
	Residual	278.750	145	1.922		
	Total	384.836	151			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.282	.663		1.935	.055
	ParticiantGender	.010	.219	.003	.044	.965
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.338	.107	.331	3.149	.002
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.113	.117	-.081	-.966	.336
	EntertainmentNPaperMean Score	.259	.109	.249	2.367	.019
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.248	.126	-.189	-1.961	.052
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.138	.095	.132	1.453	.148

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX G – MERGED DATA GENERAL DIGITAL MEASURES

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.321[a]	.103	.066	1.77958

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	52.919	6	8.820	2.785	.014[b]
	Residual	459.200	145	3.167		
	Total	512.119	151			

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.249	.851		2.644	.009
	ParticiantGender	.363	.280	.103	1.293	.198
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.215	.138	.183	1.561	.121
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.058	.150	.036	.386	.700
	EntertainmentNPaperMean Score	.146	.140	.122	1.043	.299
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.035	.162	.023	.219	.827
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.012	.122	.010	.100	.920

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX H – MERGED DATA GENERAL PHYSICAL MEASURES

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.532[a]	.283	.253	1.34542

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	103.590	6	17.265	9.538	<.001[b]
	Residual	262.471	145	1.810		
	Total	366.060	151			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.991	.643		1.541	.125
	ParticiantGender	.036	.212	.012	.170	.866
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.289	.104	.290	2.776	.006
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.035	.113	-.026	-.305	.761
	EntertainmentNPaperMean Score	.286	.106	.283	2.699	.008
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.124	.123	-.097	-1.008	.315
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.096	.092	.094	1.044	.298

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX I – SMARTPHONE MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.452[a]	.204	-.011	1.59997

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticipantAge, SuspectEvidence, SuspectReligion, SuspectNationality, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.263	10	2.426	.948	.503[b]
	Residual	94.716	37	2.560		
	Total	118.979	47			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticipantAge, SuspectEvidence, SuspectReligion, SuspectNationality, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.120	2.519		1.635	.110
	SuspectNationality	-.715	.517	-.226	-1.382	.175
	SuspectReligion	-.440	.504	-.140	-.873	.389
	SuspectEvidence	.250	.497	.079	.504	.617
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.003	.271	.002	.010	.992
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.112	.263	.079	.428	.671
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.168	.325	-.128	-.516	.609
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.212	.330	-.136	-.641	.526
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.465	.271	.417	1.715	.095
	ParticipantAge	.006	.034	.028	.178	.860
	ParticiantGender	1.008	.504	.310	2.000	.053

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX J – SMARTTV MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.312[a]	.097	-.035	1.80516

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.377	6	2.396	.735	.624[b]
	Residual	133.602	41	3.259		
	Total	147.979	47			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	4.404	2.017		2.184	.035
	ParticiantGender	.523	.560	.144	.933	.356
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.145	.303	.120	.479	.634
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.020	.271	.013	.075	.941
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.287	.350	-.197	-.820	.417
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.358	.369	-.206	-.968	.339
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.435	.280	.351	1.552	.128

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX K – LAPTOP MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.396[a]	.157	.034	1.70821

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22.279	6	3.713	1.273	.291[b]
	Residual	119.637	41	2.918		
	Total	141.917	47			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.700	1.909		1.414	.165
	ParticiantGender	.960	.530	.270	1.811	.078
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.315	.287	.266	1.100	.278
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.195	.256	.125	.763	.450
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.284	.332	-.199	-.857	.397
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.321	.350	-.189	-.918	.364
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.284	.265	.234	1.071	.291

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX L– SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.407[a]	.165	.043	1.74687

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.803	6	4.134	1.355	.256[b]
	Residual	125.114	41	3.052		
	Total	149.917	47			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.857	1.952		1.464	.151
	ParticiantGender	.787	.542	.216	1.451	.154
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.380	.293	.312	1.298	.201
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.087	.262	-.054	-.331	.742
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.129	.339	.088	.379	.706
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.542	.358	-.309	-1.515	.137
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.112	.271	.089	.411	.683

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepr

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX M– THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.333[a]	.111	-.019	2.11691

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22.933	6	3.822	.853	.537[b]
	Residual	183.734	41	4.481		
	Total	206.667	47			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.176	2.365		1.766	.085
	ParticiantGender	-.507	.657	-.118	-.772	.445
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.322	.355	.225	.906	.370
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.155	.317	.082	.489	.627
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.285	.411	.165	.693	.492
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.425	.433	-.207	-.982	.332
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.243	.329	-.166	-.740	.463

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX N – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.358[a]	.128	.001	1.54256

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	14.357	6	2.393	1.006	.435[b]
	Residual	97.559	41	2.379		
	Total	111.917	47			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.274	1.724		1.900	.065
	ParticiantGender	-.137	.479	-.044	-.287	.776
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.264	.259	.251	1.021	.313
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.226	.231	-.162	-.976	.335
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.209	.299	.165	.699	.488
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.335	.316	-.222	-1.062	.294
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.062	.240	.057	.258	.798

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX O – DIGITAL MEASURES INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.387[a]	.150	.025	1.57502

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.910	6	2.985	1.203	.324[b]
	Residual	101.709	41	2.481		
	Total	119.619	47			

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.424	1.760		1.946	.059
	ParticiantGender	.897	.489	.275	1.834	.074
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.130	.264	.119	.492	.625
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.111	.236	.077	.471	.640
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.210	.306	-.160	-.687	.496
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.334	.322	-.214	-1.037	.306
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.357	.245	.320	1.459	.152

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX P – PHYSICAL MEASURES INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.417[a]	.173	.053	1.39452

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.736	6	2.789	1.434	.225[b]
	Residual	79.732	41	1.945		
	Total	96.469	47			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.953	1.558		1.895	.065
	ParticiantGender	.094	.433	.032	.216	.830
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.247	.234	.253	1.057	.297
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.035	.209	-.027	-.166	.869
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.315	.271	.267	1.162	.252
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.468	.285	-.333	-1.639	.109
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.038	.217	.038	.177	.860

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX Q – SMARTPHONE MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.426[a]	.181	.012	1.74301

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.535	6	3.256	1.072	.402[b]
	Residual	88.104	29	3.038		
	Total	107.639	35			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.431	1.997		1.719	.096
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.069	.290	.055	.239	.812
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.179	.396	-.091	-.452	.654
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.153	.390	-.110	-.393	.697
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.180	.453	.090	.397	.694
	ParticiantGender	1.400	.636	.395	2.202	.036
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.164	.350	-.116	-.470	.642

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX R – SMARTTV MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.420[a]	.176	.006	1.84653

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.120	6	3.520	1.032	.425[b]
	Residual	98.880	29	3.410		
	Total	120.000	35			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.149	2.115		1.489	.147
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.160	.307	.120	.522	.606
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.061	.420	.029	.146	.885
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.232	.413	-.158	-.562	.579
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.106	.480	-.050	-.221	.827
	ParticiantGender	1.332	.674	.356	1.978	.057
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.138	.371	-.092	-.372	.713

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX S – LAPTOP MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.517[a]	.267	.116	1.83454

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35.621	6	5.937	1.764	.142[b]
	Residual	97.601	29	3.366		
	Total	133.222	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.755	2.101		1.311	.200
	ActionMovieMeanScore	-.216	.305	-.154	-.709	.484
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.113	.417	.051	.270	.789
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.158	.410	.102	.385	.703
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.426	.476	-.192	-.893	.379
	ParticiantGender	2.012	.669	.510	3.007	.005
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.086	.368	-.054	-.233	.817

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX T – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.594[a]	.352	.218	1.52146

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.508	6	6.085	2.629	.037[b]
	Residual	67.131	29	2.315		
	Total	103.639	35			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2.612	1.743		-1.499	.145
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.120	.253	.097	.476	.638
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.557	.346	.288	1.609	.118
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.207	.340	-.151	-.608	.548
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.117	.395	.060	.295	.770
	ParticiantGender	.218	.555	.062	.392	.698
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.658	.306	.471	2.153	.040

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX U – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.397[a]	.158	-.017	1.79366

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.451	6	2.908	.904	.506[b]
	Residual	93.299	29	3.217		
	Total	110.750	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.747	2.055		.364	.719
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.264	.298	.206	.885	.383
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.324	.408	-.162	-.793	.434
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.000	.401	.000	.001	1.000
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.361	.466	.178	.775	.444
	ParticiantGender	.915	.654	.254	1.399	.172
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.060	.360	-.041	-.165	.870

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX V – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751[a]	.564	.474	1.12828

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.832	6	7.972	6.262	<.001[b]
	Residual	36.918	29	1.273		
	Total	84.750	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.605	1.292		-1.242	.224
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.377	.187	.337	2.014	.053
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.144	.257	.082	.560	.580
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.187	.252	-.152	-.743	.464
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.243	.293	-.137	-.830	.413
	ParticiantGender	.851	.412	.271	2.069	.048
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.713	.227	.565	3.148	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX W – DIGITAL MEASURES POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.437[a]	.191	.023	1.71532

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.123	6	3.354	1.140	.365[b]
	Residual	85.327	29	2.942		
	Total	105.450	35			

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.599	1.965		1.323	.196
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.092	.285	.074	.323	.749
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.102	.390	-.052	-.261	.796
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.080	.384	-.058	-.209	.836
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.114	.445	.058	.255	.800
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.160	.345	-.114	-.464	.646
	ParticiantGender	1.450	.626	.413	2.318	.028

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX X –PHYSICAL MEASURES POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.622[a]	.387	.260	1.15007

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.232	6	4.039	3.053	.019[b]
	Residual	38.357	29	1.323		
	Total	62.589	35			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.170	1.317		-.888	.382
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.255	.191	.266	1.337	.192
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.125	.262	.084	.480	.635
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.141	.257	-.132	-.547	.588
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.089	.299	.059	.299	.767
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.432	.231	.398	1.869	.072
	ParticiantGender	.657	.419	.243	1.566	.128

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX Y – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.440[a]	.194	.056	1.75427

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.908	6	4.318	1.403	.241[b]
	Residual	107.711	35	3.077		
	Total	133.619	41			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.218	1.579		1.405	.169
	ParticiantGender	-.166	.545	-.050	-.305	.762
	ActionMovieMeanScore	-.088	.243	-.073	-.361	.720
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.469	.314	.313	1.492	.145
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.182	.231	.165	.788	.436
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.061	.281	.047	.218	.828
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.052	.200	.046	.261	.796

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX Z – SMARTTV MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.579[a]	.335	.221	1.68839

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.346	6	8.391	2.943	.020[b]
	Residual	99.774	35	2.851		
	Total	150.119	41			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.364	1.520		-.239	.812
	ParticiantGender	.536	.524	.152	1.023	.314
	ActionMovieMeanScore	-.012	.234	-.009	-.052	.959
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.373	.302	.235	1.233	.226
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.337	.222	.289	1.518	.138
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.142	.270	.103	.526	.603
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.194	.192	.162	1.010	.320

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX A1 – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.421[a]	.178	.037	1.77720

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.859	6	3.976	1.259	.301[b]
	Residual	110.546	35	3.158		
	Total	134.405	41			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.003	1.600		1.252	.219
	ParticiantGender	.277	.552	.083	.502	.619
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.037	.246	.031	.151	.881
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.145	.318	.096	.456	.651
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.308	.234	.280	1.320	.195
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.049	.284	.037	.172	.864
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.128	.202	.113	.631	.532

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX B1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.639[a]	.409	.307	1.49421

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	53.976	6	8.996	4.029	.004[b]
	Residual	78.143	35	2.233		
	Total	132.119	41			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.847	1.345		.630	.533
	ParticiantGender	-.240	.464	-.073	-.518	.608
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.085	.207	.070	.408	.686
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.028	.268	-.019	-.106	.916
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.573	.196	.524	2.918	.006
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.043	.239	-.033	-.178	.860
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.159	.170	.141	.933	.357

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX C1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.562[a]	.316	.199	1.67328

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	45.338	6	7.556	2.699	.029[b]
	Residual	97.995	35	2.800		
	Total	143.333	41			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.130	1.506		.086	.932
	ParticiantGender	.181	.519	.053	.348	.730
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.169	.232	.135	.729	.471
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.181	.300	-.116	-.603	.550
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.468	.220	.411	2.126	.041
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.093	.268	.069	.348	.730
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.193	.191	.165	1.013	.318

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX D1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.751[a]	.564	.474	1.12828

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.832	6	7.972	6.262	<.001[b]
	Residual	36.918	29	1.273		
	Total	84.750	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.605	1.292		-1.242	.224
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.377	.187	.337	2.014	.053
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.144	.257	.082	.560	.580
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.187	.252	-.152	-.743	.464
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.243	.293	-.137	-.830	.413
	ParticiantGender	.851	.412	.271	2.069	.048
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.713	.227	.565	3.148	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX E1 – DIGITAL MEASURES UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.491[a]	.241	.111	1.67439

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31.186	6	5.198	1.854	.117[b]
	Residual	98.126	35	2.804		
	Total	129.311	41			

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.228	1.507		.815	.421
	ActionMovieMeanScore	-.017	.232	-.014	-.072	.943
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.334	.300	.226	1.114	.273
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.277	.220	.256	1.256	.217
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.081	.268	.063	.303	.763
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.126	.191	.113	.660	.514
	ParticiantGender	.226	.520	.069	.436	.666

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX F1 – PHYSICAL MEASURES UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.633[a]	.400	.297	1.33089

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.370	6	6.895	3.893	.004[b]
	Residual	61.994	35	1.771		
	Total	103.364	41			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore, SocialMediaMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.965	1.198		.806	.426
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.175	.185	.165	.949	.349
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.203	.238	-.154	-.850	.401
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.471	.175	.487	2.689	.011
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.004	.213	-.003	-.018	.986
	SocialMediaMeanScore	.166	.152	.167	1.097	.280
	ParticiantGender	-.092	.413	-.032	-.223	.825

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX G1 – SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.566[a]	.321	.106	2.21972

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.230	6	7.372	1.496	.233[b]
	Residual	93.616	19	4.927		
	Total	137.846	25			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.896	2.352		1.231	.233
	ParticiantGender	.008	.959	.002	.008	.993
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.443	.635	.297	.698	.494
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.122	.376	-.070	-.324	.749
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.463	.476	.353	.973	.343
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.014	.454	-.009	-.030	.976
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.273	.362	-.201	-.753	.461

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX H1 – SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.522[a]	.273	.043	2.31130

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.038	6	6.340	1.187	.355[b]
	Residual	101.500	19	5.342		
	Total	139.538	25			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.327	2.449		.950	.354
	ParticiantGender	-.411	.998	-.105	-.412	.685
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.581	.661	.386	.879	.391
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.043	.392	-.025	-.110	.914
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.132	.496	.100	.266	.793
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.240	.473	.152	.508	.617
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.211	.377	-.155	-.561	.581

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX I1 – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.526[a]	.276	.048	2.26706

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	37.310	6	6.218	1.210	.344[b]
	Residual	97.651	19	5.140		
	Total	134.962	25			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.783	2.403		.742	.467
	ParticiantGender	-.031	.979	-.008	-.031	.975
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.660	.648	.446	1.018	.322
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.138	.384	.081	.360	.723
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.157	.487	.121	.324	.750
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.037	.464	-.024	-.080	.937
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.179	.370	-.133	-.485	.633

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX J1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.654[a]	.428	.248	1.92110

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	52.493	6	8.749	2.371	.070[b]
	Residual	70.122	19	3.691		
	Total	122.615	25			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.528	2.036		.750	.462
	ParticiantGender	.583	.830	.159	.703	.491
	ActionMovieMeanScore	1.754	.549	1.244	3.191	.005
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.221	.326	-.135	-.678	.506
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.805	.412	-.651	-1.952	.066
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.062	.393	.042	.158	.876
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.296	.313	-.231	-.945	.356

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX K1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.673[a]	.453	.280	1.90790

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.185	6	9.531	2.618	.051[b]
	Residual	69.161	19	3.640		
	Total	126.346	25			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.790	2.022		-.391	.700
	ParticiantGender	.527	.824	.142	.639	.530
	ActionMovieMeanScore	1.719	.546	1.202	3.150	.005
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.197	.323	.119	.608	.550
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.722	.409	-.575	-1.763	.094
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.121	.391	.080	.310	.760
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.431	.311	-.331	-1.386	.182

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX L1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.760[a]	.578	.445	1.27396

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	42.279	6	7.046	4.342	.006[b]
	Residual	30.837	19	1.623		
	Total	73.115	25			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.956	1.350		-.708	.487
	ParticiantGender	.602	.550	.212	1.094	.288
	ActionMovieMeanScore	1.302	.364	1.197	3.574	.002
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.245	.216	.194	1.133	.272
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.320	.273	-.335	-1.170	.256
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.330	.261	-.288	-1.265	.221
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.196	.208	-.198	-.945	.357

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX M1 – DIGITAL MEASURES USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.538[a]	.289	.065	2.24646

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.981	6	6.497	1.287	.310[b]
	Residual	95.885	19	5.047		
	Total	134.866	25			

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.652	2.381		1.114	.279
	ParticiantGender	-.193	.970	-.050	-.199	.844
	ActionMovieMeanScore	.551	.642	.373	.858	.402
	DocumentaryMeanScore	-.053	.381	-.031	-.139	.891
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	.267	.482	.206	.553	.587
	BroadsheetMeanScore	.066	.460	.042	.143	.887
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.233	.366	-.173	-.636	.532

a. Dependent Variable: DigitalMeanScore

REGRESSION2 APPENDIX N1 – PHYSICAL MEASURES USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.752[a]	.565	.428	1.38006

a. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.083	6	7.847	4.120	.008[b]
	Residual	36.187	19	1.905		
	Total	83.270	25			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

b. Predictors: (Constant), SocialMediaMeanScore, ParticiantGender, DocumentaryMeanScore, EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore, BroadsheetMeanScore, ActionMovieMeanScore

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.105	1.463		-.072	.943
	ParticiantGender	.574	.596	.190	.963	.348
	ActionMovieMeanScore	1.593	.395	1.372	4.035	<.001
	DocumentaryMeanScore	.074	.234	.055	.316	.756
	EntertainmentNPaperMeanScore	-.616	.296	-.604	-2.080	.051
	BroadsheetMeanScore	-.044	.283	-.036	-.156	.878
	SocialMediaMeanScore	-.311	.225	-.294	-1.379	.184

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMeanScore

STUDY 3 APPENDIX

APPENDIX 3A SMARTPHONE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.474[a]	7	3.353	.973	.452	.035
Intercept	4405.755	1	4405.755	1278.124	<.001	.872
SuspectNationality	2.211	1	2.211	.641	.424	.003
SuspectReligion	7.738	1	7.738	2.245	.136	.012
SuspectEvidence	1.287	1	1.287	.373	.542	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	3.793	1	3.793	1.100	.296	.006
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.225	1	.225	.065	.799	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.532	1	3.532	1.025	.313	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.358	1	5.358	1.554	.214	.008
Error	644.598	187	3.447			
Total	5113.000	195				
Corrected Total	668.072	194				

a. R Squared = .035 (Adjusted R Squared = -.001)

APPENDIX 3B – SMART TV MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	29.716[a]	7	4.245	1.139	.340	.041
Intercept	3874.054	1	3874.054	1039.424	<.001	.848
SuspectNationality	5.173	1	5.173	1.388	.240	.007
SuspectReligion	8.993	1	8.993	2.413	.122	.013
SuspectEvidence	2.793	1	2.793	.749	.388	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.290	1	.290	.078	.781	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	3.064	1	3.064	.822	.366	.004
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.000	1	.000	.000	.993	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	9.510	1	9.510	2.551	.112	.013
Error	696.971	187	3.727			
Total	4644.000	195				
Corrected Total	726.687	194				

a. R Squared = .041 (Adjusted R Squared = .005)

APPENDIX 3C – LAPTOP MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	22.166[a]	7	3.167	.949	.470	.034
Intercept	4235.940	1	4235.940	1269.178	<.001	.872
SuspectNationality	1.130	1	1.130	.339	.561	.002
SuspectReligion	4.215	1	4.215	1.263	.263	.007
SuspectEvidence	.701	1	.701	.210	.647	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.451	1	.451	.135	.714	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.363	1	.363	.109	.742	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.500	1	2.500	.749	.388	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	13.663	1	13.663	4.094	.044	.021
Error	624.121	187	3.338			
Total	4921.000	195				
Corrected Total	646.287	194				

a. R Squared = .034 (Adjusted R Squared = -.002)

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	MinorityReligion	Directly Implicating	4.593	.352	3.899	5.286
		Circumstantial	5.318	.389	4.550	6.087
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	4.960	.365	4.239	5.681
		Circumstantial	4.167	.373	3.431	4.902
Foreign	MinorityReligion	Directly Implicating	4.962	.358	4.255	5.668
		Circumstantial	4.450	.409	3.644	5.256
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	4.458	.373	3.723	5.194
		Circumstantial	4.556	.352	3.862	5.249

APPENDIX 3D – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	38.201[a]	7	5.457	1.576	.145	.056
Intercept	2144.212	1	2144.212	619.048	<.001	.768
SuspectNationality	3.959	1	3.959	1.143	.286	.006
SuspectReligion	18.754	1	18.754	5.415	.021	.028
SuspectEvidence	1.710	1	1.710	.494	.483	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.639	1	.639	.185	.668	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.503	1	1.503	.434	.511	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.286	1	4.286	1.237	.267	.007
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	8.724	1	8.724	2.519	.114	.013
Error	647.717	187	3.464			
Total	2826.000	195				
Corrected Total	685.918	194				

a. R Squared = .056 (Adjusted R Squared = .020)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	3.643	.192	3.264	4.023
No Religion	3.020	.186	2.653	3.388

APPENDIX 3E – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	58.433[a]	7	8.348	2.184	.037	.076
Intercept	2074.687	1	2074.687	542.803	<.001	.744
SuspectNationality	19.825	1	19.825	5.187	.024	.027
SuspectReligion	15.260	1	15.260	3.992	.047	.021
SuspectEvidence	.026	1	.026	.007	.934	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	6.618	1	6.618	1.732	.190	.009
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.095	1	.095	.025	.875	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	9.819	1	9.819	2.569	.111	.014
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.424	1	6.424	1.681	.196	.009
Error	714.747	187	3.822			
Total	2841.000	195				
Corrected Total	773.179	194				

a. R Squared = .076 (Adjusted R Squared = .041)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
National	3.598	.198	3.207	3.988
Foreign	2.957	.200	2.563	3.351

Estimates

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	3.558	.202	3.160	3.957
No Religion	2.996	.196	2.610	3.382

APPENDIX 3F – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	36.964[a]	7	5.281	1.940	.066	.068
Intercept	1161.080	1	1161.080	426.475	<.001	.695
SuspectNationality	10.342	1	10.342	3.799	.053	.020
SuspectReligion	7.949	1	7.949	2.920	.089	.015
SuspectEvidence	1.610	1	1.610	.591	.443	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	6.715	1	6.715	2.466	.118	.013
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.526	1	.526	.193	.661	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.733	1	3.733	1.371	.243	.007
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.651	1	4.651	1.708	.193	.009
Error	509.108	187	2.723			
Total	1708.000	195				
Corrected Total	546.072	194				

a. R Squared = .068 (Adjusted R Squared = .033)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: detention

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
National	2.683	.167	2.353	3.013
Foreign	2.220	.169	1.888	2.553

APPENDIX 3G – SMARTPHONE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	12.766[a]	7	1.824	.564	.781	.082
Intercept	1207.535	1	1207.535	373.602	<.001	.895
SuspectNationality	.188	1	.188	.058	.810	.001
SuspectReligion	.061	1	.061	.019	.891	.000
SuspectEvidence	.035	1	.035	.011	.918	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	3.814	1	3.814	1.180	.283	.026
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.177	1	1.177	.364	.549	.008
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.808	1	.808	.250	.620	.006
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.780	1	6.780	2.098	.155	.046
Error	142.214	44	3.232			
Total	1465.000	52				
Corrected Total	154.981	51				

a. R Squared = .082 (Adjusted R Squared = -.064)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.125	.518	.810	-.919	1.169
Foreign	National	-.125	.518	.810	-1.169	.919

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	-.071	.518	.891	-1.115	.972
No Religion	MinorityReligion	.071	.518	.891	-.972	1.115

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.054	.518	.918	-1.097	.990
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.054	.518	.918	-.990	1.097

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3H – SMARTTV MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	8.627[a]	7	1.232	.415	.888	.062
Intercept	1125.322	1	1125.322	378.504	<.001	.896
SuspectNationality	.017	1	.017	.006	.941	.000
SuspectReligion	.026	1	.026	.009	.926	.000
SuspectEvidence	.003	1	.003	.001	.974	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	2.138	1	2.138	.719	.401	.016
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.550	1	1.550	.521	.474	.012
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.609	1	.609	.205	.653	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.335	1	4.335	1.458	.234	.032
Error	130.815	44	2.973			
Total	1351.000	52				
Corrected Total	139.442	51				

a. R Squared = .062 (Adjusted R Squared = -.087)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.037	.497	.941	-.964	1.038
Foreign	National	-.037	.497	.941	-1.038	.964

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	.046	.497	.926	-.955	1.047
No Religion	MinorityReligion	-.046	.497	.926	-1.047	.955

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.016	.497	.974	-.985	1.017
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.016	.497	.974	-1.017	.985

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3I – LAPTOP MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	24.227[a]	7	3.461	1.414	.224	.184
Intercept	1193.572	1	1193.572	487.641	<.001	.917
SuspectNationality	.531	1	.531	.217	.644	.005
SuspectReligion	.029	1	.029	.012	.914	.000
SuspectEvidence	2.854	1	2.854	1.166	.286	.026
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	2.549	1	2.549	1.041	.313	.023
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.262	1	.262	.107	.745	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.002	1	.002	.001	.976	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	14.656	1	14.656	5.988	.018	.120
Error	107.696	44	2.448			
Total	1412.000	52				
Corrected Total	131.923	51				

a. R Squared = .184 (Adjusted R Squared = .054)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Laptop	Based on Mean	1.913	7	44	.090
	Based on Median	.938	7	44	.487
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.938	7	36.352	.490
	Based on trimmed mean	1.827	7	44	.106

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Laptop

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.210	.451	.644	-1.118	.698
Foreign	National	.210	.451	.644	-.698	1.118

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	.049	.451	.914	-.859	.957
No Religion	MinorityReligion	-.049	.451	.914	-.957	.859

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.487	.451	.286	-1.395	.422
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.487	.451	.286	-.422	1.395

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	4.871	.293	4.281	5.460
Foreign	5.080	.343	4.390	5.771

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	5.000	.348	4.299	5.701
No Religion	4.951	.286	4.374	5.528

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	4.732	.318	4.091	5.373
Circumstantial	5.219	.319	4.575	5.862

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
National	MinorityReligion	Directly Implicating	4.250	.553	3.135	5.365
		Circumstantial	6.000	.639	4.713	7.287
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	4.857	.591	3.665	6.049
		Circumstantial	4.375	.553	3.260	5.490
Foreign	MinorityReligion	Directly Implicating	5.250	.782	3.673	6.827
		Circumstantial	4.500	.782	2.923	6.077
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	4.571	.591	3.380	5.763
		Circumstantial	6.000	.553	4.885	7.115

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Laptop

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.531	1	.531	.217	.644	.005
Error	107.696	44	2.448			

The F tests the effect of SuspectNationality. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Laptop

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.029	1	.029	.012	.914	.000
Error	107.696	44	2.448			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Laptop

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	2.854	1	2.854	1.166	.286	.026
Error	107.696	44	2.448			

The F tests the effect of SuspectEvidence. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

APPENDIX 3J – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	46.952[a]	7	6.707	3.597	.004	.364
Intercept	618.583	1	618.583	331.730	<.001	.883
SuspectNationality	.323	1	.323	.173	.679	.004
SuspectReligion	1.200	1	1.200	.643	.427	.014
SuspectEvidence	10.662	1	10.662	5.718	.021	.115
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.052	1	.052	.028	.869	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.339	1	2.339	1.254	.269	.028
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	33.363	1	33.363	17.892	<.001	.289
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.090	1	.090	.048	.827	.001
Error	82.048	44	1.865			
Total	766.000	52				
Corrected Total	129.000	51				

a. R Squared = .364 (Adjusted R Squared = .263)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.164	.393	.679	-.629	.956
Foreign	National	-.164	.393	.679	-.956	.629

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	.315	.393	.427	-.477	1.108
No Religion	MinorityReligion	-.315	.393	.427	-1.108	.477

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.940*	.393	.021	-1.733	-.148
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.940*	.393	.021	.148	1.733

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	3.112	.277	2.552	3.671
Circumstantial	4.052	.279	3.490	4.614

APPENDIX 3K – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	53.653[a]	7	7.665	2.705	.020	.301
Intercept	646.650	1	646.650	228.251	<.001	.838
SuspectNationality	10.662	1	10.662	3.763	.059	.079
SuspectReligion	1.975	1	1.975	.697	.408	.016
SuspectEvidence	9.867	1	9.867	3.483	.069	.073
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.538	1	.538	.190	.665	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.363	1	1.363	.481	.492	.011
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	34.811	1	34.811	12.287	.001	.218
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.043	1	.043	.015	.903	.000
Error	124.655	44	2.833			
Total	858.000	52				
Corrected Total	178.308	51				

a. R Squared = .301 (Adjusted R Squared = .190)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Threats	Based on Mean	2.192	7	44	.053
	Based on Median	.895	7	44	.519
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.895	7	20.805	.528
	Based on trimmed mean	2.047	7	44	.070

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Threats

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.940	.485	.059	-.037	1.918
Foreign	National	-.940	.485	.059	-1.918	.037

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	.405	.485	.408	-.572	1.382
No Religion	MinorityReligion	-.405	.485	.408	-1.382	.572

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.905	.485	.069	-1.882	.072
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.905	.485	.069	-.072	1.882

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	3.865	.374	3.110	4.619
No Religion	3.460	.308	2.839	4.081

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	3.210	.342	2.520	3.899
Circumstantial	4.115	.344	3.422	4.807

6. SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	Directly Implicating	2.562	.515	1.524	3.601
	Circumstantial	5.167	.543	4.072	6.261
No Religion	Directly Implicating	3.857	.450	2.951	4.764
	Circumstantial	3.063	.421	2.214	3.911

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Threats

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	3.346	1	3.346	1.160	.287	.024
Error	138.502	48	2.885			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: Threats

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	8.637	1	8.637	2.993	.090	.059
Error	138.502	48	2.885			

The F tests the effect of SuspectEvidence. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

APPENDIX 3L – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	15.661[a]	7	2.237	.918	.502	.127
Intercept	292.443	1	292.443	119.963	<.001	.732
SuspectNationality	5.215	1	5.215	2.139	.151	.046
SuspectReligion	.585	1	.585	.240	.627	.005
SuspectEvidence	.585	1	.585	.240	.627	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.683	1	.683	.280	.599	.006
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.002	1	.002	.001	.979	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	7.726	1	7.726	3.169	.082	.067
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.964	1	.964	.395	.533	.009
Error	107.262	44	2.438			
Total	438.000	52				
Corrected Total	122.923	51				

a. R Squared = .127 (Adjusted R Squared = -.011)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.658	.450	.151	-.249	1.564
Foreign	National	-.658	.450	.151	-1.564	.249

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
MinorityReligion	No Religion	.220	.450	.627	-.686	1.127
No Religion	MinorityReligion	-.220	.450	.627	-1.127	.686

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.220	.450	.627	-1.127	.686
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.220	.450	.627	-.686	1.127

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3M – SMARTPHONE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	17.792[a]	7	2.542	.702	.670	.088
Intercept	1270.440	1	1270.440	350.767	<.001	.873
SuspectNationality	.280	1	.280	.077	.782	.002
SuspectReligion	9.535	1	9.535	2.633	.111	.049
SuspectEvidence	.002	1	.002	.001	.982	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.028	1	.028	.008	.930	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.588	1	.588	.162	.689	.003
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.900	1	4.900	1.353	.250	.026
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.524	1	4.524	1.249	.269	.024
Error	184.716	51	3.622			
Total	1503.000	59				
Corrected Total	202.508	58				

a. R Squared = .088 (Adjusted R Squared = -.037)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.139	.501	.782	-.867	1.145
Foreign	National	-.139	.501	.782	-1.145	.867

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.813	.501	.111	-.193	1.819
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.813	.501	.111	-1.819	.193

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.011	.501	.982	-1.017	.995
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.011	.501	.982	-.995	1.017

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3N – SMARTTV MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	25.490[a]	7	3.641	.979	.457	.118
Intercept	1095.724	1	1095.724	294.534	<.001	.852
SuspectNationality	4.892	1	4.892	1.315	.257	.025
SuspectReligion	5.907	1	5.907	1.588	.213	.030
SuspectEvidence	2.260	1	2.260	.608	.439	.012
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	7.057	1	7.057	1.897	.174	.036
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.012	1	1.012	.272	.604	.005
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.026	1	.026	.007	.933	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.043	1	1.043	.280	.599	.005
Error	189.730	51	3.720			
Total	1326.000	59				
Corrected Total	215.220	58				

a. R Squared = .118 (Adjusted R Squared = -.003)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.582	.508	.257	-.437	1.602
Foreign	National	-.582	.508	.257	-1.602	.437

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.640	.508	.213	-.380	1.659
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.640	.508	.213	-1.659	.380

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.396	.508	.439	-.624	1.415
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.396	.508	.439	-1.415	.624

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3O – LAPTOP MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	25.201[a]	7	3.600	1.152	.346	.137
Intercept	1206.923	1	1206.923	386.297	<.001	.883
SuspectNationality	2.749	1	2.749	.880	.353	.017
SuspectReligion	4.202	1	4.202	1.345	.252	.026
SuspectEvidence	3.326	1	3.326	1.065	.307	.020
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.881	1	1.881	.602	.441	.012
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.058	1	.058	.019	.892	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.671	1	5.671	1.815	.184	.034
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.957	1	6.957	2.227	.142	.042
Error	159.341	51	3.124			
Total	1411.000	59				
Corrected Total	184.542	58				

a. R Squared = .137 (Adjusted R Squared = .018)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.437	.465	.353	-.498	1.371
Foreign	National	-.437	.465	.353	-1.371	.498

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.540	.465	.252	-.395	1.474
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.540	.465	.252	-1.474	.395

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.480	.465	.307	-.454	1.414
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.480	.465	.307	-1.414	.454

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3P – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	28.858[a]	7	4.123	1.390	.230	.160
Intercept	599.483	1	599.483	202.103	<.001	.799
SuspectNationality	4.233	1	4.233	1.427	.238	.027
SuspectReligion	11.861	1	11.861	3.999	.051	.073
SuspectEvidence	.105	1	.105	.035	.852	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.016	1	.016	.006	.941	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.070	1	.070	.023	.879	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.777	1	.777	.262	.611	.005
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	14.255	1	14.255	4.806	.033	.086
Error	151.278	51	2.966			
Total	792.000	59				
Corrected Total	180.136	58				

a. R Squared = .160 (Adjusted R Squared = .045)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SleepDepriv	Based on Mean	1.191	7	51	.325
	Based on Median	.707	7	51	.666
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.707	7	40.158	.666
	Based on trimmed mean	1.163	7	51	.340

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: SleepDepriv

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.542	.453	.238	-.369	1.452
Foreign	National	-.542	.453	.238	-1.452	.369

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.907	.453	.051	-.004	1.817
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.907	.453	.051	-1.817	.004

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.085	.453	.852	-.825	.996
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.085	.453	.852	-.996	.825

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	3.494	.339	2.814	4.174
Foreign	2.952	.301	2.347	3.558

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	3.677	.318	3.038	4.315
No Religion	2.770	.323	2.121	3.419

3. SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	3.266	.316	2.631	3.901
Circumstantial	3.181	.325	2.528	3.833

7. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	SuspectEvidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority Religion	Directly Implicating	3.429	.651	2.122	4.735
		Circumstantial	4.500	.703	3.088	5.912
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	3.714	.651	2.407	5.021
		Circumstantial	2.333	.703	.922	3.745
Foreign	Minority Religion	Directly Implicating	3.778	.574	2.625	4.930
		Circumstantial	3.000	.609	1.778	4.222
	No Religion	Directly Implicating	2.143	.651	.836	3.450
		Circumstantial	2.889	.574	1.736	4.041

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	4.233	1	4.233	1.427	.238	.027
Error	151.278	51	2.966			

The F tests the effect of SuspectNationality. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	11.861	1	11.861	3.999	.051	.073
Error	151.278	51	2.966			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.105	1	.105	.035	.852	.001
Error	151.278	51	2.966			

The F tests the effect of SuspectEvidence. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

APPENDIX 3Q – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	48.462[a]	7	6.923	1.739	.121	.193
Intercept	656.694	1	656.694	164.931	<.001	.764
SuspectNationality	13.166	1	13.166	3.307	.075	.061
SuspectReligion	10.722	1	10.722	2.693	.107	.050
SuspectEvidence	5.094	1	5.094	1.279	.263	.024
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	7.218	1	7.218	1.813	.184	.034
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.089	1	1.089	.274	.603	.005
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.797	1	.797	.200	.656	.004
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	8.704	1	8.704	2.186	.145	.041
Error	203.063	51	3.982			
Total	916.000	59				
Corrected Total	251.525	58				

a. R Squared = .193 (Adjusted R Squared = .082)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.955	.525	.075	-.099	2.010
Foreign	National	-.955	.525	.075	-2.010	.099

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.862	.525	.107	-.193	1.917
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.862	.525	.107	-1.917	.193

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.594	.525	.263	-.460	1.649
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.594	.525	.263	-1.649	.460

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3R – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	53.117[a]	7	7.588	2.228	.047	.234
Intercept	515.727	1	515.727	151.396	<.001	.748
SuspectNationality	10.820	1	10.820	3.176	.081	.059
SuspectReligion	.706	1	.706	.207	.651	.004
SuspectEvidence	3.123	1	3.123	.917	.343	.018
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	24.551	1	24.551	7.207	.010	.124
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	2.965	1	2.965	.870	.355	.017
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.749	1	1.749	.513	.477	.010
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.662	1	4.662	1.368	.248	.026
Error	173.730	51	3.406			
Total	740.000	59				
Corrected Total	226.847	58				

a. R Squared = .234 (Adjusted R Squared = .129)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
detention	Based on Mean	2.126	7	51	.057
	Based on Median	1.081	7	51	.389
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.081	7	27.072	.402
	Based on trimmed mean	1.994	7	51	.074

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: detention

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectNationality + SuspectReligion + SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion + SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence + SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence + SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.866	.486	.081	-.109	1.842
Foreign	National	-.866	.486	.081	-1.842	.109

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	No Religion	.221	.486	.651	-.754	1.197
No Religion	Minority Religion	-.221	.486	.651	-1.197	.754

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.465	.486	.343	-.510	1.441
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.465	.486	.343	-1.441	.510

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. SuspectNationality

Dependent Variable: detention

SuspectNationality	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	3.423	.363	2.694	4.151
Foreign	2.557	.323	1.908	3.205

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: detention

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority Religion	3.100	.341	2.416	3.784
No Religion	2.879	.346	2.184	3.574

4. SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: detention

SuspectNationality	SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Minority Religion	2.881	.513	1.850	3.912
	No Religion	3.964	.513	2.934	4.995
Foreign	Minority Religion	3.319	.448	2.419	4.220
	No Religion	1.794	.465	.860	2.727

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: detention

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	11.043	1	11.043	3.255	.077	.056
Error	186.575	55	3.392			

The F tests the effect of SuspectNationality. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Univariate Tests

Dependent Variable: detention

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Contrast	.733	1	.733	.216	.644	.004
Error	186.575	55	3.392			

The F tests the effect of SuspectReligion. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

APPENDIX 3S – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	40.012[a]	7	5.716	2.927	.014	.328
Intercept	1279.531	1	1279.531	655.303	<.001	.940
SuspectNationality	.025	1	.025	.013	.910	.000
SuspectReligion	29.190	1	29.190	14.950	<.001	.263
SuspectEvidence	.645	1	.645	.330	.569	.008
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.065	1	.065	.033	.856	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	6.719	1	6.719	3.441	.071	.076
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.305	1	2.305	1.180	.283	.027
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.227	1	6.227	3.189	.081	.071
Error	82.008	42	1.953			
Total	1443.000	50				
Corrected Total	122.020	49				

a. R Squared = .328 (Adjusted R Squared = .216)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.047	.413	.910	-.880	.786
Foreign	National	.047	.413	.910	-.786	.880

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.596*	.413	<.001	.763	2.429
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.596*	.413	<.001	-2.429	-.763

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.237	.413	.569	-.596	1.070
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.237	.413	.569	-1.070	.596

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	6.082	.306	5.464	6.700
No Religion	4.486	.277	3.927	5.045

APPENDIX 3T – SMARTTV MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	35.357[a]	7	5.051	1.722	.130	.223
Intercept	1100.340	1	1100.340	375.047	<.001	.899
SuspectNationality	.338	1	.338	.115	.736	.003
SuspectReligion	29.847	1	29.847	10.173	.003	.195
SuspectEvidence	1.147	1	1.147	.391	.535	.009
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	5.619	1	5.619	1.915	.174	.044
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	3.714	1	3.714	1.266	.267	.029
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	4.766	1	4.766	1.624	.209	.037
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.386	1	.386	.132	.719	.003
Error	123.223	42	2.934			
Total	1301.000	50				
Corrected Total	158.580	49				

a. R Squared = .223 (Adjusted R Squared = .093)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.172	.506	.736	-1.193	.849
Foreign	National	.172	.506	.736	-.849	1.193

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.614*	.506	.003	.593	2.635
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.614*	.506	.003	-2.635	-.593

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.316	.506	.535	-1.338	.705
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.316	.506	.535	-.705	1.338

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	5.707	.375	4.950	6.464
No Religion	4.093	.339	3.408	4.778

APPENDIX 3U – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	25.340[a]	7	3.620	1.351	.251	.184
Intercept	1191.722	1	1191.722	444.594	<.001	.914
SuspectNationality	1.981	1	1.981	.739	.395	.017
SuspectReligion	19.319	1	19.319	7.207	.010	.146
SuspectEvidence	.199	1	.199	.074	.787	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.593	1	1.593	.594	.445	.014
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.803	1	1.803	.673	.417	.016
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.379	1	6.379	2.380	.130	.054
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.214	1	2.214	.826	.369	.019
Error	112.580	42	2.680			
Total	1368.000	50				
Corrected Total	137.920	49				

a. R Squared = .184 (Adjusted R Squared = .048)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.416	.484	.395	-1.392	.560
Foreign	National	.416	.484	.395	-.560	1.392

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.299*	.484	.010	.322	2.275
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.299*	.484	.010	-2.275	-.322

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.132	.484	.787	-1.108	.844
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.132	.484	.787	-.844	1.108

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	5.749	.359	5.025	6.472
No Religion	4.450	.325	3.795	5.105

APPENDIX 3V – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	40.845[a]	7	5.835	1.555	.176	.206
Intercept	622.744	1	622.744	165.986	<.001	.798
SuspectNationality	.020	1	.020	.005	.942	.000
SuspectReligion	32.044	1	32.044	8.541	.006	.169
SuspectEvidence	5.744	1	5.744	1.531	.223	.035
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	4.514	1	4.514	1.203	.279	.028
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	4.015	1	4.015	1.070	.307	.025
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.171	1	.171	.046	.832	.001
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	8.541	1	8.541	2.277	.139	.051
Error	157.575	42	3.752			
Total	825.000	50				
Corrected Total	198.420	49				

a. R Squared = .206 (Adjusted R Squared = .073)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.042	.572	.942	-1.197	1.113
Foreign	National	.042	.572	.942	-1.113	1.197

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.672*	.572	.006	.518	2.827
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.672*	.572	.006	-2.827	-.518

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.708	.572	.223	-1.863	.447
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.708	.572	.223	-.447	1.863

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	4.522	.424	3.666	5.379
No Religion	2.850	.384	2.075	3.625

APPENDIX 3W – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	41.213[a]	7	5.888	1.544	.179	.205
Intercept	505.152	1	505.152	132.464	<.001	.759
SuspectNationality	.029	1	.029	.008	.931	.000
SuspectReligion	36.415	1	36.415	9.549	.004	.185
SuspectEvidence	3.702	1	3.702	.971	.330	.023
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	4.433	1	4.433	1.162	.287	.027
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	5.510	1	5.510	1.445	.236	.033
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.075	1	2.075	.544	.465	.013
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.473	1	3.473	.911	.345	.021
Error	160.167	42	3.813			
Total	707.000	50				
Corrected Total	201.380	49				

a. R Squared = .205 (Adjusted R Squared = .072)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.051	.577	.931	-1.215	1.114
Foreign	National	.051	.577	.931	-1.114	1.215

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.783*	.577	.004	.618	2.947
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.783*	.577	.004	-2.947	-.618

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.568	.577	.330	-1.733	.596
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.568	.577	.330	-.596	1.733

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	4.211	.428	3.348	5.075
No Religion	2.429	.387	1.647	3.210

APPENDIX 3X – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	19.737[a]	7	2.820	1.372	.243	.186
Intercept	255.803	1	255.803	124.431	<.001	.748
SuspectNationality	.793	1	.793	.386	.538	.009
SuspectReligion	13.774	1	13.774	6.700	.013	.138
SuspectEvidence	.943	1	.943	.459	.502	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.723	1	.723	.352	.556	.008
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	4.579	1	4.579	2.227	.143	.050
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.039	1	.039	.019	.891	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	3.421	1	3.421	1.664	.204	.038
Error	86.343	42	2.056			
Total	366.000	50				
Corrected Total	106.080	49				

a. R Squared = .186 (Adjusted R Squared = .050)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	.263	.424	.538	-.592	1.118
Foreign	National	-.263	.424	.538	-1.118	.592

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	1.096*	.424	.013	.242	1.951
No Religion	Minority religion	-1.096*	.424	.013	-1.951	-.242

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	-.287	.424	.502	-1.142	.568
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	.287	.424	.502	-.568	1.142

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. SuspectReligion

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectReligion	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	2.911	.314	2.277	3.545
No Religion	1.814	.284	1.241	2.388

APPENDIX 3Y – SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	7.293[a]	7	1.042	.176	.988	.044
Intercept	493.402	1	493.402	83.549	<.001	.756
SuspectNationality	.011	1	.011	.002	.966	.000
SuspectReligion	3.318	1	3.318	.562	.460	.020
SuspectEvidence	3.318	1	3.318	.562	.460	.020
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.016	1	.016	.003	.959	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.087	1	1.087	.184	.671	.007
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.488	1	.488	.083	.776	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.011	1	.011	.002	.966	.000
Error	159.450	27	5.906			
Total	751.000	35				
Corrected Total	166.743	34				

a. R Squared = .044 (Adjusted R Squared = -.204)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.037	.884	.966	-1.851	1.776
Foreign	National	.037	.884	.966	-1.776	1.851

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	-.662	.884	.460	-2.476	1.151
No Religion	Minority religion	.662	.884	.460	-1.151	2.476

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.663	.884	.460	-1.151	2.476
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.663	.884	.460	-2.476	1.151

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3Z – SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	11.652[a]	7	1.665	.246	.969	.060
Intercept	443.339	1	443.339	65.542	<.001	.708
SuspectNationality	.043	1	.043	.006	.937	.000
SuspectReligion	1.260	1	1.260	.186	.669	.007
SuspectEvidence	2.499	1	2.499	.369	.548	.013
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.001	1	.001	.000	.993	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.001	1	.001	.000	.993	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	5.355	1	5.355	.792	.381	.028
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.504	1	.504	.075	.787	.003
Error	182.633	27	6.764			
Total	715.000	35				
Corrected Total	194.286	34				

a. R Squared = .060 (Adjusted R Squared = -.184)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.075	.946	.937	-2.016	1.866
Foreign	National	.075	.946	.937	-1.866	2.016

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	-.408	.946	.669	-2.349	1.533
No Religion	Minority religion	.408	.946	.669	-1.533	2.349

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.575	.946	.548	-1.366	2.516
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.575	.946	.548	-2.516	1.366

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3A1 – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	6.919[a]	7	.988	.156	.992	.039
Intercept	506.207	1	506.207	79.756	<.001	.747
SuspectNationality	.002	1	.002	.000	.986	.000
SuspectReligion	2.721	1	2.721	.429	.518	.016
SuspectEvidence	2.721	1	2.721	.429	.518	.016
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.034	1	.034	.005	.943	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.412	1	.412	.065	.801	.002
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.766	1	1.766	.278	.602	.010
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.254	1	.254	.040	.843	.001
Error	171.367	27	6.347			
Total	779.000	35				
Corrected Total	178.286	34				

a. R Squared = .039 (Adjusted R Squared = -.210)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.017	.916	.986	-1.897	1.863
Foreign	National	.017	.916	.986	-1.863	1.897

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	-.600	.916	.518	-2.480	1.280
No Religion	Minority religion	.600	.916	.518	-1.280	2.480

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.600	.916	.518	-1.280	2.480
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.600	.916	.518	-2.480	1.280

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3B1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	18.169[a]	7	2.596	.444	.865	.103
Intercept	252.463	1	252.463	43.220	<.001	.615
SuspectNationality	1.235	1	1.235	.211	.649	.008
SuspectReligion	.290	1	.290	.050	.825	.002
SuspectEvidence	2.117	1	2.117	.362	.552	.013
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.985	1	1.985	.340	.565	.012
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	1.985	1	1.985	.340	.565	.012
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	2.321	1	2.321	.397	.534	.015
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	6.526	1	6.526	1.117	.300	.040
Error	157.717	27	5.841			
Total	479.000	35				
Corrected Total	175.886	34				

a. R Squared = .103 (Adjusted R Squared = -.129)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.404	.879	.649	-2.208	1.400
Foreign	National	.404	.879	.649	-1.400	2.208

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	-.196	.879	.825	-2.000	1.608
No Religion	Minority religion	.196	.879	.825	-1.608	2.000

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.529	.879	.552	-1.275	2.333
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.529	.879	.552	-2.333	1.275

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3C1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	9.886[a]	7	1.412	.311	.943	.075
Intercept	234.940	1	234.940	51.656	<.001	.657
SuspectNationality	.043	1	.043	.009	.924	.000
SuspectReligion	6.237	1	6.237	1.371	.252	.048
SuspectEvidence	.190	1	.190	.042	.840	.002
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	1.365	1	1.365	.300	.588	.011
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.001	1	.001	.000	.992	.000
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.882	1	.882	.194	.663	.007
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.882	1	.882	.194	.663	.007
Error	122.800	27	4.548			
Total	396.000	35				
Corrected Total	132.686	34				

a. R Squared = .075 (Adjusted R Squared = -.165)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.075	.776	.924	-1.667	1.517
Foreign	National	.075	.776	.924	-1.517	1.667

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	-.908	.776	.252	-2.500	.683
No Religion	Minority religion	.908	.776	.252	-.683	2.500

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.158	.776	.840	-1.433	1.750
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.158	.776	.840	-1.750	1.433

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 3D1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	6.550[a]	7	.936	.476	.843	.110
Intercept	91.062	1	91.062	46.346	<.001	.632
SuspectNationality	.521	1	.521	.265	.611	.010
SuspectReligion	.096	1	.096	.049	.827	.002
SuspectEvidence	3.072	1	3.072	1.564	.222	.055
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion	.180	1	.180	.091	.765	.003
SuspectNationality * SuspectEvidence	.038	1	.038	.019	.891	.001
SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	.022	1	.022	.011	.916	.000
SuspectNationality * SuspectReligion * SuspectEvidence	1.796	1	1.796	.914	.347	.033
Error	53.050	27	1.965			
Total	173.000	35				
Corrected Total	59.600	34				

a. R Squared = .110 (Adjusted R Squared = -.121)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectNationality	(J) SuspectNationality	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
National	Foreign	-.262	.510	.611	-1.309	.784
Foreign	National	.262	.510	.611	-.784	1.309

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectReligion	(J) SuspectReligion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Minority religion	No Religion	.113	.510	.827	-.934	1.159
No Religion	Minority religion	-.113	.510	.827	-1.159	.934

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectEvidence	(J) SuspectEvidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Directly Implicating	Circumstantial	.638	.510	.222	-.409	1.684
Circumstantial	Directly Implicating	-.638	.510	.222	-1.684	.409

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

STUDY 3 REGRESSION APPENDIX

APPENDIX A - SMARTPHONE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.556[a]	.309	.283	1.57149

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	206.261	7	29.466	11.932	<.001[b]
	Residual	461.811	187	2.470		
	Total	668.072	194			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.509	.596		2.532	.012
	ParticipantGender	.085	.237	.023	.359	.720
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.331	.128	.305	2.586	.010
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.013	.122	.012	.106	.916
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.233	.116	.219	2.012	.046
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.070	.097	-.075	-.728	.468
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.091	.112	.088	.818	.415
	ConfidenceJudges	.070	.098	.064	.720	.472

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

APPENDIX B - SMARTTV MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.521[a]	.271	.244	1.68294

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	197.046	7	28.149	9.939	<.001[b]
	Residual	529.641	187	2.832		
	Total	726.687	194			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.602	.638		2.510	.013
	ParticipantGender	.001	.254	.000	.005	.996
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.213	.137	.189	1.556	.121
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.022	.130	-.019	-.167	.867
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.215	.124	.193	1.732	.085
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.175	.103	.178	1.689	.093
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.042	.119	-.039	-.354	.724
	ConfidenceJudges	.092	.105	.080	.874	.383

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

APPENDIX C - LAPTOP MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.570[a]	.325	.300	1.52741

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	210.022	7	30.003	12.861	<.001[b]
	Residual	436.265	187	2.333		
	Total	646.287	194			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.767	.579		3.050	.003
	ParticipantGender	-.042	.230	-.012	-.181	.856
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.388	.124	.363	3.114	.002
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.019	.118	-.018	-.161	.872
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.235	.112	.224	2.090	.038
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.021	.094	-.022	-.220	.826
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.075	.108	.074	.694	.489
	ConfidenceJudges	-.020	.095	-.018	-.206	.837

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

APPENDIX D – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.541[a]	.293	.267	1.61019

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	201.081	7	28.726	11.079	<.001[b]
	Residual	484.837	187	2.593		
	Total	685.918	194			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.964	.611		3.216	.002
	ParticipantGender	-.634	.243	-.171	-2.611	.010
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.171	.131	.155	1.302	.194
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.037	.125	-.033	-.295	.768
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.262	.119	.242	2.207	.029
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.187	.099	.196	1.885	.061
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.018	.114	-.017	-.154	.878
	ConfidenceJudges	-.049	.100	-.044	-.485	.628

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

APPENDIX E – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.421[a]	.177	.146	1.84456

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	136.927	7	19.561	5.749	<.001[b]
	Residual	636.253	187	3.402		
	Total	773.179	194			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.482	.699		3.549	<.001
	ParticipantGender	-.684	.278	-.174	-2.460	.015
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.123	.150	.105	.819	.414
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.027	.143	-.023	-.186	.852
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.309	.136	.270	2.278	.024
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.079	.113	.078	.698	.486
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.136	.131	-.122	-1.040	.300
	ConfidenceJudges	.055	.115	.046	.476	.635

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

APPENDIX F – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.312[a]	.097	.063	1.62376

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	53.030	7	7.576	2.873	.007[b]
	Residual	493.042	187	2.637		
	Total	546.072	194			

a. Dependent Variable: detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.128	.616		3.457	<.001
	ParticipantGender	-.412	.245	-.124	-1.681	.094
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.121	.132	.123	.913	.362
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.171	.126	-.173	-1.361	.175
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.270	.120	.280	2.258	.025
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.059	.100	-.070	-.592	.554
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.069	.115	.073	.596	.552
	ConfidenceJudges	-.026	.101	-.027	-.260	.795

a. Dependent Variable: detention

APPENDIX G – DIGITAL MEASURES MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.594[a]	.353	.329	1.46504

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	218.854	7	31.265	14.567	<.001[b]
	Residual	401.364	187	2.146		
	Total	620.218	194			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.525	.556		2.744	.007
	ParticipantGender	-.002	.221	-.001	-.009	.993
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.293	.119	.280	2.452	.015
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.009	.113	-.008	-.075	.940
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.285	.108	.278	2.644	.009
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.051	.090	.057	.569	.570
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.039	.104	.039	.374	.709
	ConfidenceJudges	.004	.091	.004	.049	.961

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

APPENDIX H – PHYSICAL MEASURES MERGED DATA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.488[a]	.238	.209	1.42806

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	119.024	7	17.003	8.338	<.001[b]
	Residual	381.361	187	2.039		
	Total	500.386	194			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.111	.542		3.898	<.001
	ParticipantGender	-.542	.215	-.171	-2.515	.013
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.117	.116	.125	1.007	.315
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.052	.111	-.055	-.469	.640
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.289	.105	.314	2.750	.007
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.114	.088	.141	1.302	.194
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.051	.101	-.056	-.499	.618
	ConfidenceJudges	-.040	.089	-.043	-.455	.650

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

APPENDIX I – SMARTPHONE MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.529[a]	.280	.166	1.59240

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	43.408	7	6.201	2.445	.033[b]
	Residual	111.573	44	2.536		
	Total	154.981	51			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.345	1.061		1.268	.212
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.510	.401	.433	1.272	.210
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.192	.269	-.174	-.715	.478
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.088	.253	.080	.348	.730
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.001	.224	-.001	-.006	.995
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.007	.267	.007	.028	.978
	ConfidenceJudges	.144	.301	.142	.478	.635
	ParticipantGender	.563	.548	.155	1.027	.310

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

APPENDIX J – SMARTTV MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.545[a]	.297	.186	1.49221

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.468	7	5.924	2.660	.022[b]
	Residual	97.974	44	2.227		
	Total	139.442	51			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.418	.994		1.427	.161
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.216	.376	.194	.576	.567
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.159	.252	-.151	-.630	.532
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.227	.237	.217	.956	.344
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.006	.210	-.006	-.028	.978
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.074	.251	.071	.294	.770
	ConfidenceJudges	.220	.282	.228	.781	.439
	ParticipantGender	.315	.514	.091	.612	.543

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

APPENDIX K – LAPTOP MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.568[a]	.323	.215	1.42515

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	42.557	7	6.080	2.993	.012[b]
	Residual	89.366	44	2.031		
	Total	131.923	51			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.513	.949		1.594	.118
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.184	.359	.170	.514	.610
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.051	.240	-.050	-.212	.833
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.293	.227	.288	1.291	.203
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.009	.201	.009	.045	.965
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.366	.239	.362	1.529	.133
	ConfidenceJudges	-.204	.270	-.217	-.757	.453
	ParticipantGender	.222	.490	.066	.452	.653

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

APPENDIX L – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.518[a]	.268	.152	1.46474

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	34.600	7	4.943	2.304	.043[b]
	Residual	94.400	44	2.145		
	Total	129.000	51			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.691	1.182		2.277	.028
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.081	.369	-.076	-.221	.826
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.061	.250	.061	.245	.807
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.572	.231	.569	2.470	.017
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.196	.206	.207	.953	.346
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.107	.237	-.107	-.452	.653
	ConfidenceJudges	-.219	.248	-.236	-.883	.382
	ParticipantAge	-.055	.035	-.216	-1.586	.120

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

APPENDIX M – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.265[a]	.070	-.077	1.94091

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.553	7	1.793	.476	.847[b]
	Residual	165.755	44	3.767		
	Total	178.308	51			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.553	1.566		2.268	.028
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.027	.488	.021	.055	.956
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.336	.331	.283	1.014	.316
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.018	.307	.015	.057	.955
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.159	.273	.142	.582	.564
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.387	.314	-.329	-1.232	.224
	ConfidenceJudges	-.086	.328	-.079	-.261	.795
	ParticipantAge	-.013	.046	-.042	-.275	.785

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

APPENDIX N – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.382[a]	.146	.010	1.54470

a. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.934	7	2.562	1.074	.396[b]
	Residual	104.989	44	2.386		
	Total	122.923	51			

a. Dependent Variable: detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), ParticipantAge, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.357	1.247		2.693	.010
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.551	.389	.526	1.418	.163
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.291	.263	.296	1.105	.275
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.172	.244	-.176	-.706	.484
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.015	.217	-.016	-.069	.945
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.262	.250	-.268	-1.048	.300
	ConfidenceJudges	-.373	.261	-.412	-1.428	.160
	ParticipantAge	-.039	.037	-.156	-1.056	.297

a. Dependent Variable: detention

APPENDIX O– DIGITAL MEASURES INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.563[a]	.317	.209	1.38063

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.001	7	5.572	2.923	.013[b]
	Residual	83.870	44	1.906		
	Total	122.871	51			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.548	.920		1.684	.099
	ParticipantGender	.319	.475	.099	.672	.505
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.249	.348	.238	.717	.477
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.151	.233	-.154	-.649	.520
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.224	.220	.228	1.020	.314
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.007	.194	-.008	-.038	.969
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.179	.232	.183	.771	.445
	ConfidenceJudges	.071	.261	.078	.271	.788

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

APPENDIX P – PHYSICAL MEASURES INDIA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.411[a]	.169	.036	1.35061

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.268	7	2.324	1.274	.285[b]
	Residual	80.263	44	1.824		
	Total	96.531	51			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.356	.900		2.618	.012
	ParticipantGender	-.321	.465	-.112	-.691	.493
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.206	.340	.222	.605	.548
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.395	.228	.453	1.732	.090
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.168	.215	.193	.780	.439
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.080	.190	.098	.421	.676
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.290	.227	-.336	-1.280	.207
	ConfidenceJudges	-.330	.255	-.412	-1.293	.203

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

APPENDIX Q – SMARTPHONE MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.565[a]	.320	.226	1.64380

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	64.703	7	9.243	3.421	.004[b]
	Residual	137.806	51	2.702		
	Total	202.508	58			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.304	1.207		1.081	.285
	ParticipantGender	-.014	.496	-.003	-.027	.978
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.394	.183	.334	2.151	.036
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.302	.192	.246	1.572	.122
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.292	.206	.226	1.420	.162
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.319	.169	-.284	-1.883	.065
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.153	.170	-.140	-.900	.372
	ConfidenceJudges	.287	.158	.242	1.819	.075

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

APPENDIX R – SMARTTV MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.486[a]	.236	.131	1.79525

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.851	7	7.264	2.254	.045[b]
	Residual	164.369	51	3.223		
	Total	215.220	58			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.166	1.318		1.643	.106
	ParticipantGender	-.346	.541	-.085	-.638	.526
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.257	.200	.211	1.283	.205
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.240	.210	.189	1.145	.258
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.260	.225	.195	1.157	.253
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.023	.185	-.020	-.123	.903
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.372	.186	-.330	-2.000	.051
	ConfidenceJudges	.333	.173	.272	1.929	.059

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

APPENDIX S – LAPTOP MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.629[a]	.396	.313	1.47814

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	73.112	7	10.445	4.780	<.001[b]
	Residual	111.430	51	2.185		
	Total	184.542	58			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.709	1.085		1.575	.121
	ParticipantGender	-.289	.446	-.076	-.648	.520
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.471	.165	.419	2.863	.006
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.333	.173	.284	1.929	.059
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.280	.185	.227	1.513	.136
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.302	.152	-.282	-1.987	.052
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.169	.153	-.161	-1.100	.277
	ConfidenceJudges	.175	.142	.155	1.233	.223

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

APPENDIX T – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.531[a]	.282	.183	1.59275

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.756	7	7.251	2.858	.014[b]
	Residual	129.380	51	2.537		
	Total	180.136	58			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	4.259	1.169		3.642	<.001
	ParticipantGender	-1.487	.480	-.398	-3.096	.003
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.379	.177	.341	2.135	.038
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.100	.186	.086	.536	.594
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.016	.200	-.013	-.081	.936
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.092	.164	-.087	-.560	.578
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.130	.165	-.126	-.786	.435
	ConfidenceJudges	.118	.153	.106	.773	.443

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

APPENDIX U – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.425[a]	.181	.068	2.00997

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	45.486	7	6.498	1.608	.154[b]
	Residual	206.040	51	4.040		
	Total	251.525	58			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.687	1.476		2.499	.016
	ParticipantGender	-1.090	.606	-.247	-1.799	.078
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.245	.224	.187	1.094	.279
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.093	.235	-.068	-.397	.693
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.371	.252	.257	1.473	.147
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.099	.207	.079	.477	.636
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.414	.208	-.339	-1.986	.052
	ConfidenceJudges	.172	.193	.130	.892	.377

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

APPENDIX V – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.402[a]	.162	.047	1.93083

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.715	7	5.245	1.407	.223[b]
	Residual	190.133	51	3.728		
	Total	226.847	58			

a. Dependent Variable: detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.990	1.417		2.109	.040
	ParticipantGender	-.977	.582	-.233	-1.677	.100
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.205	.215	.164	.953	.345
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.240	.226	-.185	-1.064	.292
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.371	.242	.271	1.534	.131
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.002	.199	-.001	-.009	.993
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.088	.200	-.076	-.440	.661
	ConfidenceJudges	.127	.186	.101	.682	.498

a. Dependent Variable: detention

APPENDIX W – DIGITAL MEASURES POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.580[a]	.337	.246	1.47532

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	56.383	7	8.055	3.701	.003[b]
	Residual	111.006	51	2.177		
	Total	167.389	58			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.678	1.083		1.549	.128
	ParticipantGender	-.151	.445	-.042	-.339	.736
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.268	.164	.250	1.632	.109
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.358	.172	.320	2.077	.043
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.365	.185	.310	1.973	.054
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.188	.152	-.184	-1.236	.222
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.283	.153	-.284	-1.850	.070
	ConfidenceJudges	.215	.142	.200	1.520	.135

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

APPENDIX X – PHYSICAL MEASURES POLAND

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.464[a]	.215	.108	1.53995

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	33.181	7	4.740	1.999	.073[b]
	Residual	120.944	51	2.371		
	Total	154.125	58			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.525	1.131		3.118	.003
	ParticipantGender	-1.098	.464	-.317	-2.364	.022
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.201	.171	.195	1.171	.247
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.027	.180	-.025	-.149	.882
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.298	.193	.264	1.545	.129
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.035	.158	.036	.224	.824
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.242	.160	-.254	-1.517	.135
	ConfidenceJudges	.097	.148	.094	.656	.514

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

APPENDIX Y – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.635[a]	.403	.304	1.31678

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	49.195	7	7.028	4.053	.002[b]
	Residual	72.825	42	1.734		
	Total	122.020	49			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.245	1.171		1.916	.062
	ParticipantGender	.076	.443	.024	.172	.864
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.108	.355	.113	.305	.762
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.714	.403	.725	1.769	.084
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.073	.353	.080	.208	.836
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.131	.229	-.139	-.571	.571
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.076	.447	-.076	-.170	.866
	ConfidenceJudges	-.120	.215	-.124	-.557	.581

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

APPENDIX Z – SMARTTV MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.568[a]	.323	.210	1.59903

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	51.191	7	7.313	2.860	.016[b]
	Residual	107.389	42	2.557		
	Total	158.580	49			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.799	1.422		1.265	.213
	ParticipantGender	-.027	.538	-.007	-.050	.960
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.183	.431	.167	.424	.673
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.507	.490	.452	1.035	.307
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.094	.429	-.090	-.219	.828
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.445	.278	.416	1.600	.117
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.139	.542	-.121	-.256	.799
	ConfidenceJudges	-.325	.261	-.295	-1.242	.221

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

APPENDIX A1 – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.542[a]	.294	.176	1.52303

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	40.496	7	5.785	2.494	.031[b]
	Residual	97.424	42	2.320		
	Total	137.920	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.704	1.355		1.996	.052
	ParticipantGender	-.197	.513	-.058	-.385	.702
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.408	.410	.401	.996	.325
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.432	.466	.413	.927	.359
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.055	.408	.057	.135	.893
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.129	.265	.129	.488	.628
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.454	.517	-.425	-.878	.385
	ConfidenceJudges	-.062	.249	-.061	-.250	.804

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

APPENDIX B1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.748[a]	.559	.485	1.44367

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	110.885	7	15.841	7.600	<.001[b]
	Residual	87.535	42	2.084		
	Total	198.420	49			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.546	1.284		.425	.673
	ParticipantGender	-.613	.486	-.149	-1.262	.214
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.058	.389	-.048	-.150	.881
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.089	.442	-.071	-.201	.841
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.624	.387	.534	1.612	.115
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.666	.251	.556	2.653	.011
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.343	.490	-.268	-.701	.487
	ConfidenceJudges	-.028	.236	-.022	-.117	.907

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

APPENDIX C1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.694[a]	.481	.395	1.57749

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	96.864	7	13.838	5.561	<.001[b]
	Residual	104.516	42	2.488		
	Total	201.380	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.290	1.403		.207	.837
	ParticipantGender	-.599	.531	-.145	-1.128	.266
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.009	.425	-.007	-.021	.983
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.053	.483	-.042	-.109	.914
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.612	.423	.520	1.448	.155
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.187	.275	.154	.680	.501
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.052	.535	.041	.098	.923
	ConfidenceJudges	-.037	.258	-.030	-.143	.887

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

APPENDIX D1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.649[a]	.421	.324	1.20936

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.652	7	6.379	4.361	.001[b]
	Residual	61.428	42	1.463		
	Total	106.080	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.408	1.076		.379	.706
	ParticipantGender	-.401	.407	-.134	-.985	.330
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.157	.326	-.175	-.481	.633
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.214	.370	.234	.579	.566
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.423	.324	.495	1.305	.199
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	-.024	.210	-.028	-.115	.909
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.033	.410	.035	.080	.936
	ConfidenceJudges	.016	.198	.017	.078	.938

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

APPENDIX E1 – DIGITAL MEASURES UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.586[a]	.344	.234	1.40455

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	43.388	7	6.198	3.142	.009[b]
	Residual	82.856	42	1.973		
	Total	126.244	49			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.242	1.249		1.794	.080
	ParticipantGender	-.049	.473	-.015	-.105	.917
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.243	.378	.249	.643	.524
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.547	.430	.547	1.272	.210
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.012	.376	.013	.031	.975
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.155	.244	.162	.632	.531
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	-.231	.476	-.227	-.486	.630
	ConfidenceJudges	-.174	.230	-.177	-.756	.454

a. Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

APPENDIX F1 – PHYSICAL MEASURES UK

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.718[a]	.516	.435	1.25357

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	70.279	7	10.040	6.389	<.001[b]
	Residual	66.001	42	1.571		
	Total	136.280	49			

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.375	1.115		.336	.738
	ParticipantGender	-.495	.422	-.146	-1.175	.247
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.048	.338	-.047	-.141	.888
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.007	.384	.007	.019	.985
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	.330	.336	.340	.981	.332
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.382	.218	.384	1.750	.087
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.022	.425	.020	.051	.960
	ConfidenceJudges	-.032	.205	-.031	-.155	.877

a. Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

APPENDIX G1 – SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.796[a]	.634	.539	1.50329

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	105.726	7	15.104	6.683	<.001[b]
	Residual	61.016	27	2.260		
	Total	166.743	34			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.256	1.642		1.374	.181
	ParticipantGender	-.832	.617	-.211	-1.347	.189
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.088	.309	-.078	-.287	.777
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.019	.309	.015	.061	.951
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.362	.300	-.341	-1.207	.238
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.472	.282	.515	1.674	.106
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.343	.258	.339	1.328	.195
	ConfidenceJudges	.276	.265	.215	1.041	.307

a. Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

APPENDIX H1 – SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.776[a]	.603	.500	1.69082

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	117.097	7	16.728	5.851	<.001[b]
	Residual	77.189	27	2.859		
	Total	194.286	34			

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.350	1.847		1.273	.214
	ParticipantGender	-.978	.694	-.230	-1.409	.170
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.159	.347	-.131	-.458	.651
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.090	.348	.064	.257	.799
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.497	.338	-.433	-1.471	.153
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.719	.317	.726	2.264	.032
	ConfidenceCounterTerror Police	.177	.291	.162	.609	.547
	ConfidenceJudges	.297	.298	.214	.996	.328

a. Dependent Variable: SmartTV

APPENDIX I1 – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.804[a]	.647	.555	1.52690

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	115.337	7	16.477	7.067	<.001[b]
	Residual	62.948	27	2.331		
	Total	178.286	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.302	1.668		1.380	.179
	ParticipantGender	-.793	.627	-.195	-1.265	.217
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.016	.314	.013	.050	.961
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.137	.314	-.103	-.437	.666
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.336	.305	-.306	-1.103	.280
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.592	.287	.624	2.065	.049
	ConfidenceCounterTerror Police	.201	.262	.192	.767	.449
	ConfidenceJudges	.317	.269	.239	1.179	.249

a. Dependent Variable: Laptop

APPENDIX J1 – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.800[a]	.640	.547	1.53092

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	112.606	7	16.087	6.864	<.001[b]
	Residual	63.280	27	2.344		
	Total	175.886	34			

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.709	1.672		.424	.675
	ParticipantGender	-.679	.629	-.168	-1.080	.290
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.549	.314	-.474	-1.746	.092
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.315	.315	.238	1.002	.325
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.555	.306	-.509	-1.815	.081
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.884	.287	.939	3.077	.005
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.115	.263	.111	.438	.665
	ConfidenceJudges	.467	.270	.354	1.730	.095

a. Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

APPENDIX K1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.814[a]	.663	.575	1.28785

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	87.904	7	12.558	7.571	<.001[b]
	Residual	44.781	27	1.659		
	Total	132.686	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.777	1.407		.552	.585
	ParticipantGender	-.751	.529	-.214	-1.420	.167
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.130	.264	-.129	-.492	.626
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.067	.265	.058	.252	.803
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.727	.257	-.767	-2.827	.009
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.300	.242	.366	1.240	.226
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.520	.221	.576	2.350	.026
	ConfidenceJudges	.578	.227	.504	2.547	.017

a. Dependent Variable: Threats

APPENDIX L1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.718[a]	.516	.390	1.03400

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	30.733	7	4.390	4.106	.003[b]
	Residual	28.867	27	1.069		
	Total	59.600	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceJudges, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder, ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.018	1.129		.901	.376
	ParticipantGender	-.300	.425	-.127	-.706	.486
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.155	.212	-.230	-.730	.471
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.122	.213	-.158	-.574	.570
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.432	.207	-.680	-2.093	.046
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.336	.194	.612	1.729	.095
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.363	.178	.599	2.041	.051
	ConfidenceJudges	.262	.182	.341	1.438	.162

a. Dependent Variable: Detention

APPENDIX M1 – DIGITAL MEASURES USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.873[a]	.761	.699	1.25513

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	135.667	7	19.381	12.303	<.001[b]
	Residual	42.534	27	1.575		
	Total	178.202	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Digitalmean

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.922	1.371		1.402	.172
	ParticipantGender	-.780	.516	-.192	-1.514	.142
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	.276	.258	.237	1.072	.293
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	-.220	.258	-.165	-.852	.402
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.221	.251	-.201	-.881	.386
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.466	.236	.491	1.978	.058
	ConfidenceJudges	.032	.221	.024	.145	.886
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.364	.216	.347	1.686	.103

a. Dependent Variable: Digitalmean

APPENDIX N1 – PHYSICAL MEASURES USA

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.815[a]	.665	.578	1.14127

a. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	69.739	7	9.963	7.649	<.001[b]
	Residual	35.168	27	1.303		
	Total	104.907	34			

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMean

b. Predictors: (Constant), ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice, ParticipantGender, ConfidenceJudges, ConfidenceOverseasCI, ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers, ConfidenceDomesticCI, ConfidenceElectronicBorder

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.777	1.247		.623	.538
	ParticipantGender	-.570	.469	-.182	-1.216	.234
	ConfidenceDomesticCI	-.165	.234	-.184	-.703	.488
	ConfidenceOverseasCI	.055	.235	.054	.235	.816
	ConfidenceBorderForceOfficers	-.497	.228	-.589	-2.178	.038
	ConfidenceElectronicBorder	.487	.214	.669	2.273	.031
	ConfidenceJudges	.319	.201	.313	1.588	.124
	ConfidenceCounterTerrorPolice	.324	.196	.403	1.652	.110

a. Dependent Variable: PhysicalMean

APPENDIX STUDY 4

APPENDIX 4A – DIGITAL MEASURES MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: MeanDigital

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	33.597[a]	7	4.800	1.285	.267	.095
Intercept	1593.025	1	1593.025	426.625	<.001	.832
SuspectGender	.913	1	.913	.244	.622	.003
Statement	6.413	1	6.413	1.717	.194	.020
Evidence	13.949	1	13.949	3.736	.057	.042
SuspectGender * Statement	9.108	1	9.108	2.439	.122	.028
SuspectGender * Evidence	2.424	1	2.424	.649	.423	.007
Statement * Evidence	.393	1	.393	.105	.747	.001
SuspectGender * Statement * Evidence	.184	1	.184	.049	.825	.001
Error	321.125	86	3.734			
Total	1964.520	94				
Corrected Total	354.722	93				

a. R Squared = .095 (Adjusted R Squared = .021)

APPENDIX 4B – PHYSICAL MEASURES MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: MeanPhysical

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	8.014[a]	7	1.145	.800	.590	.061
Intercept	336.412	1	336.412	235.043	<.001	.732
SuspectGender	3.700	1	3.700	2.585	.112	.029
Statement	1.320	1	1.320	.922	.340	.011
Evidence	.016	1	.016	.011	.915	.000
SuspectGender * Statement	.095	1	.095	.067	.797	.001
SuspectGender * Evidence	.838	1	.838	.586	.446	.007
Statement * Evidence	2.089	1	2.089	1.459	.230	.017
SuspectGender * Statement * Evidence	.049	1	.049	.034	.854	.000
Error	123.090	86	1.431			
Total	481.940	94				
Corrected Total	131.104	93				

a. R Squared = .061 (Adjusted R Squared = -.015)

APPENDIX 4C – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	17.995[a]	7	2.571	.769	.616	.119
Intercept	1071.077	1	1071.077	320.510	<.001	.889
Suspectgender	1.421	1	1.421	.425	.518	.011
Metastereoptype	7.037	1	7.037	2.106	.155	.050
Evidence	2.968	1	2.968	.888	.352	.022
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	6.419	1	6.419	1.921	.173	.046
Suspectgender * Evidence	.004	1	.004	.001	.972	.000
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.737	1	.737	.221	.641	.005
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	.263	1	.263	.079	.781	.002
Error	133.671	40	3.342			
Total	1312.000	48				
Corrected Total	151.667	47				

a. R Squared = .119 (Adjusted R Squared = -.036)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.357	.548	.518	-1.464	.750
Female	Male	.357	.548	.518	-.750	1.464

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	-.795	.548	.155	-1.901	.312
Religious Minorities	Foreign	.795	.548	.155	-.312	1.901

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.516	.548	.352	-1.623	.591
Direct	Circumstantial	.516	.548	.352	-.591	1.623

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4D – SMART TV MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	17.965[a]	7	2.566	.577	.771	.092
Intercept	769.382	1	769.382	172.881	<.001	.812
Suspectgender	1.673	1	1.673	.376	.543	.009
Metastereoptype	1.464	1	1.464	.329	.569	.008
Evidence	1.064	1	1.064	.239	.628	.006
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	9.352	1	9.352	2.101	.155	.050
Suspectgender * Evidence	.141	1	.141	.032	.860	.001
Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.464	1	1.464	.329	.569	.008
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.929	1	1.929	.434	.514	.011
Error	178.014	40	4.450			
Total	1021.000	48				
Corrected Total	195.979	47				

a. R Squared = .092 (Adjusted R Squared = -.067)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.388	.632	.543	-1.665	.890
Female	Male	.388	.632	.543	-.890	1.665

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	-.362	.632	.569	-1.640	.915
Religious Minorities	Foreign	.362	.632	.569	-.915	1.640

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.309	.632	.628	-1.586	.968
Direct	Circumstantial	.309	.632	.628	-.968	1.586

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4E – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	22.263[a]	7	3.180	.828	.570	.127
Intercept	993.896	1	993.896	258.737	<.001	.866
Suspectgender	3.124	1	3.124	.813	.373	.020
Metastereoptype	1.400	1	1.400	.365	.549	.009
Evidence	.098	1	.098	.025	.874	.001
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	14.262	1	14.262	3.713	.061	.085
Suspectgender * Evidence	.411	1	.411	.107	.745	.003
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.050	1	.050	.013	.910	.000
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	.533	1	.533	.139	.711	.003
Error	153.654	40	3.841			
Total	1240.000	48				
Corrected Total	175.917	47				

a. R Squared = .127 (Adjusted R Squared = -.026)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.529	.587	.373	-1.716	.657
Female	Male	.529	.587	.373	-.657	1.716

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	-.354	.587	.549	-1.541	.832
Religious Minorities	Foreign	.354	.587	.549	-.832	1.541

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	.094	.587	.874	-1.093	1.280
Direct	Circumstantial	-.094	.587	.874	-1.280	1.093

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4F - SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14.986[a]	7	2.141	.644	.717	.101
Intercept	260.984	1	260.984	78.496	<.001	.662
Suspectgender	.355	1	.355	.107	.745	.003
Metastereoptype	.150	1	.150	.045	.833	.001
Evidence	4.378	1	4.378	1.317	.258	.032
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	6.724	1	6.724	2.022	.163	.048
Suspectgender * Evidence	2.968	1	2.968	.893	.350	.022
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.104	1	.104	.031	.861	.001
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.658	1	1.658	.499	.484	.012
Error	132.993	40	3.325			
Total	453.000	48				
Corrected Total	147.979	47				

a. R Squared = .101 (Adjusted R Squared = -.056)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.179	.546	.745	-1.282	.925
Female	Male	.179	.546	.745	-.925	1.282

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	-.116	.546	.833	-1.220	.988
Religious Minorities	Foreign	.116	.546	.833	-.988	1.220

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.627	.546	.258	-1.731	.477
Direct	Circumstantial	.627	.546	.258	-.477	1.731

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4G - THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	11.456[a]	7	1.637	.665	.700	.104
Intercept	168.807	1	168.807	68.578	<.001	.632
Suspectgender	4.721	1	4.721	1.918	.174	.046
Metastereoptype	.172	1	.172	.070	.793	.002
Evidence	1.033	1	1.033	.420	.521	.010
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	.197	1	.197	.080	.779	.002
Suspectgender * Evidence	3.515	1	3.515	1.428	.239	.034
Metastereoptype * Evidence	2.393	1	2.393	.972	.330	.024
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	.070	1	.070	.029	.867	.001
Error	98.461	40	2.462			
Total	294.000	48				
Corrected Total	109.917	47				

a. R Squared = .104 (Adjusted R Squared = -.053)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.651	.470	.174	-.299	1.601
Female	Male	-.651	.470	.174	-1.601	.299

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	-.124	.470	.793	-1.074	.826
Religious Minorities	Foreign	.124	.470	.793	-.826	1.074

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.304	.470	.521	-1.254	.645
Direct	Circumstantial	.304	.470	.521	-.645	1.254

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4H – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	6.959[a]	7	.994	.782	.606	.120
Intercept	94.939	1	94.939	74.677	<.001	.651
Suspectgender	1.712	1	1.712	1.347	.253	.033
Metastereoptype	1.033	1	1.033	.813	.373	.020
Evidence	.962	1	.962	.756	.390	.019
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype	.474	1	.474	.373	.545	.009
Suspectgender * Evidence	.605	1	.605	.476	.494	.012
Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.145	1	1.145	.901	.348	.022
Suspectgender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.954	1	1.954	1.537	.222	.037
Error	50.854	40	1.271			
Total	157.000	48				
Corrected Total	57.813	47				

a. R Squared = .120 (Adjusted R Squared = -.034)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.392	.338	.253	-.291	1.075
Female	Male	-.392	.338	.253	-1.075	.291

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Religious Minorities	.304	.338	.373	-.378	.987
Religious Minorities	Foreign	-.304	.338	.373	-.987	.378

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.294	.338	.390	-.976	.389
Direct	Circumstantial	.294	.338	.390	-.389	.976

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4I - SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	22.288[a]	7	3.184	.685	.684	.112
Intercept	677.925	1	677.925	145.798	<.001	.793
SuspectGender	.709	1	.709	.153	.698	.004
Metastereoptype	.994	1	.994	.214	.647	.006
Evidence	9.432	1	9.432	2.029	.163	.051
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	2.175	1	2.175	.468	.498	.012
SuspectGender * Evidence	6.200	1	6.200	1.333	.255	.034
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.019	1	.019	.004	.950	.000
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	.625	1	.625	.134	.716	.004
Error	176.690	38	4.650			
Total	927.000	46				
Corrected Total	198.978	45				

a. R Squared = .112 (Adjusted R Squared = -.052)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.273	.698	.698	-1.140	1.686
Female	Male	-.273	.698	.698	-1.686	1.140

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-.323	.698	.647	-1.736	1.090
Minority religion	Foreign	.323	.698	.647	-1.090	1.736

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Smartphone

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.994	.698	.163	-2.407	.419
Direct	Circumstantial	.994	.698	.163	-.419	2.407

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4J - SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	21.623[a]	7	3.089	.646	.715	.106
Intercept	541.544	1	541.544	113.268	<.001	.749
SuspectGender	.386	1	.386	.081	.778	.002
Metastereoptype	.602	1	.602	.126	.725	.003
Evidence	3.814	1	3.814	.798	.377	.021
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	.317	1	.317	.066	.798	.002
SuspectGender * Evidence	8.336	1	8.336	1.744	.195	.044
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.950	1	.950	.199	.658	.005
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.667	1	1.667	.349	.558	.009
Error	181.681	38	4.781			
Total	788.000	46				
Corrected Total	203.304	45				

a. R Squared = .106 (Adjusted R Squared = -.058)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.201	.708	.778	-1.232	1.634
Female	Male	-.201	.708	.778	-1.634	1.232

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-.251	.708	.725	-1.684	1.182
Minority religion	Foreign	.251	.708	.725	-1.182	1.684

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.632	.708	.377	-2.065	.801
Direct	Circumstantial	.632	.708	.377	-.801	2.065

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4K – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	21.732[a]	7	3.105	.679	.688	.111
Intercept	534.718	1	534.718	116.992	<.001	.755
SuspectGender	.064	1	.064	.014	.906	.000
Metastereoptype	.167	1	.167	.036	.850	.001
Evidence	6.916	1	6.916	1.513	.226	.038
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	.173	1	.173	.038	.847	.001
SuspectGender * Evidence	7.428	1	7.428	1.625	.210	.041
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.269	1	.269	.059	.810	.002
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	1.518	1	1.518	.332	.568	.009
Error	173.681	38	4.571			
Total	773.000	46				
Corrected Total	195.413	45				

a. R Squared = .111 (Adjusted R Squared = -.053)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.082	.692	.906	-1.319	1.483
Female	Male	-.082	.692	.906	-1.483	1.319

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-.132	.692	.850	-1.533	1.269
Minority religion	Foreign	.132	.692	.850	-1.269	1.533

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	-.851	.692	.226	-2.252	.550
Direct	Circumstantial	.851	.692	.226	-.550	2.252

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4L – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.371[a]	7	3.339	1.265	.293	.189
Intercept	190.544	1	190.544	72.204	<.001	.655
SuspectGender	9.523	1	9.523	3.609	.065	.087
Metastereoptype	10.500	1	10.500	3.979	.053	.095
Evidence	.064	1	.064	.024	.877	.001
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	.964	1	.964	.365	.549	.010
SuspectGender * Evidence	1.648	1	1.648	.624	.434	.016
Metastereoptype * Evidence	.011	1	.011	.004	.948	.000
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	7.189	1	7.189	2.724	.107	.067
Error	100.281	38	2.639			
Total	324.000	46				
Corrected Total	123.652	45				

a. R Squared = .189 (Adjusted R Squared = .040)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.999	.526	.065	-.066	2.063
Female	Male	-.999	.526	.065	-2.063	.066

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-1.049	.526	.053	-2.113	.016
Minority religion	Foreign	1.049	.526	.053	-.016	2.113

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	.082	.526	.877	-.982	1.147
Direct	Circumstantial	-.082	.526	.877	-1.147	.982

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 4M – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	30.513[a]	7	4.359	1.724	.133	.241
Intercept	168.764	1	168.764	66.736	<.001	.637
SuspectGender	5.067	1	5.067	2.004	.165	.050
Metastereoptype	.158	1	.158	.062	.804	.002
Evidence	7.091	1	7.091	2.804	.102	.069
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	1.491	1	1.491	.590	.447	.015
SuspectGender * Evidence	.049	1	.049	.019	.890	.001
Metastereoptype * Evidence	10.958	1	10.958	4.333	.044	.102
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	4.182	1	4.182	1.654	.206	.042
Error	96.095	38	2.529			
Total	344.000	46				
Corrected Total	126.609	45				

a. R Squared = .241 (Adjusted R Squared = .101)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Threats	Based on Mean	4.116	7	38	.002
	Based on Median	1.332	7	38	.262
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.332	7	14.869	.302
	Based on trimmed mean	3.741	7	38	.004

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Threats

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectGender + Metastereoptype + Evidence + SuspectGender * Metastereoptype + SuspectGender * Evidence + Metastereoptype * Evidence + SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.729	.515	.165	-.313	1.771
Female	Male	-.729	.515	.165	-1.771	.313

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-.129	.515	.804	-1.171	.913
Minority religion	Foreign	.129	.515	.804	-.913	1.171

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	.862	.515	.102	-.180	1.904
Direct	Circumstantial	-.862	.515	.102	-1.904	.180

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. SuspectGender

Dependent Variable: Threats

SuspectGender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Male	2.467	.391	1.675	3.258
Female	1.738	.335	1.060	2.416

2. Metastereoptype

Dependent Variable: Threats

Metastereoptype	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Foreign	2.038	.310	1.410	2.666
Minority religion	2.167	.411	1.335	2.998

3. Evidence

Dependent Variable: Threats

Evidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Circumstantial	2.533	.316	1.893	3.174
Direct	1.671	.406	.850	2.493

APPENDIX 4N - INDEFINITE DETENTION USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	10.499[a]	7	1.500	1.544	.182	.221
Intercept	77.145	1	77.145	79.414	<.001	.676
SuspectGender	.236	1	.236	.243	.625	.006
Metastereoptype	.900	1	.900	.927	.342	.024
Evidence	1.995	1	1.995	2.053	.160	.051
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype	.355	1	.355	.365	.549	.010
SuspectGender * Evidence	1.122	1	1.122	1.155	.289	.030
Metastereoptype * Evidence	4.582	1	4.582	4.717	.036	.110
SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence	.000	1	.000	.001	.982	.000
Error	36.914	38	.971			
Total	145.000	46				
Corrected Total	47.413	45				

a. R Squared = .221 (Adjusted R Squared = .078)

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Detention	Based on Mean	2.531	7	38	.031
	Based on Median	.709	7	38	.665
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.709	7	21.314	.665
	Based on trimmed mean	1.949	7	38	.088

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Detention

b. Design: Intercept + SuspectGender + Metastereoptype + Evidence + SuspectGender * Metastereoptype + SuspectGender * Evidence + Metastereoptype * Evidence + SuspectGender * Metastereoptype * Evidence

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.157	.319	.625	-.489	.803
Female	Male	-.157	.319	.625	-.803	.489

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Metastereoptype	(J) Metastereoptype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Foreign	Minority religion	-.307	.319	.342	-.953	.339
Minority religion	Foreign	.307	.319	.342	-.339	.953

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Evidence	(J) Evidence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Circumstantial	Direct	.457	.319	.160	-.189	1.103
Direct	Circumstantial	-.457	.319	.160	-1.103	.189

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. SuspectGender

Dependent Variable: Detention

SuspectGender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	1.500	.242	1.010	1.990
Female	1.343	.208	.923	1.763

2. Metastereoptype

Dependent Variable: Detention

Metastereoptype	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Foreign	1.268	.192	.878	1.657
Minority religion	1.575	.254	1.060	2.090

3. Evidence

Dependent Variable: Detention

Evidence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Circumstantial	1.650	.196	1.253	2.047
Direct	1.193	.252	.683	1.702

STUDY 5 APPENDIX

APPENDIX 5A - SMARTPHONE MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	188.778[a]	23	8.208	2.263	.001	.181
Intercept	5361.885	1	5361.885	1478.585	<.001	.862
ThreatType	3.500	2	1.750	.483	.618	.004
Suspectgender	10.301	1	10.301	2.841	.093	.012
Country	70.561	3	23.520	6.486	<.001	.076
ThreatType * Suspectgender	14.793	2	7.396	2.040	.132	.017
ThreatType * Country	30.799	6	5.133	1.416	.209	.035
Suspectgender * Country	20.751	3	6.917	1.907	.129	.024
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	15.871	6	2.645	.729	.626	.018
Error	855.822	236	3.626			
Total	6788.000	260				
Corrected Total	1044.600	259				

a. R Squared = .181 (Adjusted R Squared = .101)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Country	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
India	4.926	.267	4.399	5.452
Poland	4.003	.219	3.572	4.434
UK	5.361	.234	4.900	5.822
USA	4.483	.254	3.983	4.982

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SmartPhone	Based on Mean	1.766	23	236	.019
	Based on Median	1.008	23	236	.456
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.008	23	193.563	.458
	Based on trimmed mean	1.724	23	236	.024

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: SmartPhone

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender + ThreatType * Country + Suspectgender * Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country

APPENDIX 5B - SMART TV MEASURE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	191.493[a]	23	8.326	2.147	.002	.173
Intercept	4881.983	1	4881.983	1258.740	<.001	.842
ThreatType	7.200	2	3.600	.928	.397	.008
Suspectgender	1.221	1	1.221	.315	.575	.001
Country	89.065	3	29.688	7.655	<.001	.089
ThreatType * Suspectgender	15.144	2	7.572	1.952	.144	.016
ThreatType * Country	27.667	6	4.611	1.189	.313	.029
Suspectgender * Country	12.650	3	4.217	1.087	.355	.014
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	12.606	6	2.101	.542	.776	.014
Error	915.318	236	3.878			
Total	6309.000	260				
Corrected Total	1106.812	259				

a. R Squared = .173 (Adjusted R Squared = .092)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Country	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
India	4.872	.276	4.327	5.416
Poland	3.742	.226	3.297	4.188
UK	5.185	.242	4.708	5.662
USA	4.114	.262	3.597	4.630

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SmartTV	Based on Mean	1.948	23	236	.007
	Based on Median	1.109	23	236	.336
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.109	23	180.444	.339
	Based on trimmed mean	1.900	23	236	.010

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: SmartTV

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender + ThreatType * Country + Suspectgender * Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country

APPENDIX 5C LAPTOP MEASURES MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	192.256[a]	23	8.359	2.262	.001	.181
Intercept	5188.012	1	5188.012	1404.192	<.001	.856
ThreatType	10.684	2	5.342	1.446	.238	.012
Suspectgender	4.155	1	4.155	1.125	.290	.005
Country	89.909	3	29.970	8.112	<.001	.093
ThreatType * Suspectgender	19.042	2	9.521	2.577	.078	.021
ThreatType * Country	22.284	6	3.714	1.005	.423	.025
Suspectgender * Country	18.438	3	6.146	1.663	.176	.021
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	5.332	6	.889	.241	.963	.006
Error	871.940	236	3.695			
Total	6575.000	260				
Corrected Total	1064.196	259				

a. R Squared = .181 (Adjusted R Squared = .101)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Country	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
India	5.051	.270	4.519	5.582
Poland	3.911	.221	3.476	4.346
UK	5.318	.236	4.852	5.783
USA	4.187	.256	3.683	4.691

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Laptop	Based on Mean	2.506	23	236	<.001
	Based on Median	1.715	23	236	.025
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.715	23	191.127	.027
	Based on trimmed mean	2.479	23	236	<.001

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Laptop

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender + ThreatType * Country + Suspectgender * Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country

APPENDIX 5D SLEEP DEPRIVATION MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	115.074[a]	23	5.003	1.290	.175	.112
Intercept	2145.425	1	2145.425	553.319	<.001	.701
ThreatType	5.246	2	2.623	.676	.509	.006
Suspectgender	1.046	1	1.046	.270	.604	.001
Country	49.709	3	16.570	4.273	.006	.052
ThreatType * Suspectgender	1.495	2	.747	.193	.825	.002
ThreatType * Country	18.977	6	3.163	.816	.559	.020
Suspectgender * Country	7.406	3	2.469	.637	.592	.008
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	20.849	6	3.475	.896	.498	.022
Error	915.061	236	3.877			
Total	3281.000	260				
Corrected Total	1030.135	259				

a. R Squared = .112 (Adjusted R Squared = .025)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Country	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
India	3.788	.276	3.244	4.332
Poland	2.606	.226	2.160	3.051
UK	2.767	.242	2.290	3.244
USA	2.714	.262	2.198	3.231

APPENDIX 5E THREATS OF VIOLENCE MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	115.074[a]	23	5.003	1.290	.175	.112
Intercept	2145.425	1	2145.425	553.319	<.001	.701
ThreatType	5.246	2	2.623	.676	.509	.006
Suspectgender	1.046	1	1.046	.270	.604	.001
Country	49.709	3	16.570	4.273	.006	.052
ThreatType * Suspectgender	1.495	2	.747	.193	.825	.002
ThreatType * Country	18.977	6	3.163	.816	.559	.020
Suspectgender * Country	7.406	3	2.469	.637	.592	.008
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	20.849	6	3.475	.896	.498	.022
Error	915.061	236	3.877			
Total	3281.000	260				
Corrected Total	1030.135	259				

a. R Squared = .112 (Adjusted R Squared = .025)

Estimates

Dependent Variable: Threats

Country	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
India	3.631	.261	3.116	4.146
Poland	2.405	.214	1.984	2.827
UK	2.533	.229	2.082	2.985
USA	2.534	.248	2.046	3.023

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Threats	Based on Mean	1.869	23	236	.011
	Based on Median	.920	23	236	.572
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.920	23	154.845	.573
	Based on trimmed mean	1.711	23	236	.026

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Threats

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender + ThreatType * Country + Suspectgender * Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country

APPENDIX 5F INDEFINITE DETENTION MERGED DATA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	63.378[a]	23	2.756	1.065	.386	.094
Intercept	1065.135	1	1065.135	411.811	<.001	.636
ThreatType	7.812	2	3.906	1.510	.223	.013
Suspectgender	.065	1	.065	.025	.874	.000
Country	8.212	3	2.737	1.058	.368	.013
ThreatType * Suspectgender	16.570	2	8.285	3.203	.042	.026
ThreatType * Country	11.993	6	1.999	.773	.592	.019
Suspectgender * Country	3.798	3	1.266	.490	.690	.006
ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country	9.636	6	1.606	.621	.713	.016
Error	610.406	236	2.586			
Total	1812.000	260				
Corrected Total	673.785	259				

a. R Squared = .094 (Adjusted R Squared = .006)

4. ThreatType * Suspectgender

Dependent Variable: Detention

ThreatType	Suspectgender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Illnes	Male	2.281	.236	1.816	2.747
	Female	1.897	.283	1.340	2.454
Old Age	Male	1.501	.246	1.017	1.986
	Female	2.253	.236	1.788	2.719
Death	Male	2.444	.242	1.967	2.921
	Female	2.174	.268	1.646	2.702

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Detention	Based on Mean	2.228	23	236	.001
	Based on Median	.822	23	236	.702
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.822	23	166.656	.701
	Based on trimmed mean	1.939	23	236	.008

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Detention

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender + ThreatType * Country + Suspectgender * Country + ThreatType * Suspectgender * Country

APPENDIX 5G – SMARTPHONE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	16.826[a]	5	3.365	1.099	.372	.096
Intercept	1232.416	1	1232.416	402.614	<.001	.886
ThreatType	.667	2	.333	.109	.897	.004
Suspectgender	1.197	1	1.197	.391	.534	.007
ThreatType * Suspectgender	15.157	2	7.579	2.476	.094	.087
Error	159.174	52	3.061			
Total	1626.000	58				
Corrected Total	176.000	57				

a. R Squared = .096 (Adjusted R Squared = .009)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	.022	.597	.971	-1.175	1.219
	Death	.255	.640	.691	-1.028	1.539
Old Age	Illnes	-.022	.597	.971	-1.219	1.175
	Death	.233	.565	.681	-.901	1.368
Death	Illnes	-.255	.640	.691	-1.539	1.028
	Old Age	-.233	.565	.681	-1.368	.901

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.307	.491	.534	-.678	1.292
Female	Male	-.307	.491	.534	-1.292	.678

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5H – SMARTTV MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	12.382[a]	5	2.476	.987	.435	.087
Intercept	1205.427	1	1205.427	480.458	<.001	.902
ThreatType	.622	2	.311	.124	.884	.005
Suspectgender	.750	1	.750	.299	.587	.006
ThreatType * Suspectgender	9.102	2	4.551	1.814	.173	.065
Error	130.463	52	2.509			
Total	1563.000	58				
Corrected Total	142.845	57				

a. R Squared = .087 (Adjusted R Squared = -.001)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	-.269	.540	.621	-1.353	.815
	Death	-.164	.579	.778	-1.326	.998
Old Age	Illnes	.269	.540	.621	-.815	1.353
	Death	.105	.512	.838	-.922	1.132
Death	Illnes	.164	.579	.778	-.998	1.326
	Old Age	-.105	.512	.838	-1.132	.922

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.243	.444	.587	-.649	1.135
Female	Male	-.243	.444	.587	-1.135	.649

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5I – LAPTOP MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	10.739[a]	5	2.148	.858	.515	.076
Intercept	1295.760	1	1295.760	517.883	<.001	.909
ThreatType	1.127	2	.564	.225	.799	.009
Suspectgender	.041	1	.041	.017	.898	.000
ThreatType * Suspectgender	6.251	2	3.125	1.249	.295	.046
Error	130.106	52	2.502			
Total	1621.000	58				
Corrected Total	140.845	57				

a. R Squared = .076 (Adjusted R Squared = -.013)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	-.035	.539	.949	-1.117	1.048
	Death	-.336	.578	.564	-1.496	.825
Old Age	Illnes	.035	.539	.949	-1.048	1.117
	Death	-.301	.511	.559	-1.327	.725
Death	Illnes	.336	.578	.564	-.825	1.496
	Old Age	.301	.511	.559	-.725	1.327

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.243	.444	.587	-.649	1.135
Female	Male	-.243	.444	.587	-1.135	.649

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5J – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	21.663[a]	5	4.333	1.271	.290	.109
Intercept	728.902	1	728.902	213.837	<.001	.804
ThreatType	3.349	2	1.674	.491	.615	.019
Suspectgender	2.047	1	2.047	.600	.442	.011
ThreatType * Suspectgender	12.954	2	6.477	1.900	.160	.068
Error	177.251	52	3.409			
Total	1041.000	58				
Corrected Total	198.914	57				

a. R Squared = .109 (Adjusted R Squared = .023)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	.324	.630	.609	-.939	1.588
	Death	-.261	.675	.700	-1.616	1.093
Old Age	Illnes	-.324	.630	.609	-1.588	.939
	Death	-.586	.597	.331	-1.783	.612
Death	Illnes	.261	.675	.700	-1.093	1.616
	Old Age	.586	.597	.331	-.612	1.783

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.243	.444	.587	-.649	1.135
Female	Male	-.243	.444	.587	-1.135	.649

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5K – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	13.579[a]	5	2.716	.626	.680	.057
Intercept	669.681	1	669.681	154.399	<.001	.748
ThreatType	3.114	2	1.557	.359	.700	.014
Suspectgender	.049	1	.049	.011	.916	.000
ThreatType * Suspectgender	11.029	2	5.515	1.271	.289	.047
Error	225.541	52	4.337			
Total	1051.000	58				
Corrected Total	239.121	57				

a. R Squared = .057 (Adjusted R Squared = -.034)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	-.494	.710	.490	-1.919	.931
	Death	-.608	.761	.428	-2.136	.919
Old Age	Illnes	.494	.710	.490	-.931	1.919
	Death	-.114	.673	.866	-1.465	1.236
Death	Illnes	.608	.761	.428	-.919	2.136
	Old Age	.114	.673	.866	-1.236	1.465

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.243	.444	.587	-.649	1.135
Female	Male	-.243	.444	.587	-1.135	.649

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5L – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE INDIA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	22.720[a]	5	4.544	1.694	.153	.140
Intercept	286.076	1	286.076	106.634	<.001	.672
ThreatType	2.674	2	1.337	.498	.610	.019
Suspectgender	.444	1	.444	.165	.686	.003
ThreatType * Suspectgender	17.031	2	8.515	3.174	.050	.109
Error	139.504	52	2.683			
Total	505.000	58				
Corrected Total	162.224	57				

a. R Squared = .140 (Adjusted R Squared = .057)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Old Age	.389	.559	.489	-.731	1.510
	Death	.591	.599	.328	-.610	1.792
Old Age	Illnes	-.389	.559	.489	-1.510	.731
	Death	.202	.529	.705	-.861	1.264
Death	Illnes	-.591	.599	.328	-1.792	.610
	Old Age	-.202	.529	.705	-1.264	.861

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.243	.444	.587	-.649	1.135
Female	Male	-.243	.444	.587	-1.135	.649

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

4. ThreatType * Suspectgender

Dependent Variable: Detention

ThreatType	Suspectgender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	Male	3.000	.494	2.009	3.991
	Female	2.400	.732	.930	3.870
Old Age	Male	1.455	.494	.464	2.446
	Female	3.167	.473	2.218	4.115
Death	Male	2.385	.454	1.473	3.296
	Female	1.833	.669	.492	3.175

1. ThreatType

Dependent Variable: Detention

ThreatType	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illnes	2.700	.442	1.814	3.586
Old Age	2.311	.342	1.625	2.997
Death	2.109	.404	1.298	2.920

2. Suspectgender

Dependent Variable: Detention

Suspectgender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	2.280	.278	1.722	2.837
Female	2.467	.366	1.732	3.202

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Detention	Based on Mean	3.157	5	52	.015
	Based on Median	1.384	5	52	.246
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.384	5	33.087	.256
	Based on trimmed mean	2.915	5	52	.022

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Detention

b. Design: Intercept + ThreatType + Suspectgender + ThreatType * Suspectgender

APPENDIX 5M – SMARTPHONE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	41.627[a]	5	8.325	2.508	.038	.148
Intercept	1222.976	1	1222.976	368.347	<.001	.836
Threattype	11.057	2	5.529	1.665	.196	.044
Suspectgender	20.579	1	20.579	6.198	.015	.079
Threattype * Suspectgender	13.163	2	6.581	1.982	.145	.052
Error	239.053	72	3.320			
Total	1489.000	78				
Corrected Total	280.679	77				

a. R Squared = .148 (Adjusted R Squared = .089)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.748	.496	.136	-1.736	.240
	Death	-.834	.515	.110	-1.862	.193
Age	Illness	.748	.496	.136	-.240	1.736
	Death	-.086	.519	.868	-1.121	.948
Death	Illness	.834	.515	.110	-.193	1.862
	Age	.086	.519	.868	-.948	1.121

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	1.037*	.416	.015	.207	1.867
Female	Male	-1.037*	.416	.015	-1.867	-.207

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

2. Suspectgender

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Suspectgender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	4.515	.296	3.925	5.104
Female	3.478	.293	2.893	4.063

APPENDIX 5N – SMARTTV MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	37.434[a]	5	7.487	2.043	.083	.124
Intercept	1068.088	1	1068.088	291.408	<.001	.802
Threattype	16.740	2	8.370	2.284	.109	.060
Suspectgender	4.213	1	4.213	1.149	.287	.016
Threattype * Suspectgender	16.536	2	8.268	2.256	.112	.059
Error	263.900	72	3.665			
Total	1350.000	78				
Corrected Total	301.333	77				

a. R Squared = .124 (Adjusted R Squared = .063)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-1.031	.521	.051	-2.069	.007
	Death	-.891	.542	.104	-1.971	.188
Age	Illness	1.031	.521	.051	-.007	2.069
	Death	.140	.545	.798	-.946	1.227
Death	Illness	.891	.542	.104	-.188	1.971
	Age	-.140	.545	.798	-1.227	.946

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.469	.438	.287	-.403	1.341
Female	Male	-.469	.438	.287	-1.341	.403

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5O – LAPTOP MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	31.321[a]	5	6.264	1.798	.124	.111
Intercept	1166.493	1	1166.493	334.834	<.001	.823
Threattype	9.373	2	4.687	1.345	.267	.036
Suspectgender	10.770	1	10.770	3.091	.083	.041
Threattype * Suspectgender	12.997	2	6.499	1.865	.162	.049
Error	250.833	72	3.484			
Total	1436.000	78				
Corrected Total	282.154	77				

a. R Squared = .111 (Adjusted R Squared = .049)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.708	.508	.167	-1.720	.304
	Death	-.750	.528	.160	-1.803	.303
Age	Illness	.708	.508	.167	-.304	1.720
	Death	-.042	.531	.938	-1.101	1.018
Death	Illness	.750	.528	.160	-.303	1.803
	Age	.042	.531	.938	-1.018	1.101

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.469	.438	.287	-.403	1.341
Female	Male	-.469	.438	.287	-1.341	.403

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5P – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14.289[a]	5	2.858	.884	.496	.058
Intercept	517.075	1	517.075	159.955	<.001	.690
Threattype	8.398	2	4.199	1.299	.279	.035
Suspectgender	2.378	1	2.378	.736	.394	.010
Threattype * Suspectgender	4.324	2	2.162	.669	.515	.018
Error	232.750	72	3.233			
Total	765.000	78				
Corrected Total	247.038	77				

a. R Squared = .058 (Adjusted R Squared = -.008)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.748	.489	.130	-1.723	.227
	Death	-.141	.509	.782	-1.155	.873
Age	Illness	.748	.489	.130	-.227	1.723
	Death	.607	.512	.240	-.414	1.627
Death	Illness	.141	.509	.782	-.873	1.155
	Age	-.607	.512	.240	-1.627	.414

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.352	.411	.394	-.467	1.172
Female	Male	-.352	.411	.394	-1.172	.467

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5Q – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	4.877[a]	5	.975	.370	.868	.025
Intercept	440.494	1	440.494	167.098	<.001	.699
Threattype	1.716	2	.858	.325	.723	.009
Suspectgender	1.560	1	1.560	.592	.444	.008
Threattype * Suspectgender	1.853	2	.926	.351	.705	.010
Error	189.803	72	2.636			
Total	643.000	78				
Corrected Total	194.679	77				

a. R Squared = .025 (Adjusted R Squared = -.043)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.352	.442	.428	-1.232	.528
	Death	-.124	.459	.788	-1.040	.792
Age	Illness	.352	.442	.428	-.528	1.232
	Death	.228	.462	.623	-.693	1.150
Death	Illness	.124	.459	.788	-.792	1.040
	Age	-.228	.462	.623	-1.150	.693

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.285	.371	.444	-.454	1.025
Female	Male	-.285	.371	.444	-1.025	.454

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5R – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE POLAND

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	4.983[a]	5	.997	.451	.811	.030
Intercept	271.491	1	271.491	122.956	<.001	.631
Threattype	1.217	2	.608	.276	.760	.008
Suspectgender	1.841	1	1.841	.834	.364	.011
Threattype * Suspectgender	2.396	2	1.198	.543	.584	.015
Error	158.979	72	2.208			
Total	441.000	78				
Corrected Total	163.962	77				

a. R Squared = .030 (Adjusted R Squared = -.037)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Threattype	(J) Threattype	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.092	.404	.821	-.897	.714
	Death	-.307	.420	.468	-1.145	.531
Age	Illness	.092	.404	.821	-.714	.897
	Death	-.215	.423	.613	-1.059	.628
Death	Illness	.307	.420	.468	-.531	1.145
	Age	.215	.423	.613	-.628	1.059

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.310	.340	.364	-.367	.987
Female	Male	-.310	.340	.364	-.987	.367

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5S – SMARTPHONE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	36.176[a]	5	7.235	2.550	.036	.168
Intercept	1908.566	1	1908.566	672.554	<.001	.914
ThreatType	22.100	2	11.050	3.894	.025	.110
SuspectGender	11.820	1	11.820	4.165	.045	.062
ThreatType * SuspectGender	.945	2	.472	.166	.847	.005
Error	178.781	63	2.838			
Total	2253.000	69				
Corrected Total	214.957	68				

a. R Squared = .168 (Adjusted R Squared = .102)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.983	.518	.062	-.051	2.018
	Death	-.406	.490	.410	-1.384	.573
Age	Illness	-.983	.518	.062	-2.018	.051
	Death	-1.389*	.506	.008	-2.399	-.379
Death	Illness	.406	.490	.410	-.573	1.384
	Age	1.389*	.506	.008	.379	2.399

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.841*	.412	.045	.018	1.664
Female	Male	-.841*	.412	.045	-1.664	-.018

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

1. ThreatType

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

ThreatType	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	5.533	.355	4.824	6.243
Age	4.550	.377	3.797	5.303
Death	5.939	.337	5.265	6.613

2. SuspectGender

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

SuspectGender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	5.761	.281	5.200	6.322
Female	4.921	.301	4.318	5.523

APPENDIX 5T – SMARTTV MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	23.154[a]	5	4.631	1.251	.296	.090
Intercept	1784.901	1	1784.901	482.330	<.001	.884
ThreatType	17.758	2	8.879	2.399	.099	.071
SuspectGender	5.023	1	5.023	1.357	.248	.021
ThreatType * SuspectGender	.188	2	.094	.025	.975	.001
Error	233.136	63	3.701			
Total	2145.000	69				
Corrected Total	256.290	68				

a. R Squared = .090 (Adjusted R Squared = .018)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.906	.591	.131	-.276	2.087
	Death	-.334	.559	.553	-1.451	.784
Age	Illness	-.906	.591	.131	-2.087	.276
	Death	-1.239*	.577	.036	-2.393	-.085
Death	Illness	.334	.559	.553	-.784	1.451
	Age	1.239*	.577	.036	.085	2.393

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.548	.470	.248	-.392	1.488
Female	Male	-.548	.470	.248	-1.488	.392

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5U – LAPTOP MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	35.290[a]	5	7.058	2.305	.055	.155
Intercept	1879.862	1	1879.862	613.910	<.001	.907
ThreatType	21.219	2	10.609	3.465	.037	.099
SuspectGender	11.589	1	11.589	3.785	.056	.057
ThreatType * SuspectGender	1.125	2	.562	.184	.833	.006
Error	192.913	63	3.062			
Total	2223.000	69				
Corrected Total	228.203	68				

a. R Squared = .155 (Adjusted R Squared = .088)

1. ThreatType

Dependent Variable: Laptop

ThreatType	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Illness	5.578	.369	4.841	6.315
Age	4.500	.391	3.718	5.282
Death	5.824	.350	5.124	6.524

2. SuspectGender

Dependent Variable: Laptop

SuspectGender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Male	5.717	.292	5.134	6.299
Female	4.884	.313	4.259	5.510

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[b]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	1.078*	.538	.049	.003	2.152
	Death	-.246	.509	.630	-1.262	.771
Age	Illness	-1.078*	.538	.049	-2.152	-.003
	Death	-1.324*	.525	.014	-2.373	-.274
Death	Illness	.246	.509	.630	-.771	1.262
	Age	1.324*	.525	.014	.274	2.373

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.832	.428	.056	-.023	1.687
Female	Male	-.832	.428	.056	-1.687	.023

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5V – SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14.572[a]	5	2.914	.763	.580	.057
Intercept	516.124	1	516.124	135.103	<.001	.682
ThreatType	9.074	2	4.537	1.188	.312	.036
SuspectGender	4.773	1	4.773	1.249	.268	.019
ThreatType * SuspectGender	2.385	2	1.193	.312	.733	.010
Error	240.674	63	3.820			
Total	812.000	69				
Corrected Total	255.246	68				

a. R Squared = .057 (Adjusted R Squared = -.018)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.050	.601	.934	-1.250	1.150
	Death	-.782	.568	.174	-1.917	.353
Age	Illness	.050	.601	.934	-1.150	1.250
	Death	-.732	.587	.217	-1.904	.440
Death	Illness	.782	.568	.174	-.353	1.917
	Age	.732	.587	.217	-.440	1.904

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.534	.478	.268	-.421	1.489
Female	Male	-.534	.478	.268	-1.489	.421

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5W – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14.453[a]	5	2.891	.881	.499	.065
Intercept	435.594	1	435.594	132.817	<.001	.678
ThreatType	9.515	2	4.758	1.451	.242	.044
SuspectGender	1.367	1	1.367	.417	.521	.007
ThreatType * SuspectGender	2.980	2	1.490	.454	.637	.014
Error	206.619	63	3.280			
Total	670.000	69				
Corrected Total	221.072	68				

a. R Squared = .065 (Adjusted R Squared = -.009)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.200	.557	.721	-1.312	.912
	Death	-.854	.526	.110	-1.907	.198
Age	Illness	.200	.557	.721	-.912	1.312
	Death	-.654	.543	.233	-1.741	.432
Death	Illness	.854	.526	.110	-.198	1.907
	Age	.654	.543	.233	-.432	1.741

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.286	.443	.521	-.599	1.171
Female	Male	-.286	.443	.521	-1.171	.599

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5X – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE UK

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	11.372[a]	5	2.274	.896	.489	.066
Intercept	305.147	1	305.147	120.246	<.001	.656
ThreatType	8.070	2	4.035	1.590	.212	.048
SuspectGender	.090	1	.090	.035	.851	.001
ThreatType * SuspectGender	3.414	2	1.707	.673	.514	.021
Error	159.875	63	2.538			
Total	493.000	69				
Corrected Total	171.246	68				

a. R Squared = .066 (Adjusted R Squared = -.008)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.094	.490	.848	-.884	1.073
	Death	-.668	.463	.154	-1.593	.258
Age	Illness	-.094	.490	.848	-1.073	.884
	Death	-.762	.478	.116	-1.718	.193
Death	Illness	.668	.463	.154	-.258	1.593
	Age	.762	.478	.116	-.193	1.718

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) SuspectGender	(J) SuspectGender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.073	.389	.851	-.705	.852
Female	Male	-.073	.389	.851	-.852	.705

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5Y – SMARTPHONE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	4.731[a]	5	.946	.171	.972	.017
Intercept	1133.611	1	1133.611	205.369	<.001	.801
ThreatType	.927	2	.463	.084	.920	.003
Suspectgender	3.302	1	3.302	.598	.443	.012
ThreatType * Suspectgender	.689	2	.344	.062	.940	.002
Error	281.514	51	5.520			
Total	1445.000	57				
Corrected Total	286.246	56				

a. R Squared = .017 (Adjusted R Squared = -.080)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.259	.758	.734	-1.780	1.262
	Death	.011	.786	.989	-1.566	1.588
Age	Illness	.259	.758	.734	-1.262	1.780
	Death	.270	.755	.722	-1.246	1.786
Death	Illness	-.011	.786	.989	-1.588	1.566
	Age	-.270	.755	.722	-1.786	1.246

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartPhone

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.484	.626	.443	-1.740	.772
Female	Male	.484	.626	.443	-.772	1.740

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5Z – SMARTTV MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	8.268[a]	5	1.654	.290	.916	.028
Intercept	954.748	1	954.748	167.552	<.001	.767
ThreatType	.502	2	.251	.044	.957	.002
Suspectgender	5.722	1	5.722	1.004	.321	.019
ThreatType * Suspectgender	2.466	2	1.233	.216	.806	.008
Error	290.609	51	5.698			
Total	1276.000	57				
Corrected Total	298.877	56				

a. R Squared = .028 (Adjusted R Squared = -.068)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.144	.770	.852	-1.690	1.401
	Death	-.235	.798	.770	-1.837	1.368
Age	Illness	.144	.770	.852	-1.401	1.690
	Death	-.090	.767	.907	-1.631	1.450
Death	Illness	.235	.798	.770	-1.368	1.837
	Age	.090	.767	.907	-1.450	1.631

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SmartTV

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.637	.636	.321	-1.913	.639
Female	Male	.637	.636	.321	-.639	1.913

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5A1 – LAPTOP MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Laptop

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	9.269[a]	5	1.854	.315	.902	.030
Intercept	988.943	1	988.943	168.005	<.001	.767
ThreatType	.594	2	.297	.050	.951	.002
Suspectgender	4.175	1	4.175	.709	.404	.014
ThreatType * Suspectgender	4.618	2	2.309	.392	.678	.015
Error	300.205	51	5.886			
Total	1320.000	57				
Corrected Total	309.474	56				

a. R Squared = .030 (Adjusted R Squared = -.065)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	-.027	.782	.972	-1.598	1.543
	Death	-.233	.811	.775	-1.862	1.395
Age	Illness	.027	.782	.972	-1.543	1.598
	Death	-.206	.780	.793	-1.771	1.359
Death	Illness	.233	.811	.775	-1.395	1.862
	Age	.206	.780	.793	-1.359	1.771

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Laptop

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.544	.646	.404	-1.841	.753
Female	Male	.544	.646	.404	-.753	1.841

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5B1– SLEEP DEPRIVATION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	6.903[a]	5	1.381	.265	.930	.025
Intercept	415.673	1	415.673	79.873	<.001	.610
ThreatType	4.314	2	2.157	.414	.663	.016
Suspectgender	.015	1	.015	.003	.958	.000
ThreatType * Suspectgender	2.681	2	1.341	.258	.774	.010
Error	265.412	51	5.204			
Total	683.000	57				
Corrected Total	272.316	56				

a. R Squared = .025 (Adjusted R Squared = -.070)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.526	.736	.478	-.951	2.003
	Death	-.082	.763	.915	-1.613	1.449
Age	Illness	-.526	.736	.478	-2.003	.951
	Death	-.608	.733	.411	-2.080	.864
Death	Illness	.082	.763	.915	-1.449	1.613
	Age	.608	.733	.411	-.864	2.080

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SleepDepriv

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a]	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	.032	.607	.958	-1.187	1.252
Female	Male	-.032	.607	.958	-1.252	1.187

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5C1 – THREATS OF VIOLENCE MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Threats

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	6.725[a]	5	1.345	.344	.884	.033
Intercept	362.310	1	362.310	92.611	<.001	.645
ThreatType	4.243	2	2.122	.542	.585	.021
Suspectgender	.023	1	.023	.006	.939	.000
ThreatType * Suspectgender	2.611	2	1.306	.334	.718	.013
Error	199.520	51	3.912			
Total	565.000	57				
Corrected Total	206.246	56				

a. R Squared = .033 (Adjusted R Squared = -.062)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.406	.638	.528	-.875	1.686
	Death	-.246	.661	.712	-1.574	1.082
Age	Illness	-.406	.638	.528	-1.686	.875
	Death	-.652	.636	.310	-1.928	.625
Death	Illness	.246	.661	.712	-1.082	1.574
	Age	.652	.636	.310	-.625	1.928

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Threats

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.041	.527	.939	-1.098	1.017
Female	Male	.041	.527	.939	-1.017	1.098

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

APPENDIX 5D1 – INDEFINITE DETENTION MEASURE USA

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Detention

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	12.686[a]	5	2.537	.850	.521	.077
Intercept	219.387	1	219.387	73.535	<.001	.590
ThreatType	8.476	2	4.238	1.421	.251	.053
Suspectgender	1.444	1	1.444	.484	.490	.009
ThreatType * Suspectgender	2.851	2	1.425	.478	.623	.018
Error	152.156	51	2.983			
Total	381.000	57				
Corrected Total	164.842	56				

a. R Squared = .077 (Adjusted R Squared = -.014)

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) ThreatType	(J) ThreatType	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Illness	Age	.453	.557	.419	-.665	1.572
	Death	-.482	.578	.408	-1.641	.678
Age	Illness	-.453	.557	.419	-1.572	.665
	Death	-.935	.555	.098	-2.050	.179
Death	Illness	.482	.578	.408	-.678	1.641
	Age	.935	.555	.098	-.179	2.050

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Pairwise Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Detention

(I) Suspectgender	(J) Suspectgender	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[a]	95% Confidence Interval for Difference[a] Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Male	Female	-.320	.460	.490	-1.243	.603
Female	Male	.320	.460	.490	-.603	1.243

Based on estimated marginal means

a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).