



Perception of the police in Montenegro

Survey research results



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01 Introduction

In an effort to understand the citizens' attitude towards the work of the Police in Montenegro, an extensive survey was conducted focusing on various aspects of this topic.

The subject of this research is the perception of Montenegrin citizens regarding security, the work and efficiency of the police, as well as their awareness of different aspects of the police department's operations. The study is based on various dimensions of perception, including general safety, trust in the police, attitudes towards officers, perception of anti-corruption efforts within the police, gender policy, citizens' awareness of police work, and attitudes towards the implementation of the Firearms Law.

Efforts are aimed at understanding how citizens value the work of the police, how they feel about their personal safety, and how they perceive the police's efforts in fighting corruption and other forms of crime. The study also addresses how well-informed citizens are about recruitment methods, operational methods, and other aspects of police functions.

The goal of the study was to identify major trends and changes in public perception over the last few years, with special focus on the period from 2020 to 2023.

The research employed a comparative method that allows for the comparison of current results with those from previous years. This provides deeper insight into trends, changes, and continuity in citizens' attitudes over time.

The report is structured into several chapters:

1. General perception of safety in Montenegro: This chapter provides insights into the citizens' sense of safety and their perception of main threats and challenges.
2. Trust and citizens' attitudes towards the quality of police work: Here, citizens' views on the efficiency, professionalism, and transparency of the police administration are analyzed.
3. Citizens' attitudes towards police officers: This chapter deals with citizens' perception of the competencies, professionalism, and behavior of police officers.
4. Perception of the fight against corruption in the police: Analysis of citizens' attitudes towards the police's efforts in fighting corruption and the internal integrity of the police administration.
5. Gender policy within the Police Administration: This section addresses issues of gender equality, representation, and opportunities for women in the police administration.
6. Citizens' attitudes towards the implementation of the Firearms Law: The chapter provides insight into citizens' perception of the law's implementation, its effectiveness, and impact on safety.
7. Citizens' awareness of the police: Analysis of how informed citizens are about police work, sources of information, and their availability.

Each chapter provides a detailed insight into specific aspects of citizens' perceptions, considering comparative data from previous years. The aim of this research is to provide a clear picture of current citizens' attitudes, identify areas for improvement, and offer recommendations for enhancing the work of police services in Montenegro.

02 Research methodology¹

For the realization of this research, a random multistage stratified sample of 1000 adults was used. The stratification of the sample was done according to 6 strata in relation to the region (Northern, Central, and Southern) and the type of settlement (urban and rural). The sample covered 19 municipalities in Montenegro. The questionnaire consisted of 50 closed and open-ended questions. The time required to complete the questionnaire was about 25 minutes. Data collection was carried out from October 9 to October 19, 2023.

In preparing this report, a comparative method was applied in relation to the results of research conducted in the period from 2020 to 2022. However, the results are not comparable for all questions for two reasons. Firstly, although some questions were identical to those from the research conducted in previous years, new response options were offered for these questions in this year's research. Secondly, the questionnaire of this year's research contained certain questions that were not offered to respondents in previous years.

¹ A detailed report on the research methodology - the sample is presented in the annex.

Implementation:	Data collection carried out from <i>09.10 – 19.10.2023. year</i>
Sampling Frame:	Population census, Population estimates, and Electoral Roll
Sample Size:	1000
Type of Sample:	Three-stage, stratified, random sample
	First Stage: Polling stations
	Second Stage: Household using random walk method
	Third Stage: Household member using the birthday method
Data Collection Method:	CAPI (face-to-face interview using tablet computers)

03 Key research findings

71% of respondents believe that Montenegro is stable;

In 2023, **80.6%** of Montenegro's residents felt safe, representing a decrease of 4 percentage points compared to 2022;

The three problems identified as the biggest security threats for Montenegrin citizens are drug addiction (**80.9%**), organized crime (**80.7%**), and drug trafficking (**80%**). Compared to 2022, there has been a decrease in the perception of these issues as threats to citizens' security;

In 2023, the three institutions that Montenegrin citizens trust the most are religious institutions (**43.5%** trust), the police (**41.3%** trust), and the military (**37.3%** trust). On average, religious institutions are at the top with a score of **3.19**, which is an increase from 3.11 in 2022. The police follow with a trust score of **3.06**, also slightly down from 3.14 in 2022. The military is third with an average score of **3.02**, significantly lower than the previous year's 3.17;

67.8% of respondents have a positive view of the police, a slight increase from 64.9% in 2022;

42.4% of Montenegrin citizens noticed improvements in police work, an improvement from 36.6% in 2022 who perceived positive changes;

43.6% of citizens see the cooperation between police and citizens as positive, indicating a decline in positive perception compared to 46.3% in 2022;

Regarding satisfaction with police work in specific areas, **60%** of citizens are satisfied with Citizens' Security Protection, **54.4%** with Traffic Safety, and **48.5%** with Border Management and Security;

59.3% of citizens agree with the statement that "The Police in Montenegro serves as a service to citizens";

In 2023, the highest consensus among respondents is around the statement that “A policeman must have personal and professional integrity,” with **85.4%** agreement, though this is down 2.7 percentage points from 88.1% in 2022. The statement that “A policeman must respect human rights” also ranks high with **83.5%** agreement, but it has experienced a decline of 7.7 percentage points from the previous year;

69.7% of respondents consider corruption a significant problem, a decrease in the perception of corruption as a significant issue of 10.4 percentage points compared to 2022;

When considering citizens' views on potential involvement of police officers in corruption in Montenegro in 2023, **54%** of respondents believe that a certain number of officers are involved in corruption;

16.4% of respondents confirmed hearing about specific anti-corruption activities within the police, an increase of 5.2 percentage points from 11.2% in 2022;

72.3% of citizens believe that politicians at the national level influence police work;

In 2023, **89%** of respondents believe citizens should not own firearms, an increase of 5.1 percentage points from 83.9% in 2022;

5.7% of respondents state they personally own firearms, a significant decrease of 4.5 percentage points from 10.2% in 2022;

The three most recognizable traits of Montenegrin police officers are courtesy (**71.6%** of respondents), communicativeness (**70.5%** of respondents), and readiness to help (**68.2%** of respondents);

81.2% of respondents believe that men and women are equally capable of performing police duties, consistent with the level in 2022;

58.2% of respondents consider themselves informed about police work, an increase of 8 percentage points from 2022;

Among the reasons why respondents are not or only partially informed about police work in 2023, the three with the highest percentages are: “The police is a closed institution and does not provide enough information” (**49.6%**), “I am not interested in this topic” (**48%**), and “There is not enough information in the media” (**47.3%**);

Citizens most commonly obtain information about the Montenegrin police through internet portals (**39%**), an increase of 5.8 percentage points from 33.2% in 2022;

Fighting organized crime remains the main topic about which citizens would like more information (**67.9%** of respondents wanting more information, although this is a slight decrease compared to 68.8% in 2022);

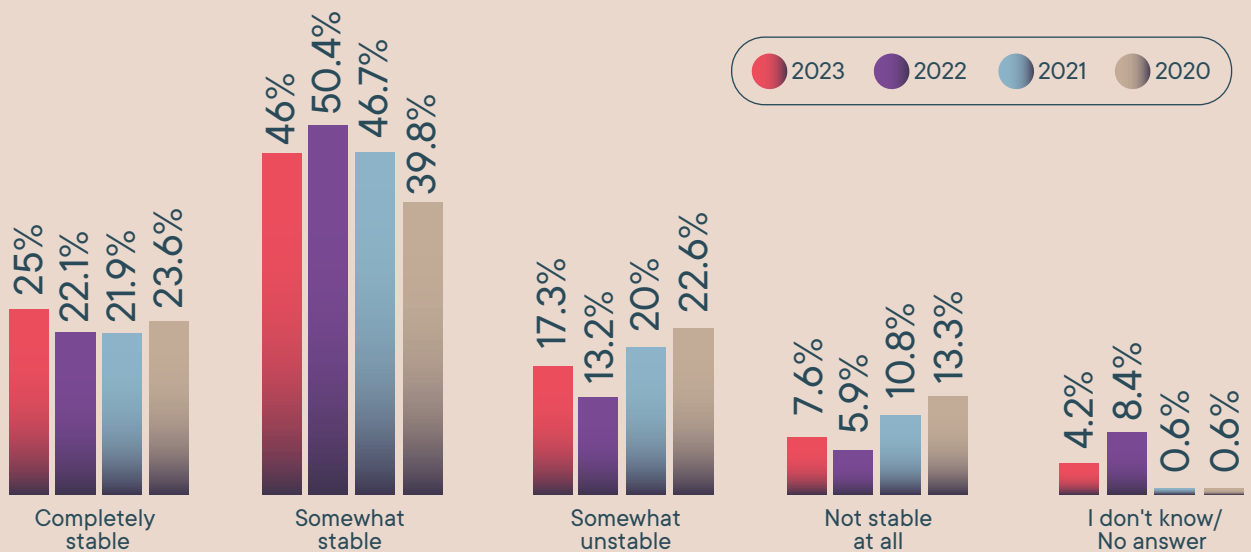
23.7% of respondents believe they have access to sufficient information about recruitment methods for working in the Police, an increase of 5.5 percentage points from 18.2% in 2022.



04 Research results

General perception of stability in Montenegro

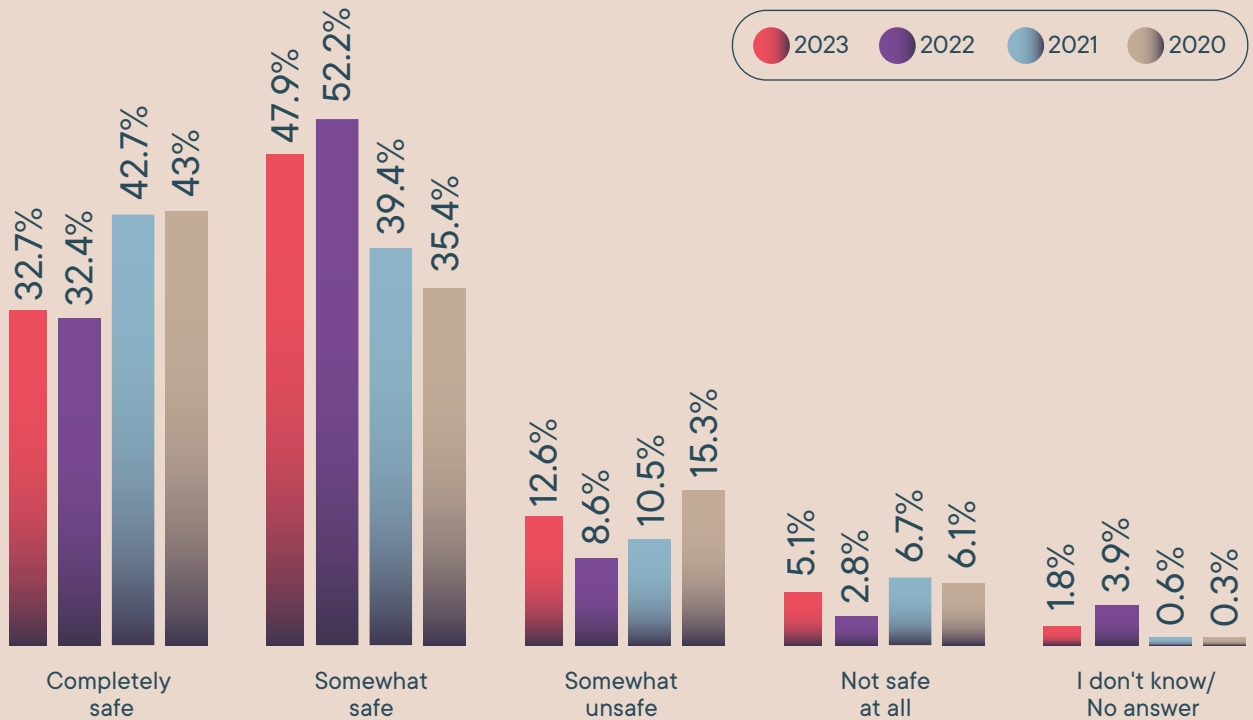
How would you assess the security situation in Montenegro?



When combining the categories “Completely stable” and “Somewhat stable,” it is found that in 2023, 71% of respondents considered Montenegro to be stable or somewhat stable. On the other hand, when combining the categories “Somewhat unstable” and “Not at stable all,” it is observed that 24.9% of respondents in 2023 had

a negative perception of stability, an increase of 5.8 percentage points compared to 2022, when this total negative opinion was 19.1%. This indicates that, although the majority consider the situation to be stable or somewhat stable, there is a significant and growing portion of the population that feels a certain degree of insecurity.

Do you feel safe in your community?



When the percentages of respondents who feel “Completely safe” and those who feel “Somewhat safe” in their communities are added together, a total of 80.6% of Montenegro’s residents in 2023 felt safe or somewhat safe. This represents a decrease of 4 percentage points compared to 2022 when the total percentage was 84.6%. In 2021, this total percentage was lower at 82.1%, and in 2020 it was even lower at 78.4%.

On the other hand, if those who feel “Somewhat unsafe” are combined with those who feel “Not at all safe,” a total of 17.7% of respondents express some degree of

insecurity in 2023. This is an increase compared to 11.4% in 2022, representing a rise of 6.3 percentage points. In 2021, this total negative sentiment was 17.2%, and in 2020, it was slightly higher at 21.4%.

These data show that the majority of respondents expressed a positive perception of safety in their communities in 2023, although this percentage is somewhat lower than in previous years. Additionally, there has been an increase in the percentage of those who feel unsafe or not at all safe, indicating a growing concern for safety in communities in Montenegro.

In your opinion, to what extent does each of the following problems pose a threat to the safety of citizens in Montenegro

	Major Problem	Somewhat a Problem	Neither a Problem nor Not a Problem	Somewhat Not a Problem	Not a Problem at All	Don't Know/ No Answer
Drug Addiction	55.5%	25.4%	10%	4.5%	2.6%	2%
Drug Trafficking	57.6%	22.4%	10%	5.5%	2.5%	2%
Petty Crime Against Property	26.5%	32.7%	18.8%	11.9%	6.6%	3.6%
Organized Crime	56.2%	24.5%	9.8%	4.7%	2.7%	2.1%
Robbery (using force)	36%	28.2%	16.3%	9%	7.6%	3%
Murders	40.2%	25.7%	15.8%	7.9%	8.7%	1.8%
Economic Crime	38.5%	29.4%	13.3%	8%	4.4%	6.5%
Corruption	49.9%	32.7%	9.5%	4.7%	2%	1.3%
Violence at Sports Events and Manifestations	23.7%	30.4%	19.8%	10.3%	8.6%	7.3%
Peer Violence and School Safety	37.3%	38.9%	14.5%	5%	2.3%	2.1%
Domestic Violence	41.4%	33.8%	13.2%	7.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Juvenile Delinquency	30.6%	36.5%	18.9%	7.6%	2.8%	3.7%
Human Trafficking	33.5%	23.8%	16.9%	7.5%	12.1%	6.3%
Prostitution	27.2%	26.9%	18.7%	10.3%	10.4%	6.6%
Sexual violence	29.7%	28.7%	19.7%	9.4%	6.1%	6.5%
Car Thefts	20.5%	26.8%	22.8%	11.5%	11.7%	6.8%
Traffic Safety	33.6%	33.4%	17.7%	8.3%	3.6%	3.5%
Terrorism and Violent Extremism	29.1%	21.2%	18%	9.6%	16.2%	6%
Possession of Firearms	32.6%	32.1%	20.3%	6.9%	3.9%	4.3%
Internet Crime (e.g., credit card fraud)	28.3%	35.8%	17%	8.1%	4.4%	6.5%
Hate Crimes	23.7%	28.6%	24.2%	9.1%	6.3%	8.2%

From the provided table, the three issues identified as the biggest problems for the safety of citizens in Montenegro are:

1. Drug trafficking - with a total of 80% (57.6% "It is a major problem" + 22.4% "It is somewhat a problem").
2. Drug addiction - with a total of 80.9% (55.5% "It is a major problem" + 25.4% "It is somewhat a problem").
3. Organized crime - with a total of 80.7% (56.2% "It is a major problem" + 24.5% "It is somewhat a problem").

On the other hand, the three issues not perceived as significant problems are:

1. Terrorism and violent extremism - with a total of 25.8% (9.6% "It is somewhat not a problem" + 16.2% "It is not a problem at all").
2. Car thefts - with a total of 23.2% (11.5% "It is somewhat not a problem" + 11.7% "It is not a problem at all").
3. Prostitution - with a total of 20.7% (10.3% "It is somewhat not a problem" + 10.4% "It is not a problem at all").

To what extent do you have confidence in the institutions listed in the table below?

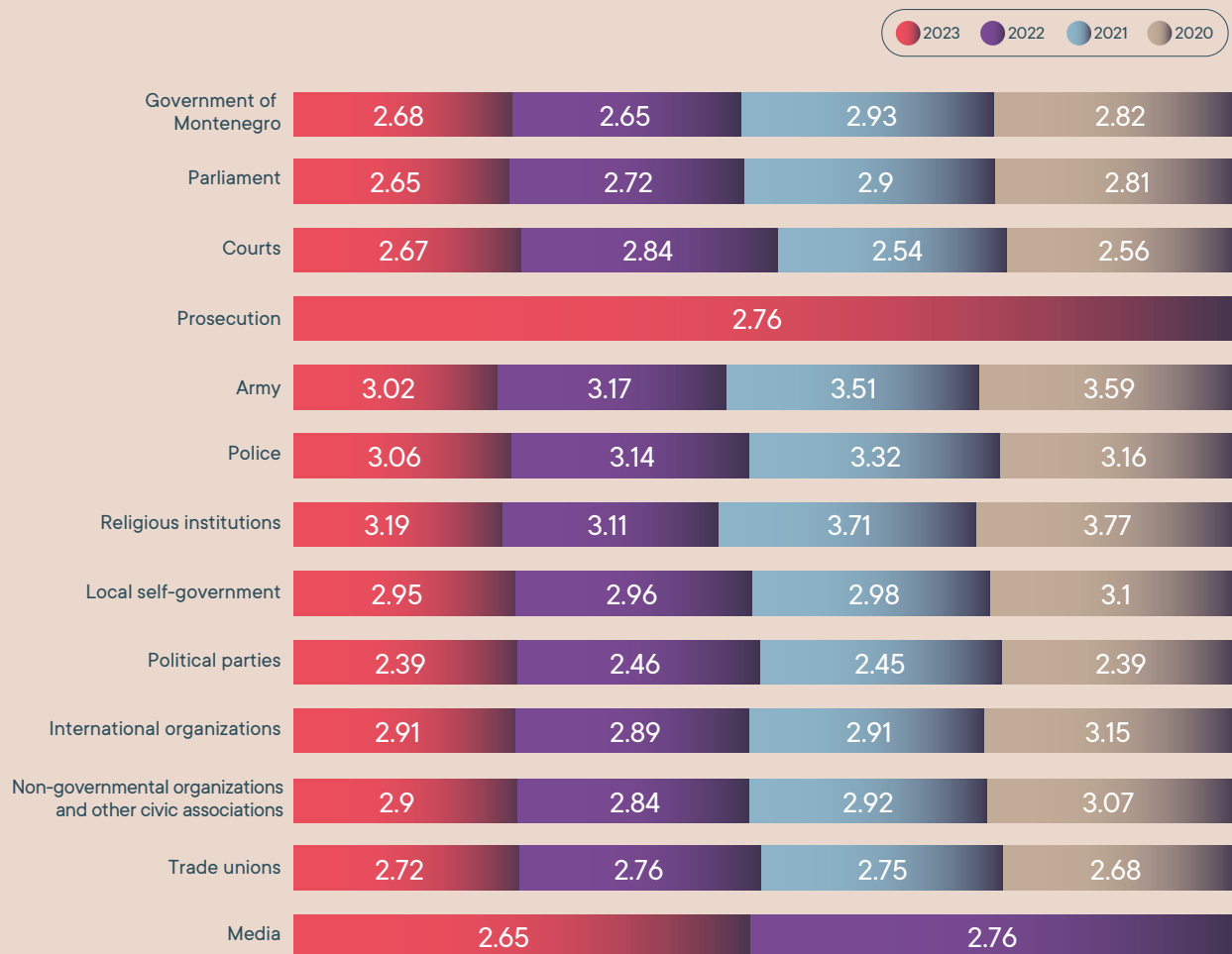
	No Trust at All	Somewhat Lack Trust	Neither Trust Nor Distrust	Somewhat Trust	Fully Trust	Don't Know/ No Answer
Government of Montenegro	23.6%	21%	27.7%	15.9%	10.2%	1.7%
Parliament	23.4%	19%	32.9%	14.8%	8.4%	1.6%
Courts	21.5%	22.2%	29.2%	16.4%	8.1%	2.7%
Public Prosecutor's Office	18.1%	21.3%	31.9%	17.2%	8.7%	2.9%
Military	15.8%	17.6%	25.5%	23%	14.3%	3.9%
Police	16.4%	16.2%	25.1%	28%	13.3%	1.1%
Religious Institutions	18%	13.3%	23.1%	19.3%	24.2%	2.2%
Local self-government	18.6%	16.8%	27.5%	22.7%	13.3%	1.2%
Political Parties	31.5%	23.1%	26.2%	9.8%	8.2%	1.3%
International Organizations	18%	15.6%	30.8%	20.2%	11.4%	4.1%
NGOs and Civic Associations	17.8%	17.1%	29.5%	21.1%	10.9%	3.7%
Trade Unions	18.8%	17.6%	32.7%	15.3%	7.2%	8.5%
Media	21.1%	20.9%	34.3%	14.3%	7.2%	2.3%

In 2023, the three institutions that Montenegrin citizens rated highest in terms of trust are religious institutions (43.5% trust), the police (41.3% trust), and the military (37.3% trust).

Religious institutions top the list with an average rating

of 3.19, which is an increase compared to 2022, when they had a rating of 3.11. The police come next with a trust rating of 3.06, which is also a slight decrease from 3.14 in 2022. The military is in third place with an average rating of 3.02, significantly lower than the previous year's 3.17.

Trust in the Work of Institutions – Average Ratings²



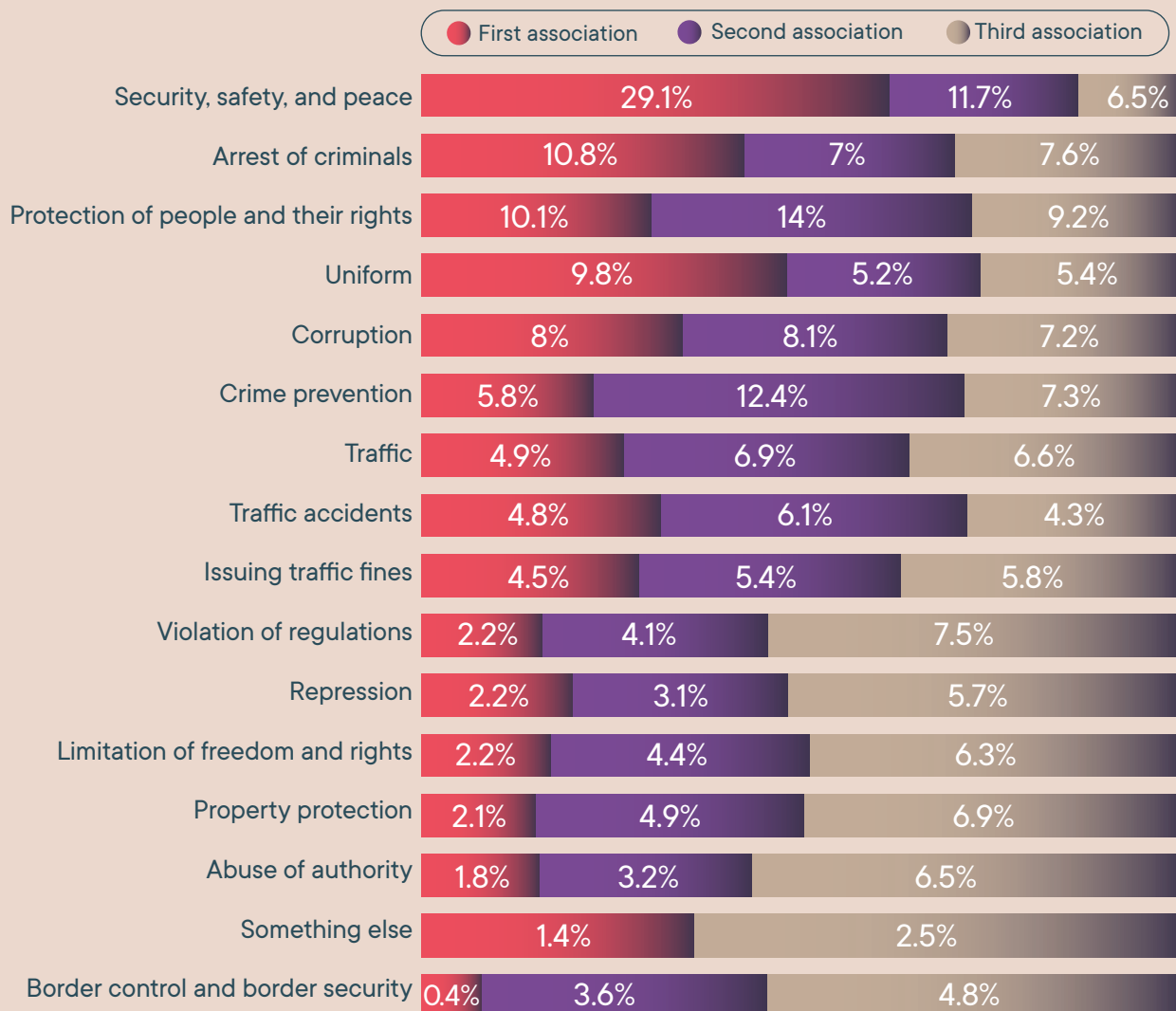
On the other hand, the three institutions with the lowest levels of trust are political parties, the Parliament, and the media. Political parties have the lowest average trust rating of just 2.39, a slight decrease from 2.46 in 2022. The Parliament has a trust rating of 2.65, down from 2.72 the previous year. The media are rated at 2.65, down from 2.76 in 2022.

These ratings indicate that the citizens of Montenegro have relatively more trust in religious institutions and security forces, while expressing the least trust in political parties and legislative power.

² In the previous three surveys, the respondents rated the Courts and the prosecution as one variable, and in this survey they were separated.

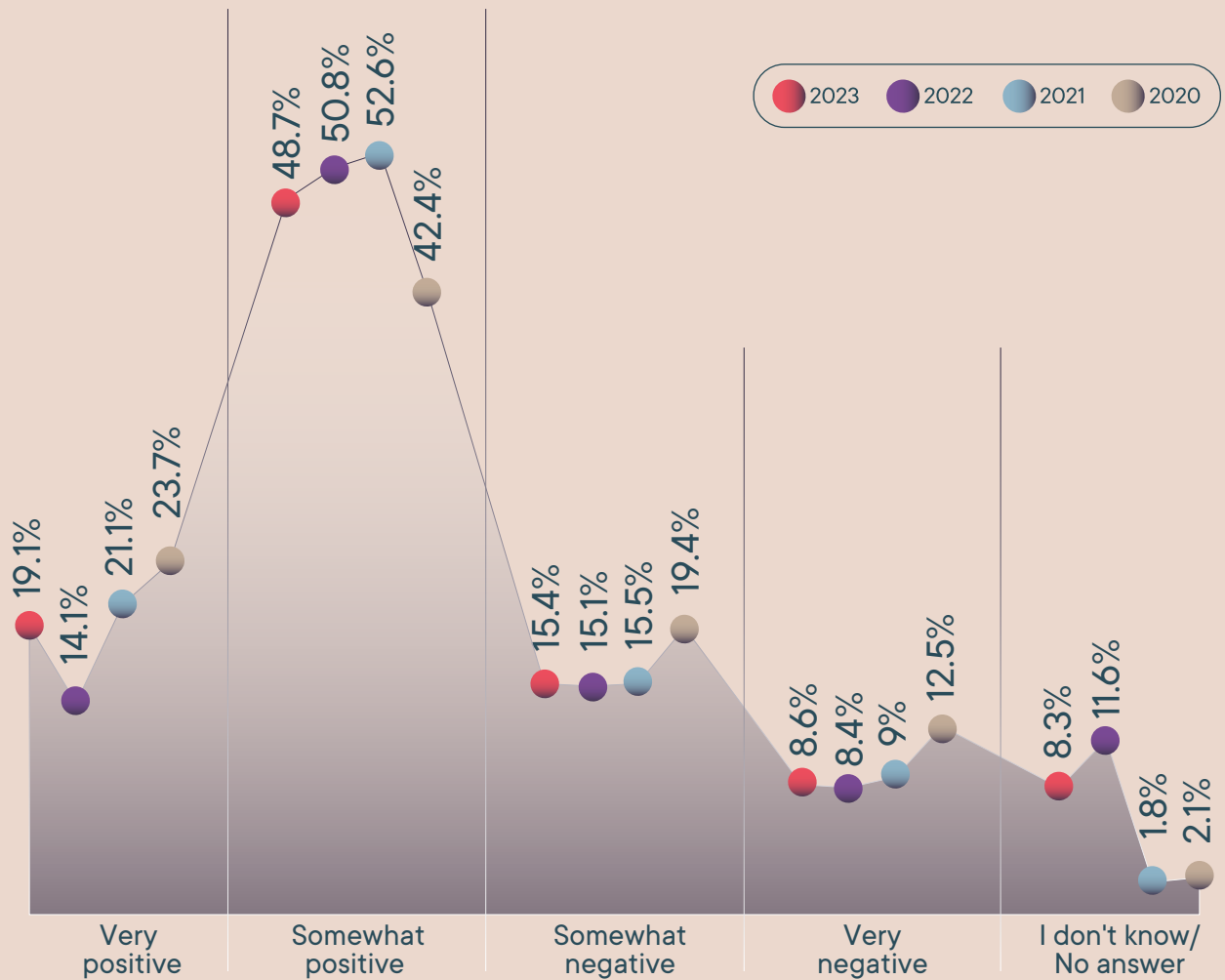
What are the first three things that come to your mind when you hear the word police?

When citizens are asked about their associations with the word “police,” their responses vary. Analyzing the data leads to the following conclusions:



The first and most common association respondents have is “Safety, security, and peace” with 29.1%. The second most prominent association is “Protection of people and their rights” at 14%, while the third is “Arresting criminals.”

What is your general attitude towards the police:

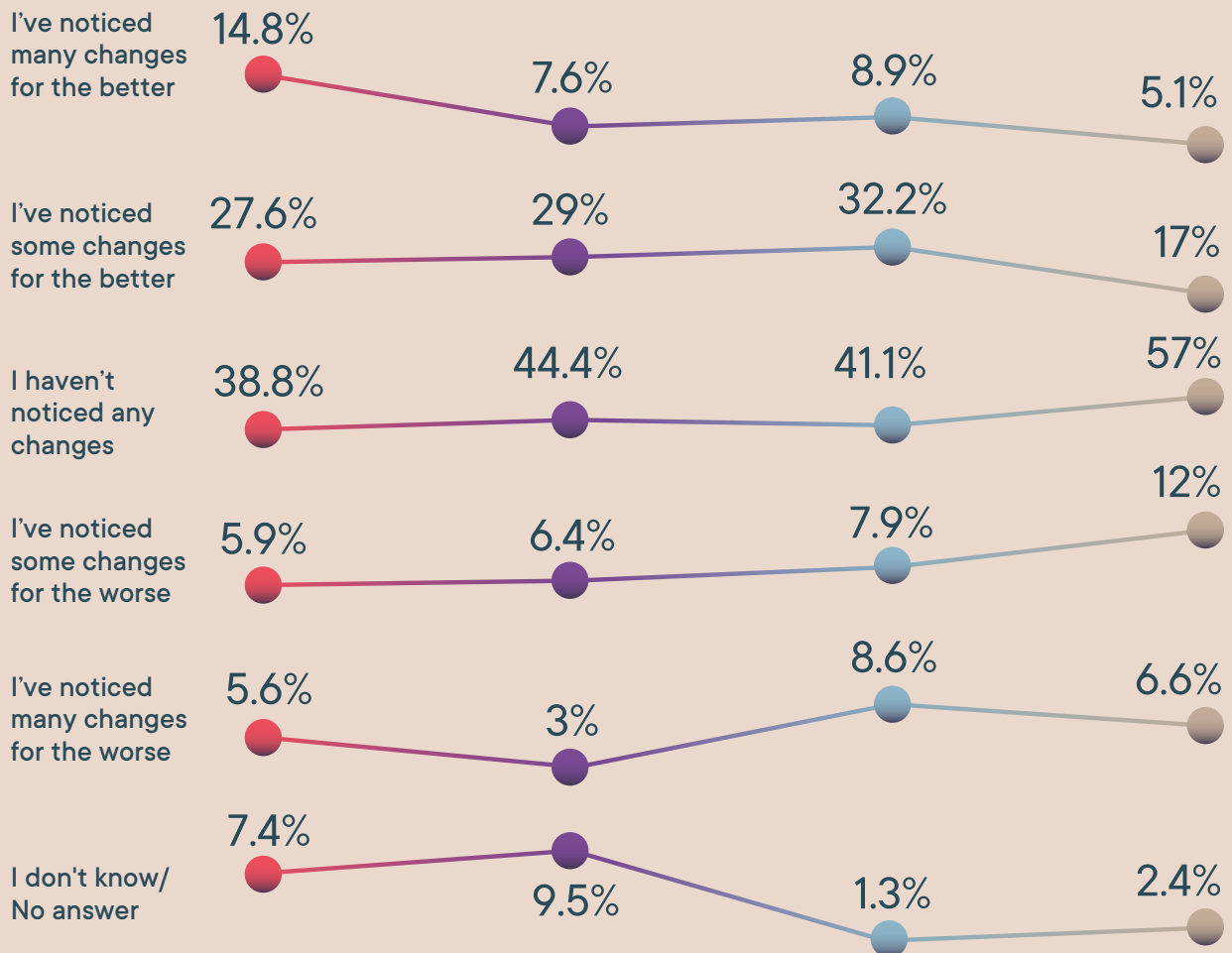


When examining attitudes towards the police in Montenegro, a gradual change in citizens' perceptions is observed over the years. In 2023, 67.8% of respondents expressed a positive attitude towards the police, which is a slight increase compared to 2022, when the percentage was 64.9%. This increase in positive attitudes may indicate an improvement in the perception of police work or greater trust in their activities. Negative attitudes remained almost unchanged, with 24% in 2023 compared to 23.5% in 2022,

suggesting stabilization in negative perceptions.

Looking at earlier years, it is noted that 2021 had a high level of positive attitudes at 73.7%, indicating somewhat greater trust during that period. However, in 2020, there were fewer positive attitudes (66.1%) and more negative ones (31.9%) compared to later years, which could suggest previous challenges in police operations or the general social climate.

Have you noticed some changes in police work over the past 12 months, either for the better or for the worse?

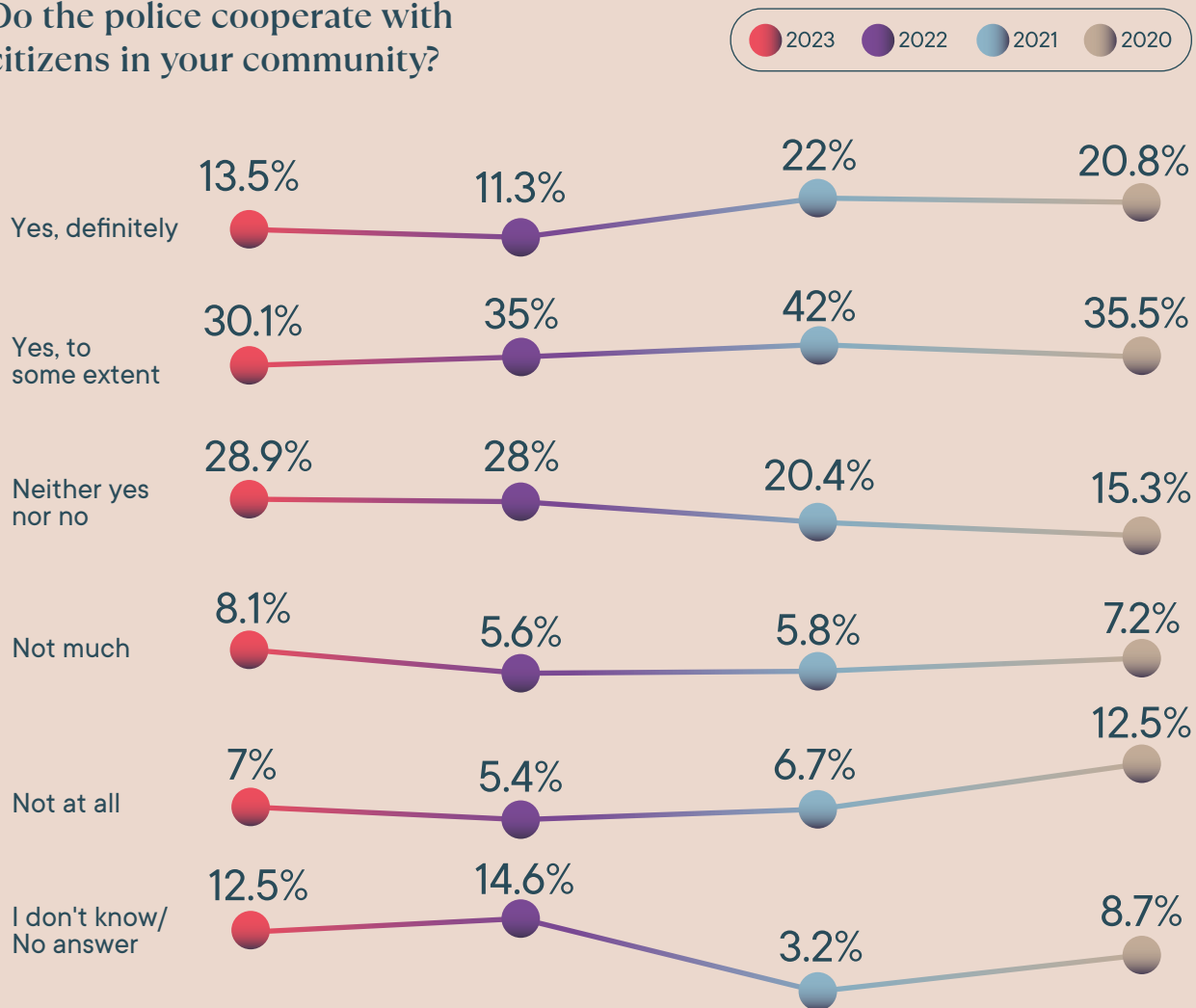


In 2023, cumulatively, 42.4% of Montenegro's citizens noticed improvements in police work (14.8% "many improvements" + 27.6% "some improvements"). This represents an improvement compared to 2022, when a total of 36.6% of respondents perceived positive changes (7.6% "many improvements" + 29% "some improvements").

On the other hand, a total of 11.5% of respondents in 2023 believe there have been changes for the worse (5.9% "some changes for the worse" + 5.6% "many changes for the worse"), which is an increase compared to the previous year when this percentage was 9.4% (6.4% "some changes for the worse" + 3% "many changes for the worse").

Police in the community

Do the police cooperate with citizens in your community?

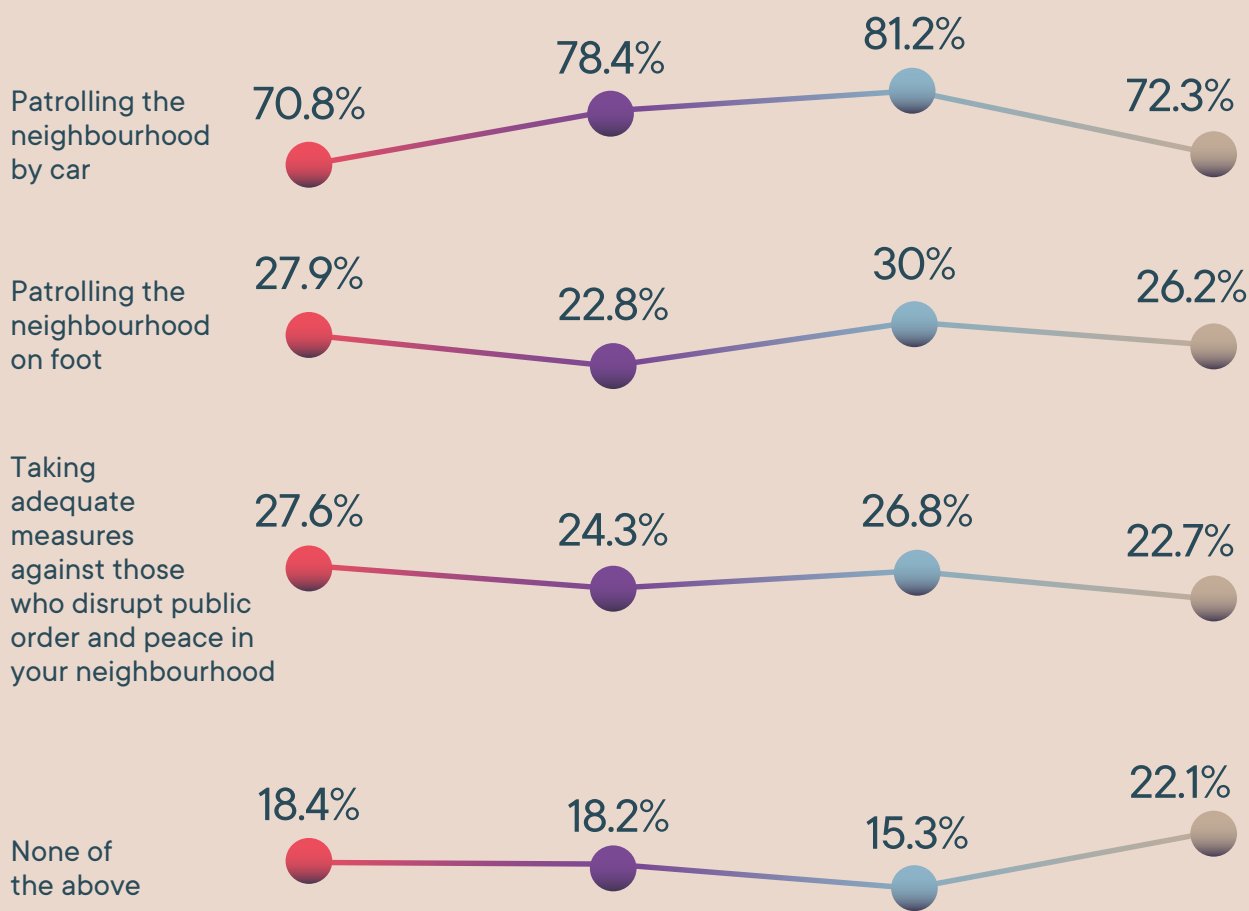


In 2023, when summing up the total percentage of citizens who believe that the police collaborate with the community (“Completely yes” and “Somewhat yes”), we find that 43.6% of citizens view the collaboration between police and citizens as positive (13.5% “Completely yes” and 30.1% “Somewhat yes”). This shows a decrease in the positive perception of collaboration compared to 2022, when a total of 46.3% of citizens believed there was col-

laboration (11.3% “Completely yes” and 35% “Somewhat yes”).

Looking at negative responses, 15.1% of citizens in 2023 believe that the police do not collaborate with citizens (“Somewhat no” and “Not at all”), which is an increase compared to the previous year, when this total percentage was 11% (5.6% “Somewhat no” and 5.4% “Not at all”).

In the past 12 months, have you seen police officers in your neighbourhood:



In 2023, 70.8% of respondents indicated they had seen police officers conducting vehicle patrols, a decrease from 2022 when this percentage was 78.4%. An even greater drop is observed compared to 2021, when 81.2% of citizens saw vehicle patrol activity.

Foot patrol activities were reported by 27.9% of respondents in 2023, an increase from 22.8% in 2022, but less compared to 2021, when this percentage was 30%.

Regarding the police taking adequate measures against

those who disturb public order and peace, 27.6% of respondents confirmed they had seen such police actions in 2023, a slight increase from 24.3% in 2022.

When considering respondents who did not notice any police activity, in 2023, there were 18.4%, similar to the percentage in 2022, which was 18.2%, but an increase compared to 15.3% in 2021. This data suggests that a smaller portion of citizens witnessed the absence of police activity in their neighborhoods in the last two years.

How satisfied are you with the efficiency of the police in each of the mentioned areas?

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Don't Know/ No Answer
Protection of Citizens' Safety	20.8%	39.2%	22.5%	7.9%	8%	1.7%
Fight Against Corruption	11.4%	26.1%	29.8%	15.6%	13.4%	3.8%
Fight Against Crime	10.2%	26.8%	28.8%	17.3%	13.1%	3.9%
Seizure of Narcotics	13.9%	29.6%	28.6%	13.5%	11.2%	3.3%
Traffic Safety	13.6%	40.8%	26.7%	8%	9.1%	1.9%
Fight Against Organized Crime	10.3%	23.6%	30.9%	16.5%	14.8%	4%
Prevention of Domestic Violence	13.7%	31.1%	26.7%	10.7%	13.3%	4.6%
Border Management and Security	14.9%	33.6%	26.9%	7.1%	10%	7.6%

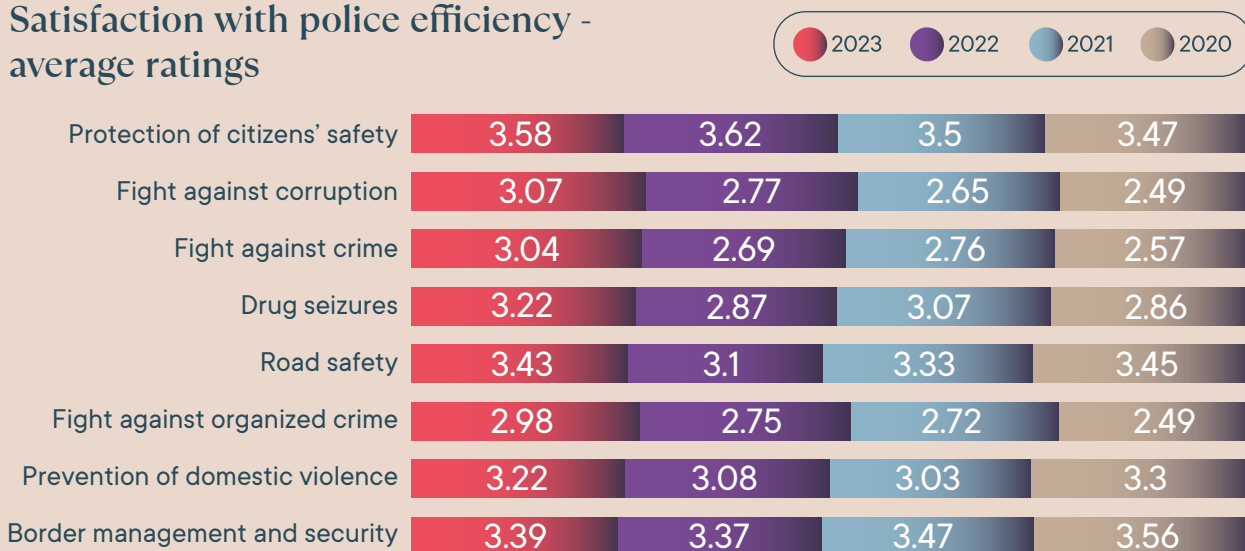
Regarding satisfaction with police work in specific areas, the following stand out:

- Protection of citizens' safety, with which 60% of citizens are satisfied.
- Traffic safety, with which 54.4% of citizens are satisfied.
- Border management and security, with 48.5% of

citizens expressing satisfaction.

An analysis of the average satisfaction ratings with police efficiency in different areas between 2023 and 2022 reveals several key findings. The most significant changes in citizens' satisfaction were observed in the areas of anti-corruption efforts and crime fighting.

Satisfaction with police efficiency - average ratings



In the area of anti-corruption efforts, the rating significantly increased from 2.77 in 2022 to 3.07 in 2023, representing the biggest jump among all categories.

Similarly, in the fight against crime, the rating rose from

2.69 in 2022 to 3.04 in 2023.

Although not as drastic as the previous two, but still significant, in the area of drug seizure, satisfaction increased from 2.87 to 3.22 over the same period.

To what extent do you agree the following statements:

	Fully agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/no answer
The police in Montenegro serve as a service to the citizens	19.9%	39.4%	22.8%	7.6%	7.8%	2.6%
The employment system in the police is transparent	12%	26%	28.6%	11.6%	14%	7.9%
The police in Montenegro are adequately trained	12.2%	28.8%	28.9%	12.6%	11.7%	5.9%

The analysis of survey results on citizens' attitudes towards the police in Montenegro reveals the following key findings:

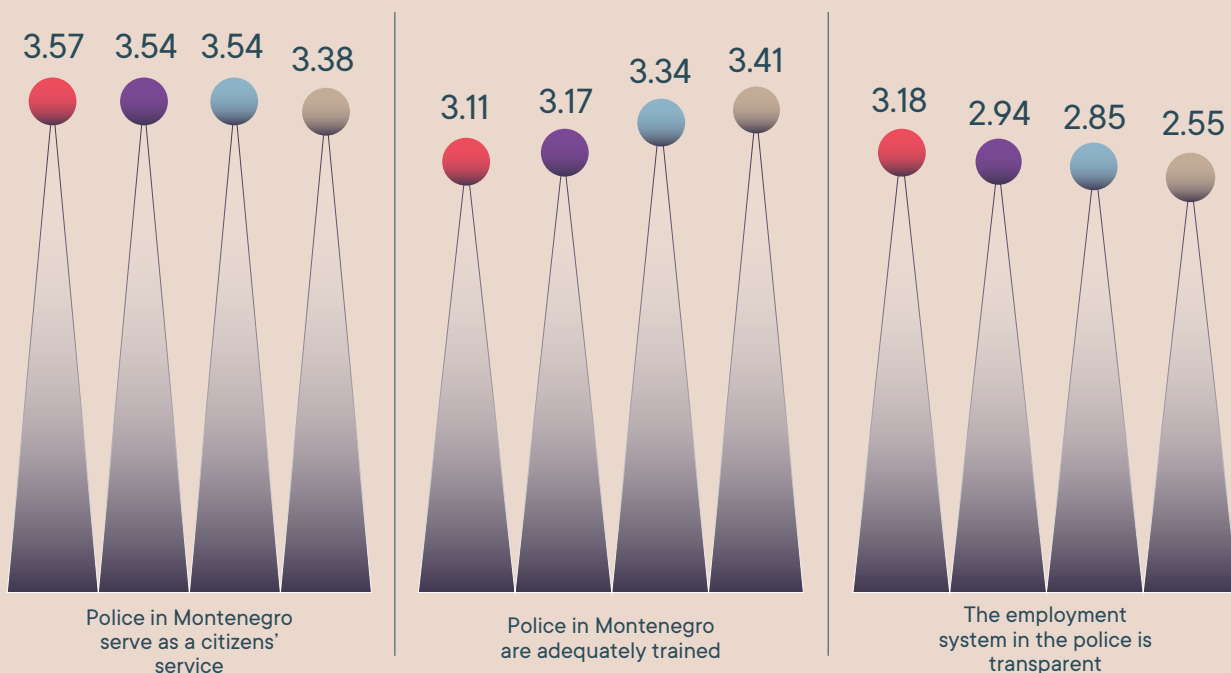
1. The largest percentage of respondents agrees with the statement that "The Police in Montenegro serves as a service to the citizens," with a total of 59.3% expressing agreement with this statement.

2. Following in terms of agreement is the statement "The Police in Montenegro is adequately trained," with a total agreement percentage of 41%.

3. Lastly, the statement "The employment system in the police is transparent" received a total agreement of 38% from the citizens.

When analyzing the average ratings related to attitudes towards the police in Montenegro over the last four years, the following trends are observed:

● 2023 ● 2022 ● 2021 ● 2020



For the statement “The Police in Montenegro serves as a service to the citizens,” the rating slightly increased from 3.54 in 2022 to 3.57 in 2023. This indicates a consistently high level of agreement with this statement over the past two years, with a slight improvement in the perception of the police acting in the service of the citizens.

Regarding the assessment of whether “The Police in Montenegro is adequately trained,” there was a slight decrease from 3.17 in 2022 to 3.11 in 2023. This may suggest a perception that the police have not maintained

the same level of competence or that citizens’ expectations may have increased.

When considering the transparency of the employment system in the police, there is a noticeable largest increase in rating, from 2.94 in 2022 to 3.18 in 2023. This jump of 0.24 points suggests a significant improvement in citizens’ perception of transparency in the police recruitment process. This could reflect improved procedures and increased openness of the police towards the public.

If you had contact with a specific police service in the last 12 months, how satisfied were you with police performance in those situations?

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	I didn't have contact/ Don't know
Police in respect of personal protection	7.1%	15.2%	9.2%	6.5%	3.5%	58.5%
Police in respect of the protection of property	6.2%	16.1%	11.2%	4.9%	2.9%	58.7%
Traffic police	14.2%	28.1%	15.2%	6.4%	3.6%	32.6%
Border police	13.8%	21.2%	12.6%	4.9%	3.4%	44.2%
Operational call centre 122	6.9%	16.4%	10.9%	4.8%	2.9%	58.1%
As a victim of a criminal offense	5.5%	13.8%	10.6%	5.3%	3%	61.8%
Intervention unit	5.1%	13.6%	10.3%	6%	3.4%	61.6%

The overview of satisfaction with the work of the police in Montenegro across various segments reveals intriguing trends. When summing the number of respondents who are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied, the highest degree of satisfaction is noted towards the traffic police with a total of 42.3% (comprising 14.2% “Very satisfied” and 28.1% “Somewhat satisfied”). The border police come next, with 35% of citizens expressing satisfaction (13.8% “Very satisfied” and 21.2% “Somewhat satisfied”).

In terms of dissatisfaction, which includes respondents who are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied, the lowest degree of dissatisfaction is observed with the border police, totaling 8.3% (4.9% “Somewhat dissatisfied”

and 3.4% “Very dissatisfied”). For the traffic police, dissatisfaction is voiced by 10% of respondents (6.4% “Somewhat dissatisfied” and 3.6% “Very dissatisfied”).

It is noteworthy that a significant percentage of respondents either have not had contact with the police or have not expressed their opinion. This is particularly evident in categories related to personal protection, property protection, the operational duty center 122, and being a victim in a criminal offense, where over 58% in each of these categories did not express an opinion. This lack of response should be taken into account when interpreting the overall levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the police in these specific areas.

If you knew about domestic violence in your area, how likely would you be to report it?



I would certainly report it



I would probably report it



I probably wouldn't report it



I certainly wouldn't report it



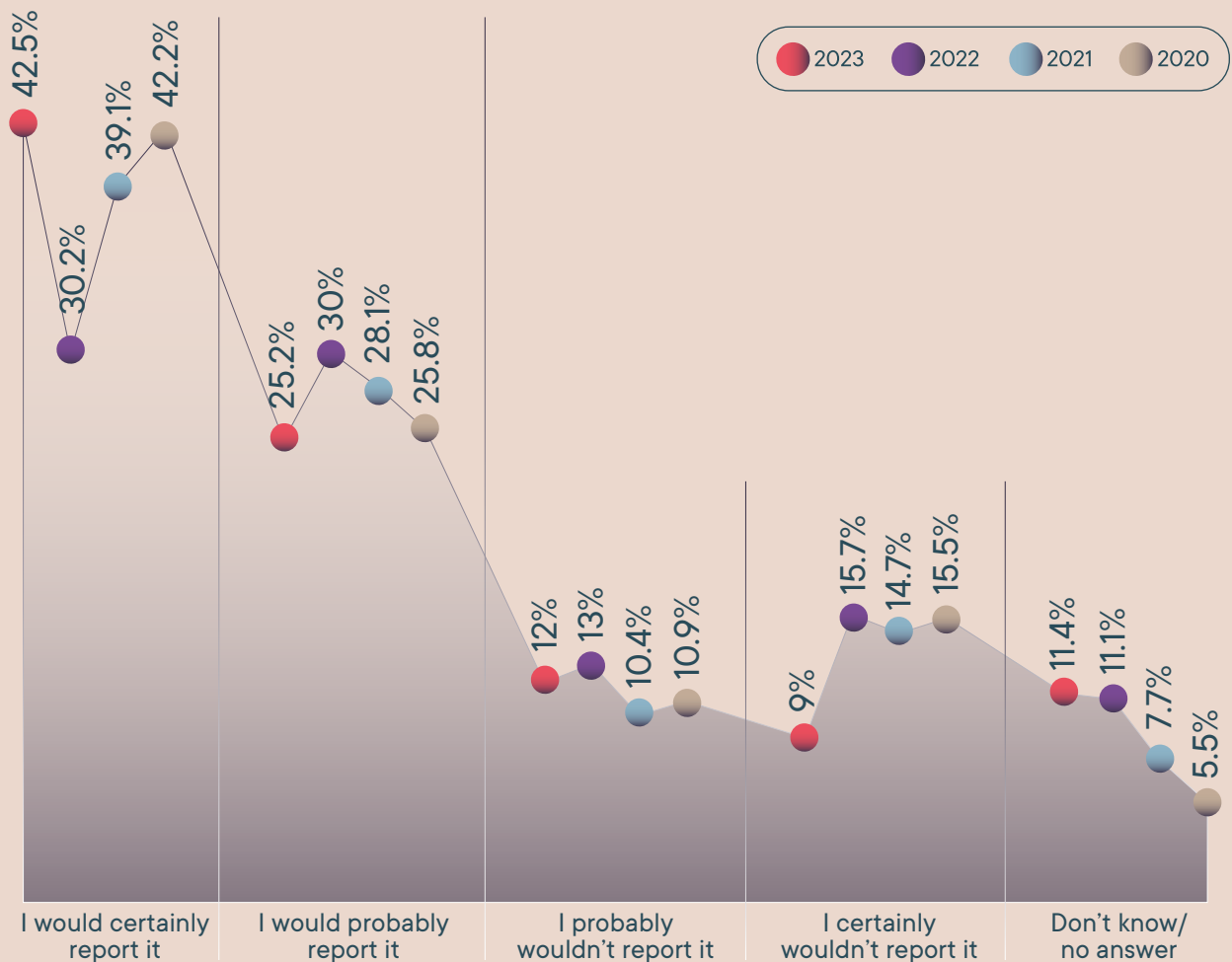
Don't know/no answer



When looking at the data regarding citizens' willingness to report domestic violence, in 2023, a total of 70.6% of respondents expressed they would do so, either "Definitely" with 41.7% or "Probably" with 28.9%. Compared to 2022, there is a decrease in the total percentage of 8.6 points, as then 79.2% of respondents were inclined to report (a decrease of 0.5 points for "Definitely would report" and 9.1 points for "Probably would report"). This represents a decline compared to the higher propensity for reporting that was expressed in 2021 with 81.3% and in 2020 with 80.2%.

On the other hand, in 2023, 22.1% of respondents say they "Probably would not report" with 14.3% or "Definitely would not report" with 7.8%, which is an increase in the total percentage of 9.9 points compared to 2022 when a total of 12.2% of respondents tended not to report violence (an increase of 7.2 points for "Probably would not report" and 2.7 points for "Definitely would not report"). This indicates a shift in the inclination towards not reporting domestic violence in 2023.

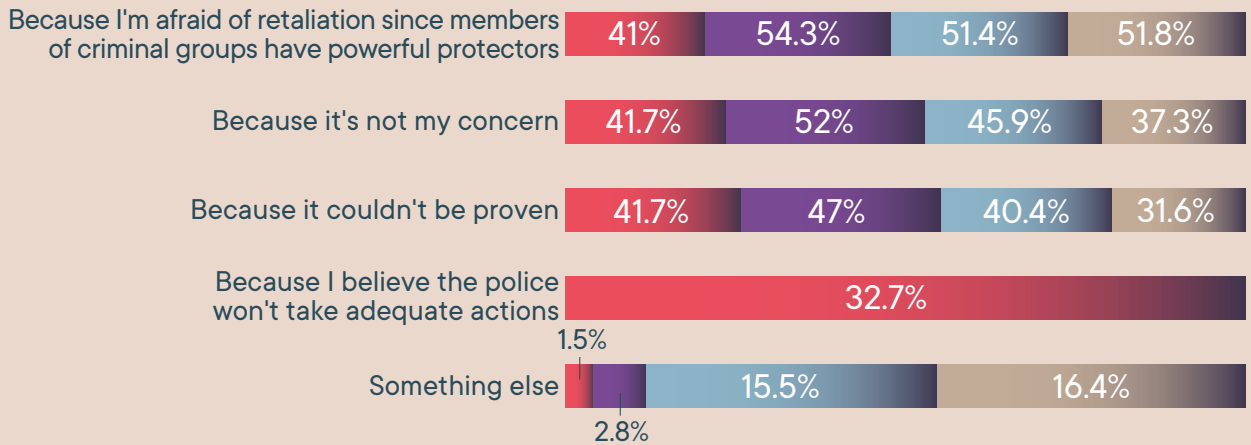
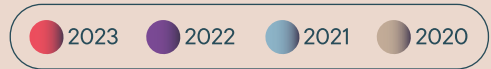
If you had knowledge of criminal activity, how likely would you be to report it?



When analyzing citizens' responses about the likelihood of reporting criminal activities in 2023, 67.7% of respondents would report such activities (42.5% "Definitely would report" + 25.2% "Probably would report"). This marks a significant increase of 12.3 percentage points in the "Definitely would report" category compared to 2022, when this percentage was 30.2%, while there was a decrease of 4.8 percentage points in the "Probably would report" category from 30% to 25.2%.

Regarding those who would not report criminal activities, in 2023, 21% of respondents indicated this (12% "Probably would not report" + 9% "Definitely would not report"). This represents a significant decrease in the "Definitely would not report" category of 6.7 percentage points as in 2022, this figure was 15.7%. However, in the "Probably would not report" category, there is a decrease of 1 percentage point from 13% in 2022 to 12% in 2023.

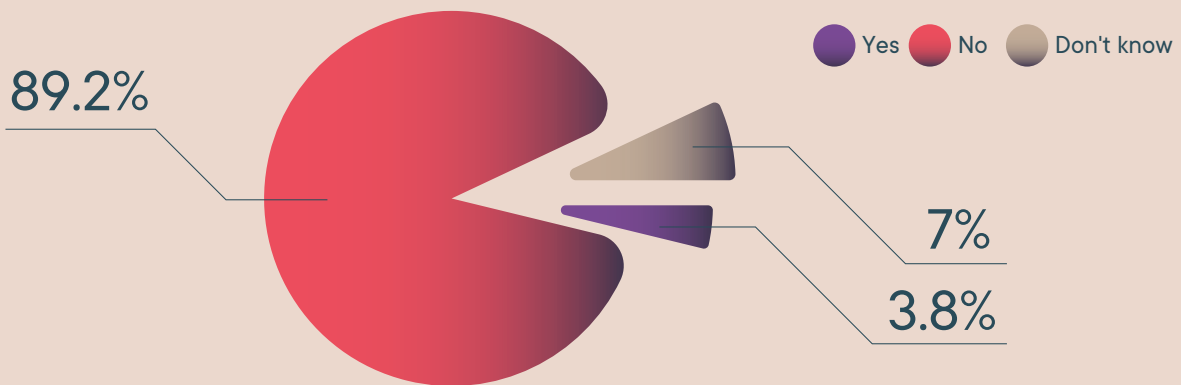
Why wouldn't you report it?



As for the reasons why citizens would not report criminal activities, the most significant data from 2023 indicate three main reasons, each shared by 41% of respondents: fear of retaliation due to the powerful protectors of criminals, the perception that criminal activities are not their concern, and

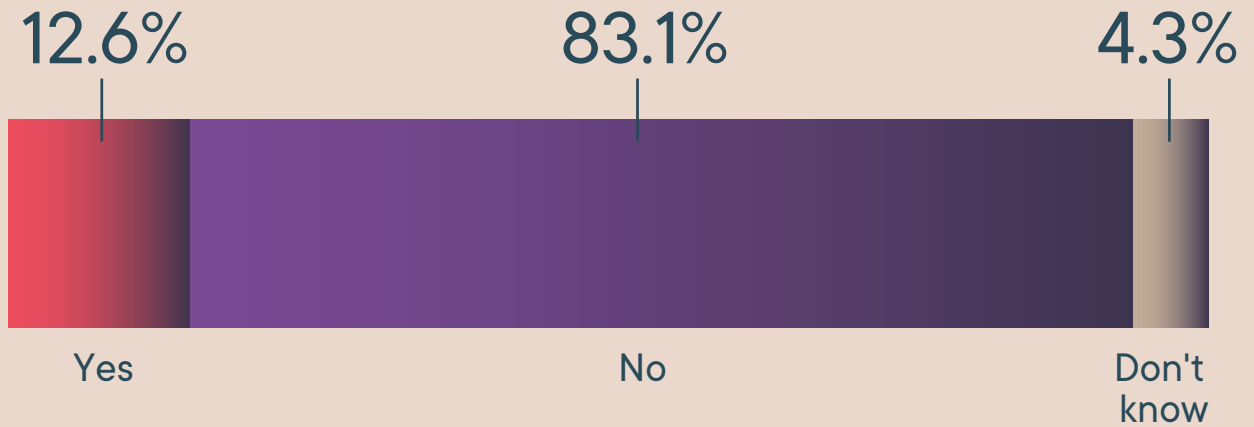
doubt about the possibility of proving or adequate police handling. This is a decrease compared to 2022 for each of these reasons, as fear of retaliation was more pronounced at 54.3%, the perception that it's not their concern at 52%, and doubt in proving or police handling at 47%.

Were coercive measures used against you?



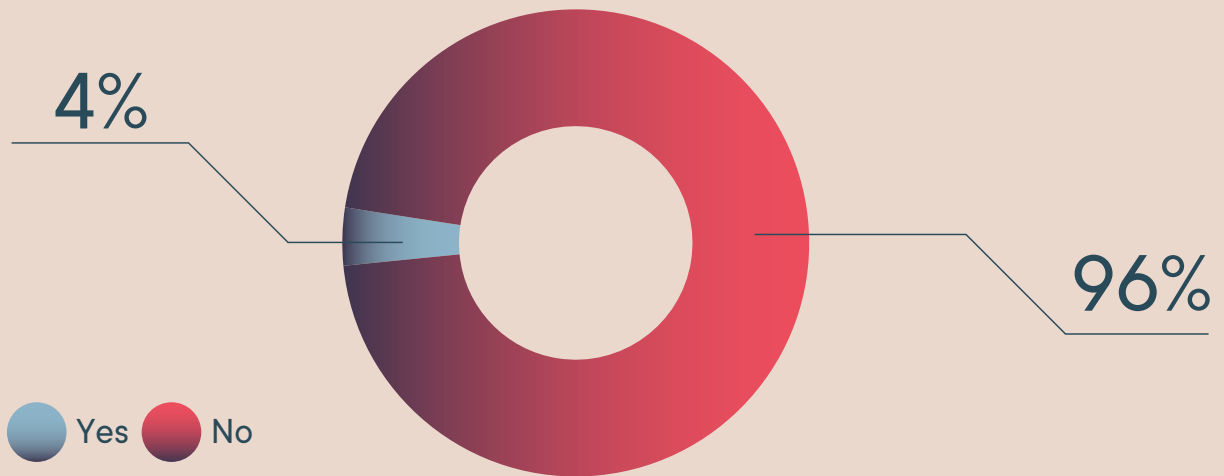
The majority of respondents (89.2%) answered that coercive measures were not applied against them. Only a small percentage (3.8%) confirmed that they were, while 7% of respondents were unsure or did not want to answer.

Have the police filed misdemeanour charges against you?



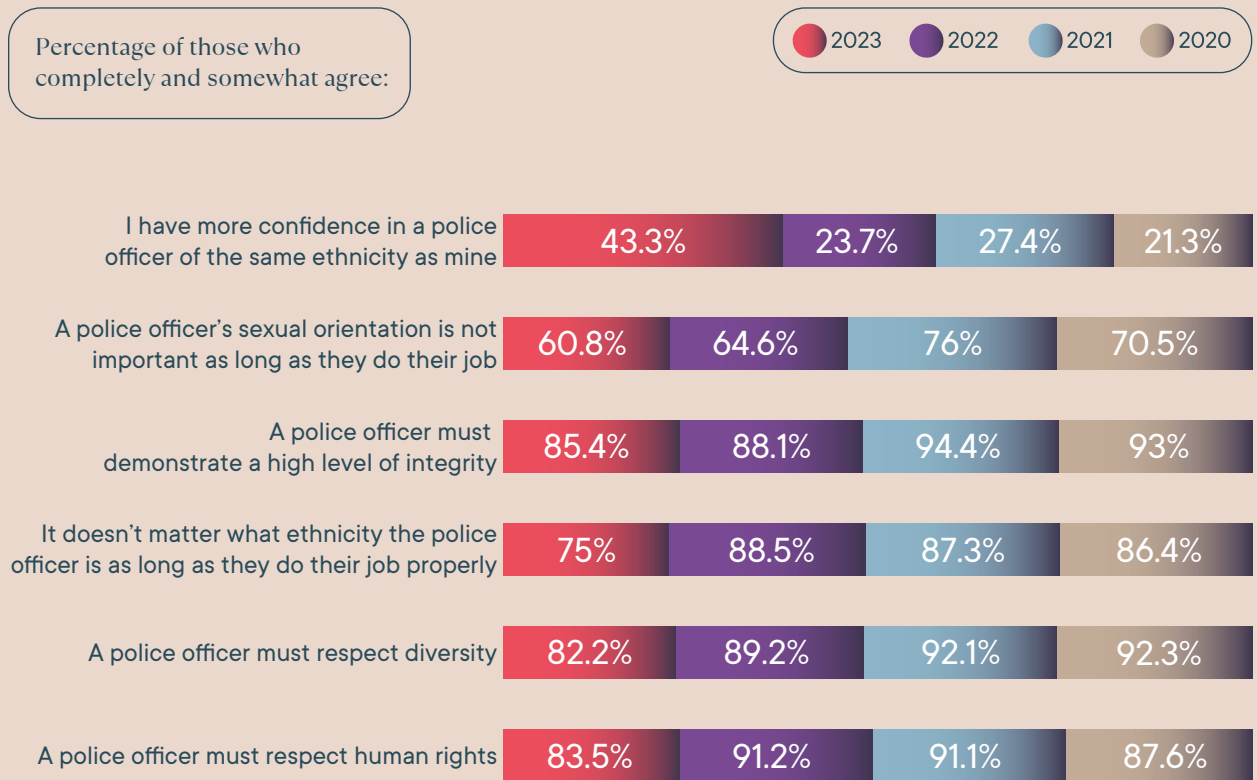
The majority of respondents (83.1%) answered that the police have not filed misdemeanour charges against them. On the other hand, 12.6% of respondents confirmed that they have been subject to misdemeanour charges, while 4.3% of respondents were unsure or did not want to answer.

Have you been convicted?



According to the research results, a large majority of respondents (96%) have never been convicted. Only a small percentage of respondents (4%) confirmed that they have been convicted in the past.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



In 2023, the greatest consensus among respondents is found in the statement that “A police officer must have personal and professional integrity,” with 85.4% agreement, although this is a decrease of 2.7 percentage points compared to 2022, where the agreement was 88.1%. The statement “A police officer must respect human rights” also holds a high position with 83.5% agreement, but experiences a decrease of 7.7 percentage points compared to the previous year.

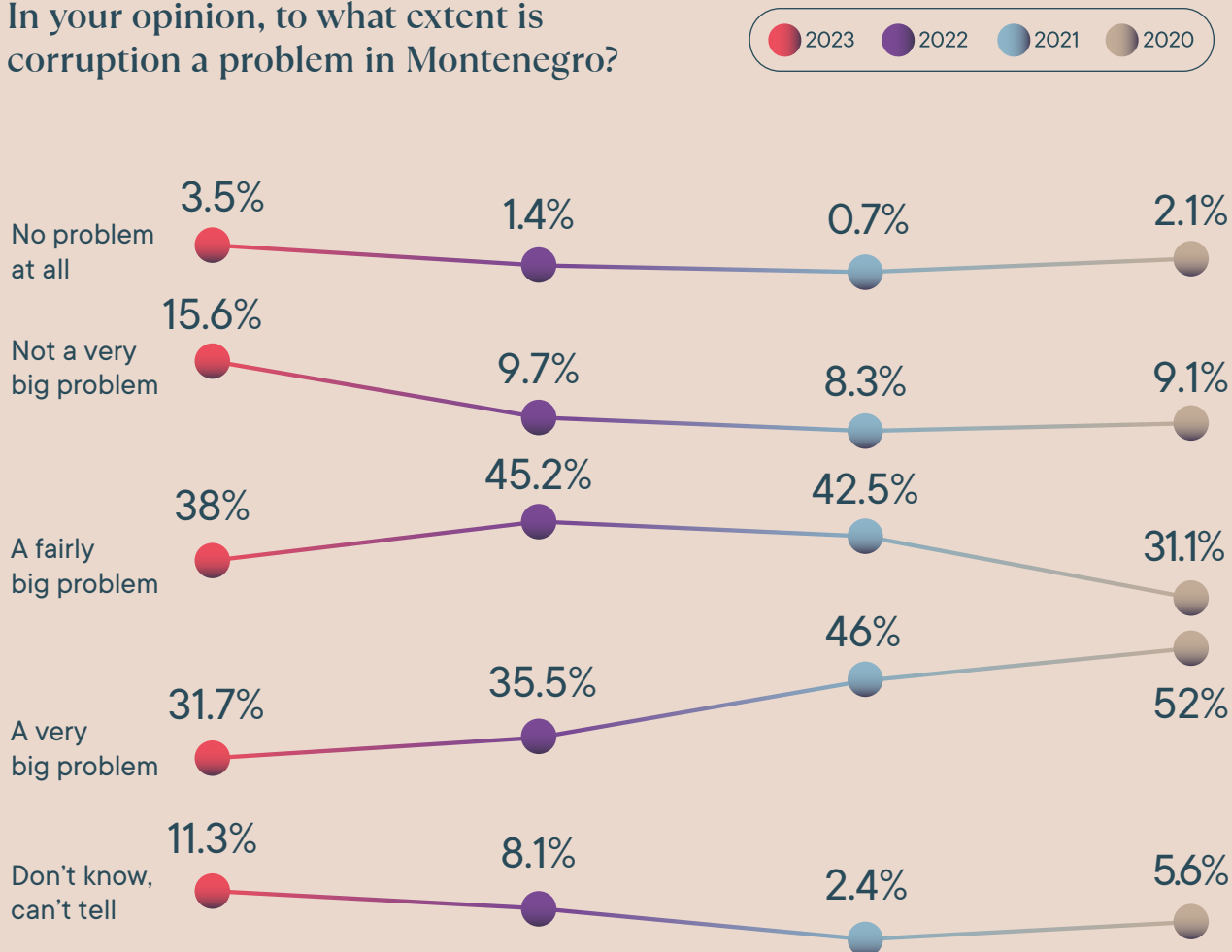
On the other hand, the statement “I have more trust in a police officer who is of my nationality” has the least agreement at 43.3%, but shows the greatest increase of 19.6 percentage points compared to 2022, when the agreement was 23.7%.

Respondents expressed 60.8% agreement with the view that “The sexual orientation of police officers is not important, as long as they perform their job well,” which represents a decrease of 3.8 percentage points compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, the statement “It doesn't matter what nationality the police officer is, as long as they do their job well” experiences a decline of 13.5 percentage points with 75% agreement.

In the context of these data, the year 2023 reflects the strong value citizens place on professional integrity and respect for human rights by the police, while at the same time, trust based on national affiliation is growing, which may indicate changes in social attitudes or current socio-political trends.

Corruption

In your opinion, to what extent is corruption a problem in Montenegro?



Analyzing the perception of corruption in Montenegro in 2023, 69.7% of respondents consider corruption to be a significant problem. This indicates a decrease in the perception of corruption as a significant issue by 10.4 percentage points compared to 2022, when a total of 80.7% of respondents saw corruption as a significant problem (45.2% “Mostly a significant problem” + 35.5% “Very significant problem”).

On the other hand, when looking at less critical views,

19.1% of respondents in 2023 consider corruption to be a less significant problem or not a problem at all (15.6% “Not really a significant problem” + 3.5% “Not a problem at all”), which is an increase of 13.4 percentage points compared to 2022, when this percentage was 5.7% (9.7% “Not really a significant problem” + 1.4% “Not a problem at all”).

These data demonstrate a trend of decreasing perception of corruption as a very significant problem in Montenegro.

What is your position on the potential involvement of members of the police in corruption?



No police officer is involved in it



Only individuals working in the police are involved in it



A small number of police officers are involved in it



A certain number of police officers are involved in it



Don't know, can't tell



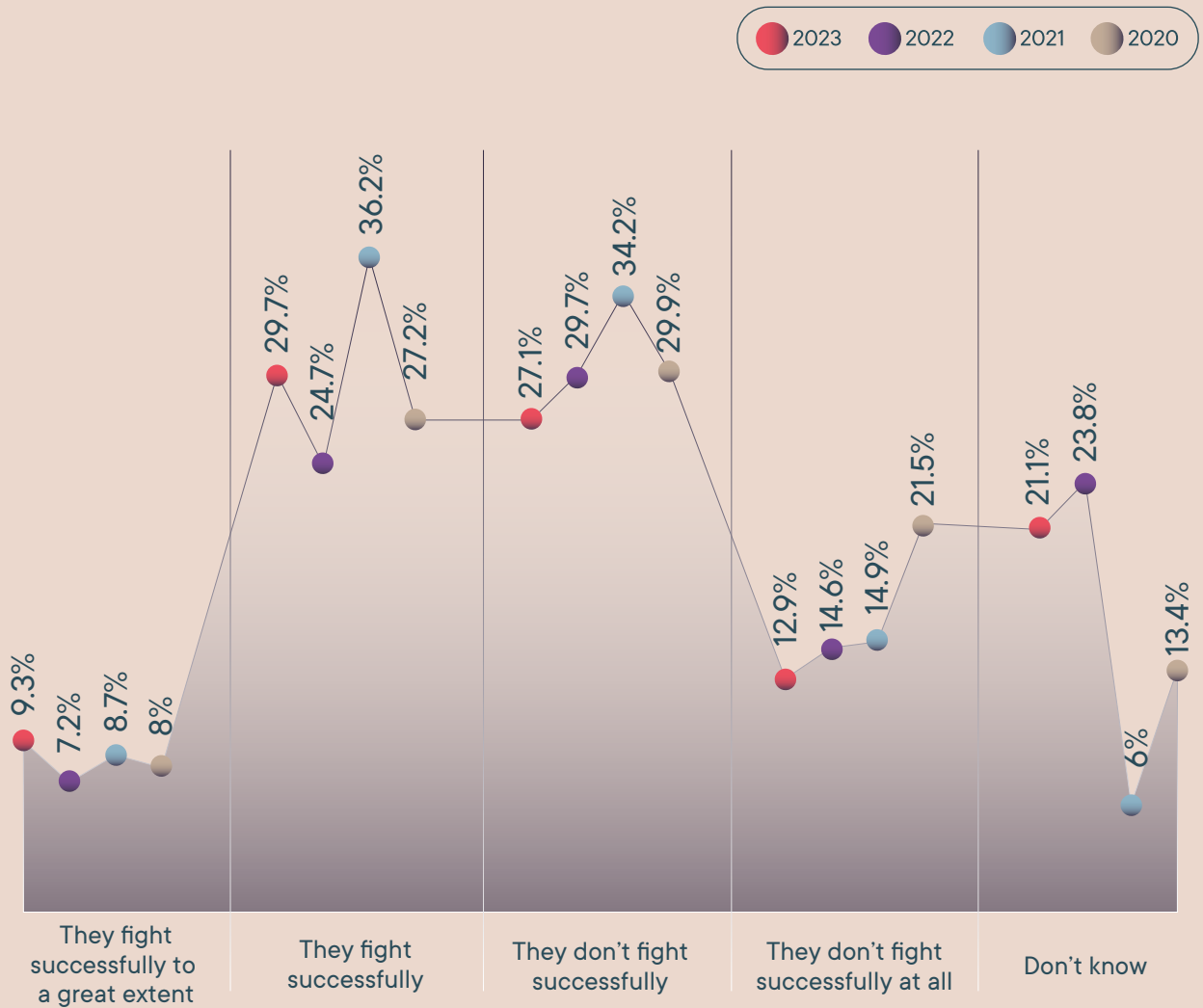
When examining the attitudes of citizens regarding the potential involvement of police officers in corruption in Montenegro in 2023, we see that 54% of respondents believe that a certain number of police officers are involved in corruption (24.3% “A small number of police officers are involved” and 29.7% “A certain number of police officers are involved”). This represents an increase of 7.9 percentage points in the category “A small number of police officers are involved” compared to 2022, where it was 16.4%, while the category “A certain number of police

officers are involved” showed a decrease of 2.5 percentage points from 32.2%.

A smaller portion of respondents, 22.7%, believes that “Only individual officers in the police are involved,” which is an increase of 2.2 percentage points compared to 2022, when 20.5% of respondents held this opinion.

Only 4% of respondents in 2023 believe that “No police officer is involved in corruption,” which is a decline of 2.3 percentage points compared to 2022, which had 6.3%.

Do you think that the police are successfully fighting corruption in their ranks?



The analysis of citizens' views on the effectiveness of the police in combating corruption within their ranks in 2023 shows some progress. A total of 39% of respondents believe that the police are successfully fighting corruption, including 9.3% who believe that they are "Very successful in a large extent" (an increase of 2.1 percentage points compared to 2022) and 29.7% who think that they are "Successfully fighting" (an increase

of 5 percentage points compared to the previous year).

On the other hand, 40% of respondents believe that the police are not successfully combating corruption. This includes 27.1% who think that they are "Not successfully fighting" (a decrease of 2.6 percentage points compared to 2022) and 12.9% who believe that they are "Not at all successfully fighting" (a decrease of 1.7 percentage points).

To what extent do you agree with the following statements (positive and negative impact)?

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ No Answer
Politicians at the state level influence the work of the police	37.1%	35.2%	14.9%	5.5%	2%	5.4%
Citizens influence the work of the police	9.3%	25.1%	22.8%	15.2%	23%	4.7%
Criminal groups influence the work of the police	36.6%	30.8%	18.9%	4.3%	3.7%	5.8%
Media influence the work of the police	12.2%	28%	29.9%	8.6%	14%	7.4%
Politicians at the local level influence the work of the police	24.6%	32.1%	24.5%	6.9%	4.4%	7.6%
Civil society influences the work of the police	9.5%	20.1%	24.9%	14.7%	21.9%	9%
The business sector influences the work of the police	21.6%	26.8%	23.2%	10.3%	7.2%	11%
No groups influence the work of the police	6.6%	15.5%	21.1%	13.7%	25.4%	17.8%

The data on the perception of influence on the work of the police in Montenegro for the year 2023 reveal that the three statements with which citizens most agree are:

Politicians at the national level have an influence on police work: A total of 72.3% of citizens agree (37.1% “Strongly agree” and 35.2% “Somewhat agree”).

Criminal groups have an influence on police work: A total of 67.4% of citizens believe in this influence (36.6% “Strongly agree” and 30.8% “Somewhat agree”).

Politicians at the local level have an influence on police work: With a total of 56.7% agreement (24.6% “Strongly

agree” and 32.1% “Somewhat agree”).

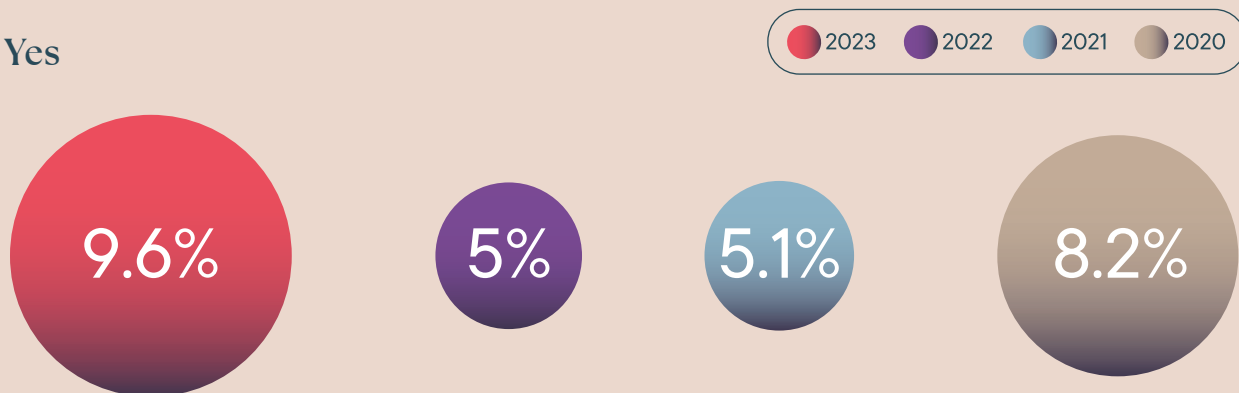
On the other hand, the statement with which citizens most disagree is:

Citizens have an influence on police work: This is supported by only 34.4% of respondents who agree (9.3% “Strongly agree” and 25.1% “Somewhat agree”), while as many as 23% “Strongly disagree” with this statement.

These results indicate a perceived dominance of political factors and criminal groups in influencing the police, according to the citizens, while the role of citizens in this context is considered the least significant.

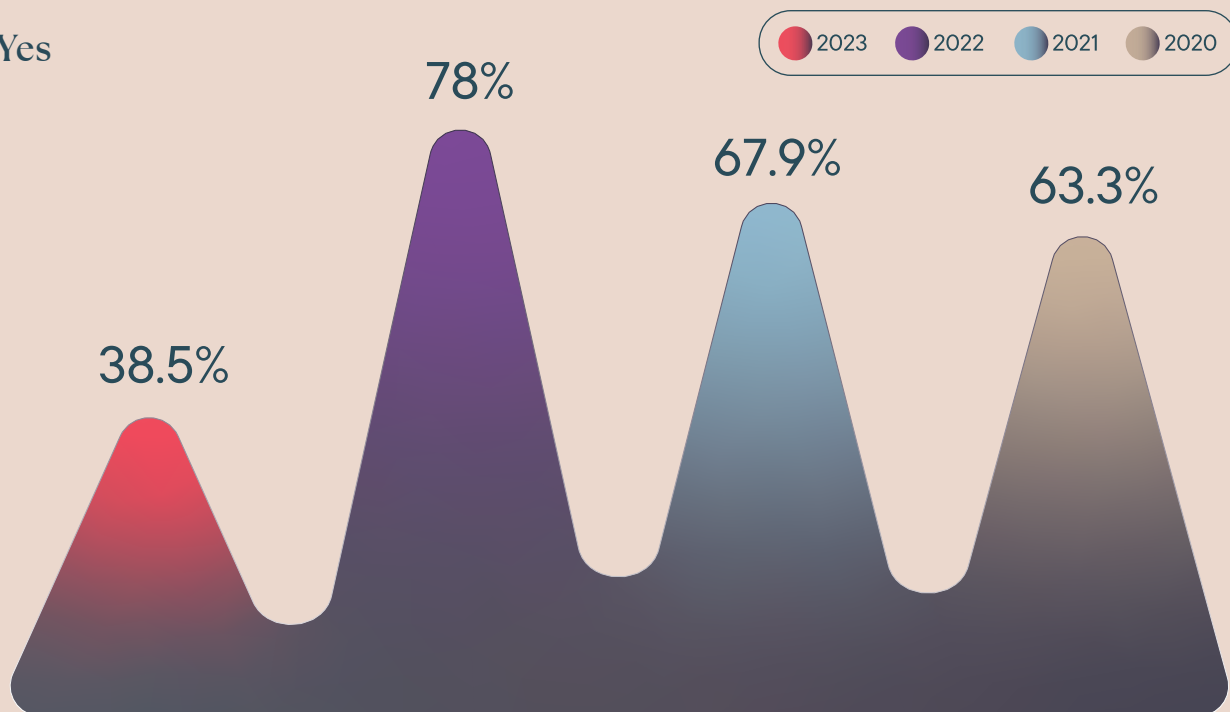
Over the past 12 months, have you or a member of your family ever offered a bribe in any form to a police officer in order to avoid being punished?

Yes



Over the past 12 months, have you or a member of your family paid a trouble in any form, i.e. has the police officer accepted the bribe you offered?

Yes



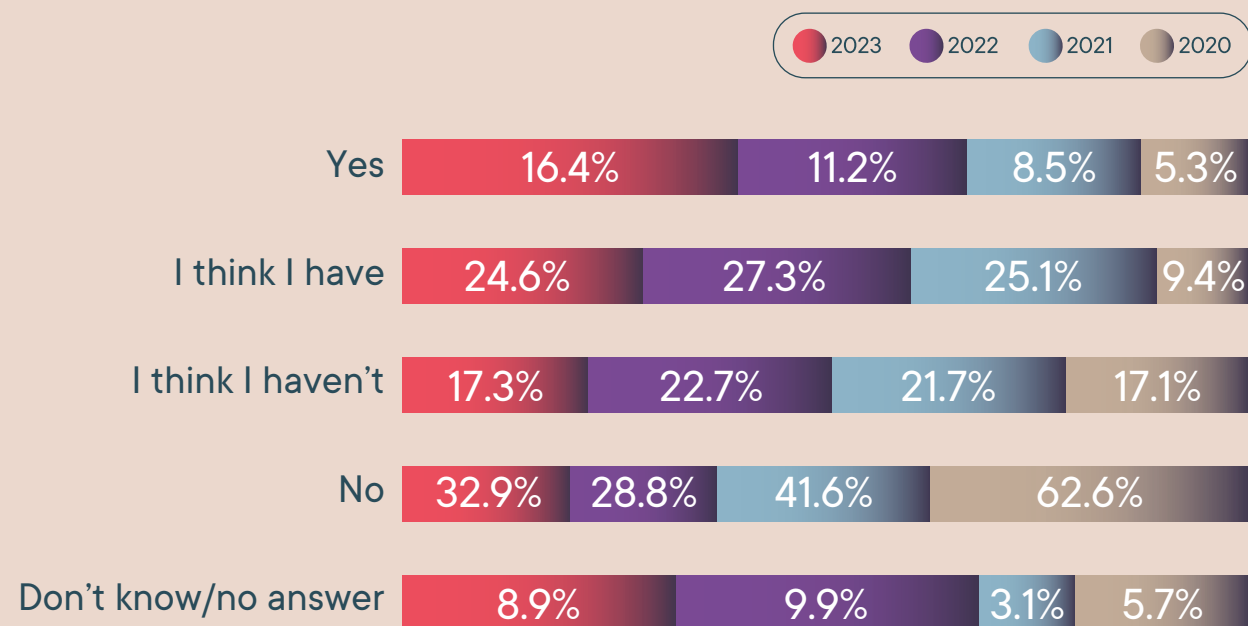
Analyzing the data on the offering and paying of bribes to police officers reveals the following insights:

For the year 2023, 9.6% of respondents indicated that they or a family member offered a bribe to a police officer to avoid a penalty. This is a significant increase of 4.6 percentage points compared to 2022 when the percentage was 5%. Compared to 2021, the increase is 4.5 percentage points, as it was 5.1% then. However, compared to 2020, there is an increase of 1.4 percentage points, as 8.2% of respondents said they had offered a

bribe at that time.

Regarding the actual payment of bribes, in 2023, 38.5% of respondents confirmed that they or a family member paid a bribe to a police officer. This represents a dramatic decrease of 39.5 percentage points compared to 2022, when the percentage was 78%. Also, compared to 2021, the decrease is 29.4 percentage points (from 67.9% to 38.5%), while compared to 2020, there is a decrease of 24.8 percentage points (from 63.3% to 38.5%).

In the last 12 months, have you heard about specific activities to combat corruption in the police?



In 2023, 16.4% of respondents confirmed that they were aware of specific anti-corruption activities within the police, representing an increase of 5.2 percentage points compared to 2022, when this figure was 11.2%. Additionally, 24.6% of respondents “Think they have” heard about such activities, a decrease of 2.7 percentage points compared to 27.3% in 2022.

Including those who “Think they have not” heard about the activities, the figure stands at 17.3%, which is

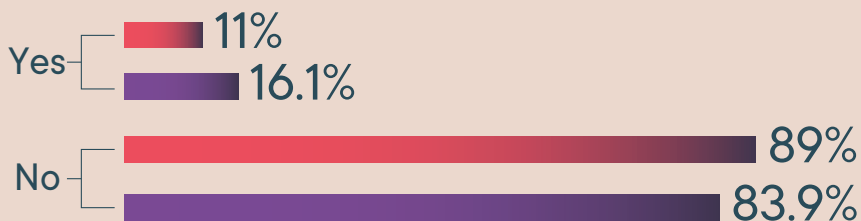
a decrease of 5.4 percentage points from 22.7% in 2022.

32.9% of respondents state that they “Do not” know about any anti-corruption activities, which is an increase of 4.1 percentage points compared to 28.8% in 2022.

The category “Don’t know/no answer” in 2023 is represented by 8.9%, which is a decrease of 1 percentage point from 9.9% in 2022.

Citizens and firearms

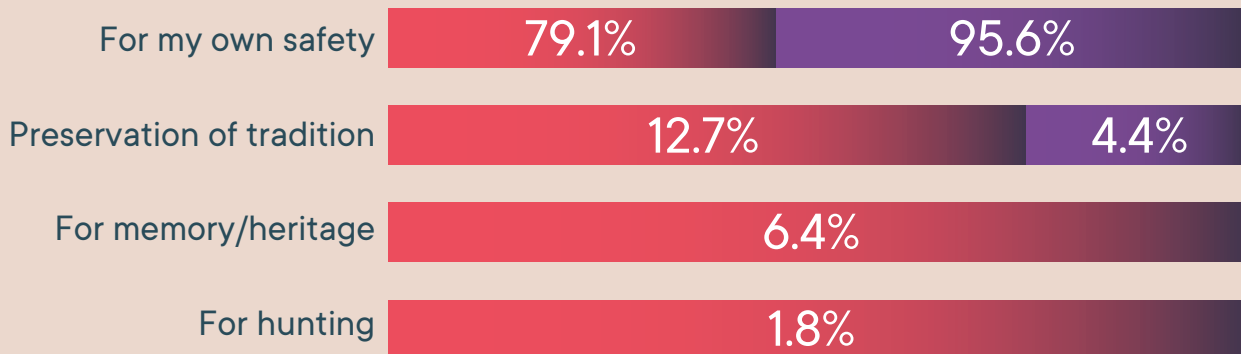
Do you think that citizens should possess firearms?



In 2023, 11% of respondents believe that citizens should own firearms, a decrease of 5.1 percentage points from 2022 when the percentage was 16.1%. Conversely, 89% of

respondents in 2023 think that citizens should not own firearms, an increase of 5.1 percentage points compared to 83.9% in 2022.

If Yes, why? (open question)



Among those who support firearm ownership, in 2023, 79.1% cite "For personal safety" as the reason, representing a significant decrease compared to 95.6% in 2022. "Preserving tradition" is the reason given by 12.7% of

respondents, an increase from 4.4% in the previous year. Additionally, 6.4% of respondents mention firearms as a "Memento/heritage," while "For hunting" accounts for 1.8% in 2023.

In your opinion, what is the main reason why someone owns a firearm?



I have no definite opinion



Something else



Having a firearm means being "trendy"



Owning a firearm ensures personal and family safety



Possession of firearms is a tradition in Montenegro



In 2023, the largest number of respondents, 34.8%, believe that "Owning firearms is a tradition in Montenegro" is the primary reason for possessing a weapon. This is a slight increase of 1.5 percentage points from 2022, when 33.3% of respondents cited tradition as the reason.

The statement "Having a firearm means being trendy" is the second most common response with 22.3% in 2023, showing a significant increase of 9.2 percentage points compared to 13.1% in 2022.

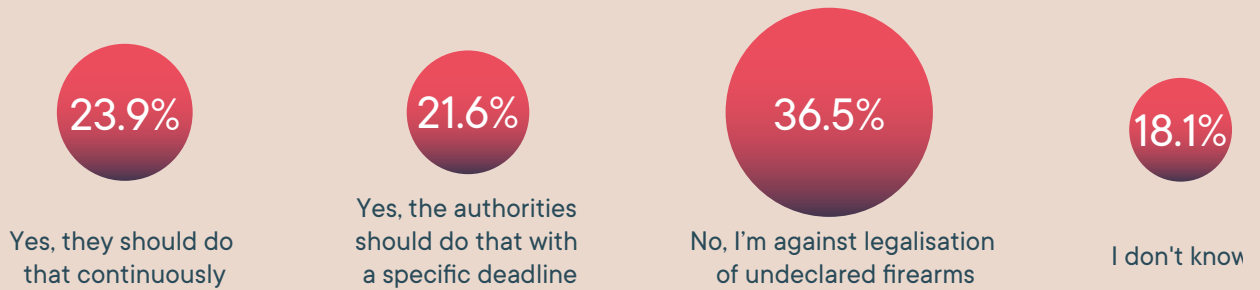
On the other hand, 21.4% of respondents think that

"Owning firearms provides personal and family safety," representing a decrease of 3.9 percentage points from the previous year when this percentage was 25.3%.

The number of those who "Do not have a specific opinion" is 20.9% in 2023, a decrease of 7 percentage points compared to 27.9% in 2022.

These data indicate that the perception of tradition as the primary reason for owning weapons continues to be dominant among citizens of Montenegro, while the trend of owning firearms as a fashion expression is increasing.

Do you think that the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate of Montenegro should legalize undeclared firearms for the possession of which there is a legal basis?

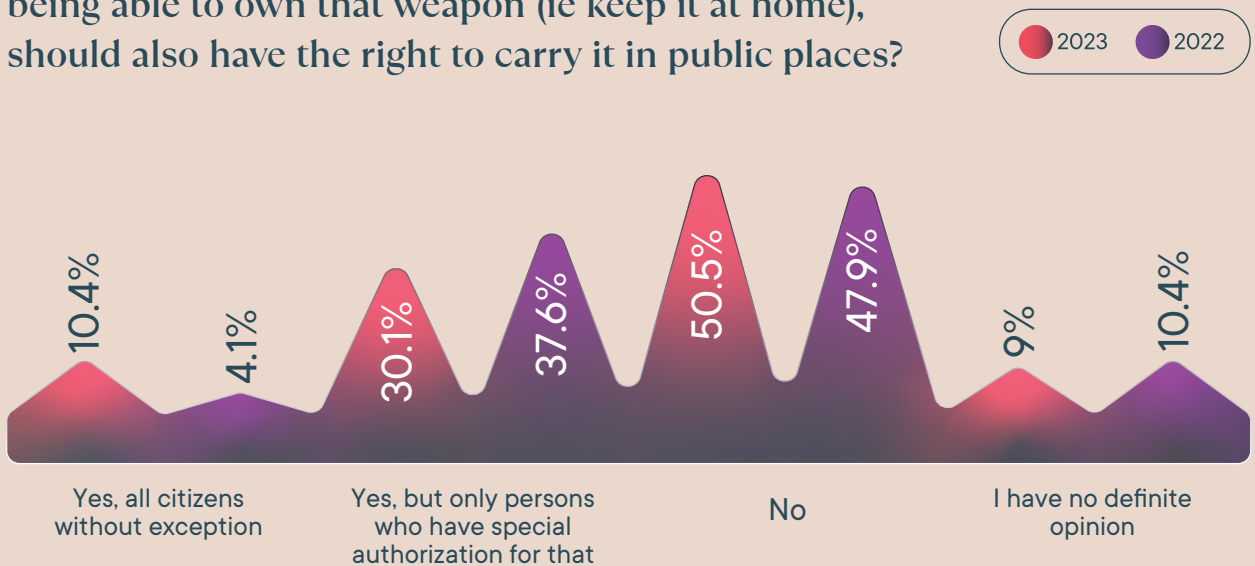


In 2023, among Montenegrin citizens who expressed their opinion on the legalization of unregistered firearms, 23.9% believe that the Ministry of Interior and the Police Administration should continuously perform legalization without compensation. An additional 21.6% of respondents support the idea that legalization should be done within a specific time frame. In total, this

amounts to 45.5% of citizens who support some form of legalization.

On the other hand, 36.5% of citizens disagree with the idea of legalizing unregistered firearms, while 18.1% of respondents are unsure or do not know how to position themselves on this issue.

Does a person who receives a permit, in addition to being able to own that weapon (ie keep it at home), should also have the right to carry it in public places?



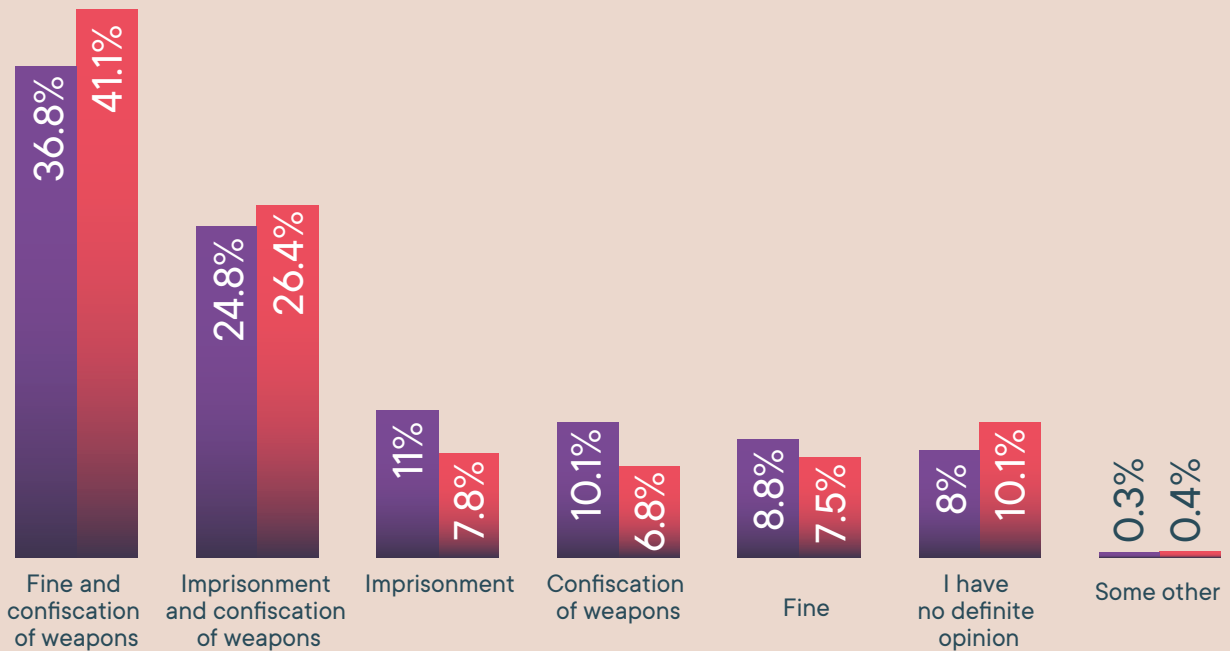
The majority of respondents, precisely 50.5%, believe that individuals who obtain a gun license should not have the right to carry it in public places, marking an increase of 2.6 percentage points compared to 2022, when 47.9% of respondents held this view.

30.1% of respondents believe that the right to carry weapons in public places should only be granted to

individuals with special authorizations, showing a decrease of 7.5 percentage points compared to the previous year when 37.6% of respondents thought so.

10.4% of respondents think that all individuals, without exception, have the right to carry weapons in public places, which is a significant increase from 4.1% in 2022.

In your opinion, what is the most effective punitive measure to combat violations of the Law on Weapons?



Citizens believe that the combination of a “Monetary fine and confiscation of weapons” is the most effective penal measure for combating violations of the Weapons Law, with 41.1% of respondents supporting this option. This represents an increase of 4.3 percentage points compared to 2022 when 36.8% of respondents considered this the best measure.

The second most effective measure, according to citizens’ opinions, is “Prison sentence and confiscation

of weapons,” with support from 26.4% of respondents. This is a slight increase of 1.6 percentage points compared to 24.8% in 2022.

A smaller number of respondents, 7.8%, believe that a “Prison sentence” alone is the most effective, which is a decrease of 3.2 percentage points from 11% in 2022. “Confiscation of weapons” as an independent measure is supported by 6.8% of respondents, also a decrease of 3.3 percentage points from 10.1% in 2022.

Are you satisfied with the current activities of the Police Directorate of Montenegro in suppressing violations of the Law on Weapons?



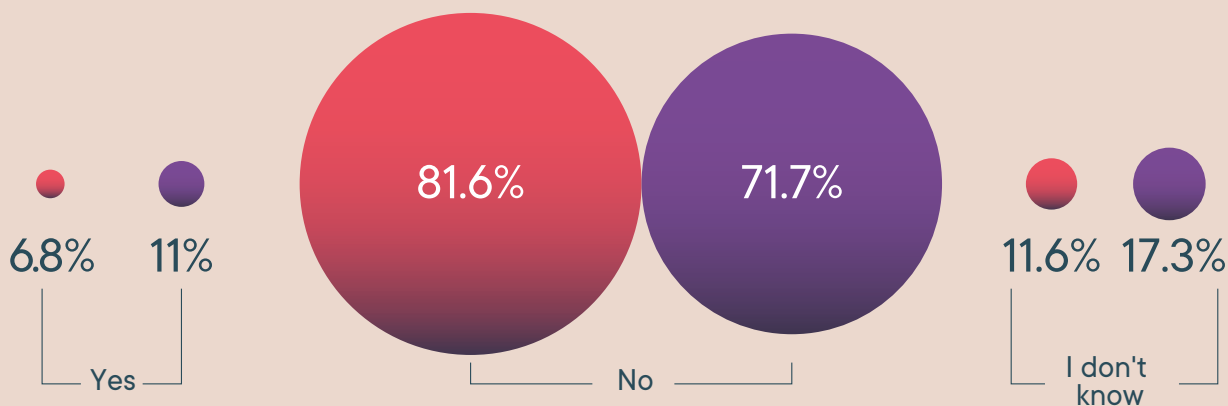
In 2023, 21.7% of respondents expressed complete satisfaction with the activities of the Montenegro Police Administration in combating violations of the Weapons Law, marking a significant increase of 9.3 percentage points from 2022, when this figure was 12.4%.

Additionally, 45% of respondents expressed partial sat-

isfaction with these activities, a slight decrease of 2.5 percentage points from 47.5% in 2022.

On the other hand, dissatisfaction with the current activities of the Police Administration was expressed by 33.4% of respondents in 2023, a decrease of 6.7 percentage points compared to 40.1% in 2022.

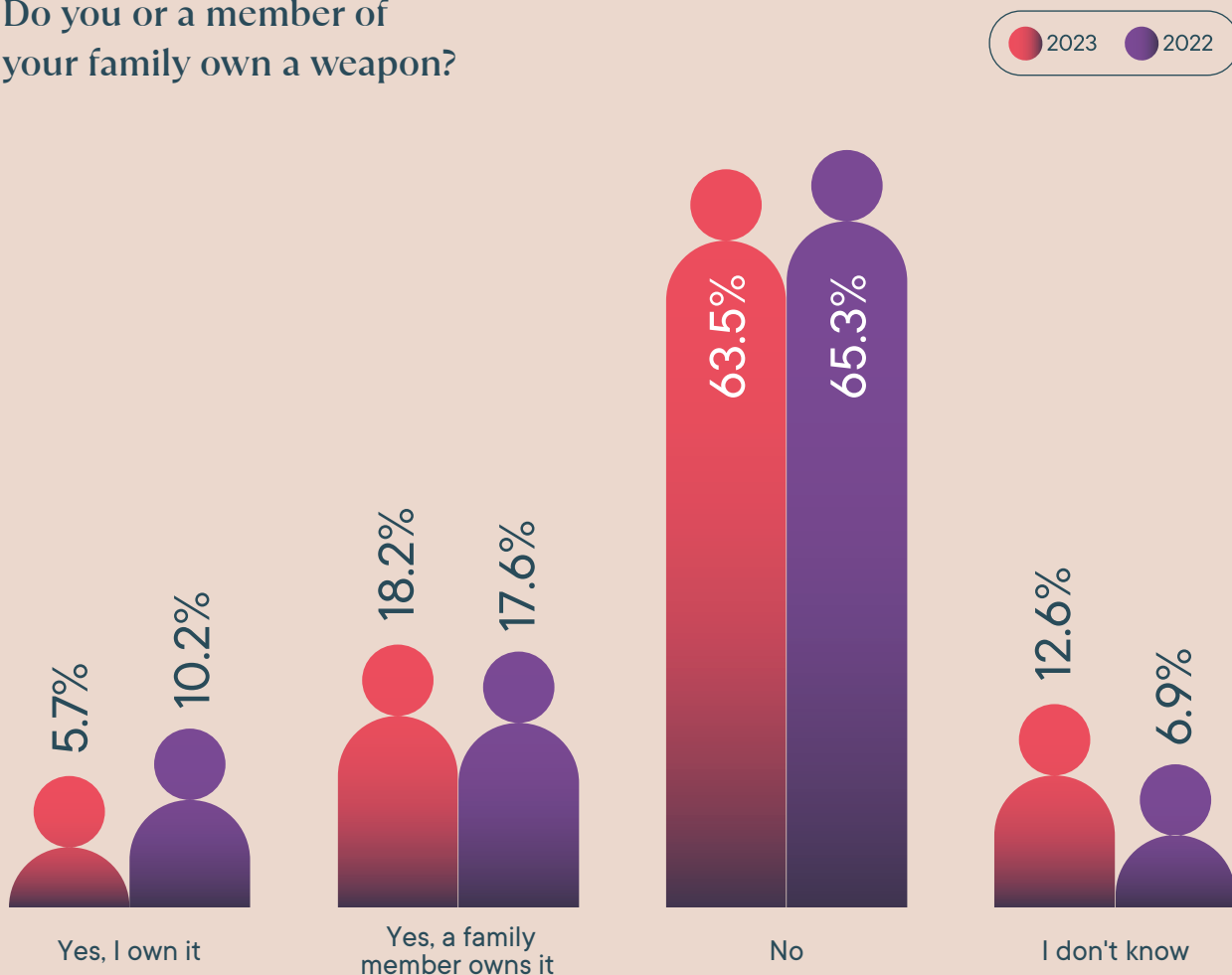
Are you in favour that firearms can only be purchased with an identity card, without prior permission from the competent state authority?



In 2023, only 6.8% of respondents support the idea that firearms can be purchased only with an ID card, without prior permission from the relevant state authority. This marks a decrease of 4.2 percentage points from 2022 when 11% of respondents held this view.

The majority, 81.6% of respondents, do not support this idea, which is an increase of 9.9 percentage points from the previous year when 71.7% were against purchasing weapons without a permit.

Do you or a member of your family own a weapon?



In 2023, 5.7% of respondents indicate they personally own a weapon, a significant decrease of 4.5 percentage points compared to 2022, when this figure was 10.2%. Additionally, 18.2% of respondents say that a family member owns a weapon, a slight increase of 0.6 percentage points com-

pared to 17.6% in the previous year.

A large majority, 63.5% of respondents, state that neither they nor their family members own weapons, a slight decrease of 1.8 percentage points from 65.3% in 2022.

If you have an illegal weapon, are you ready to return it if you would not face legal consequences?



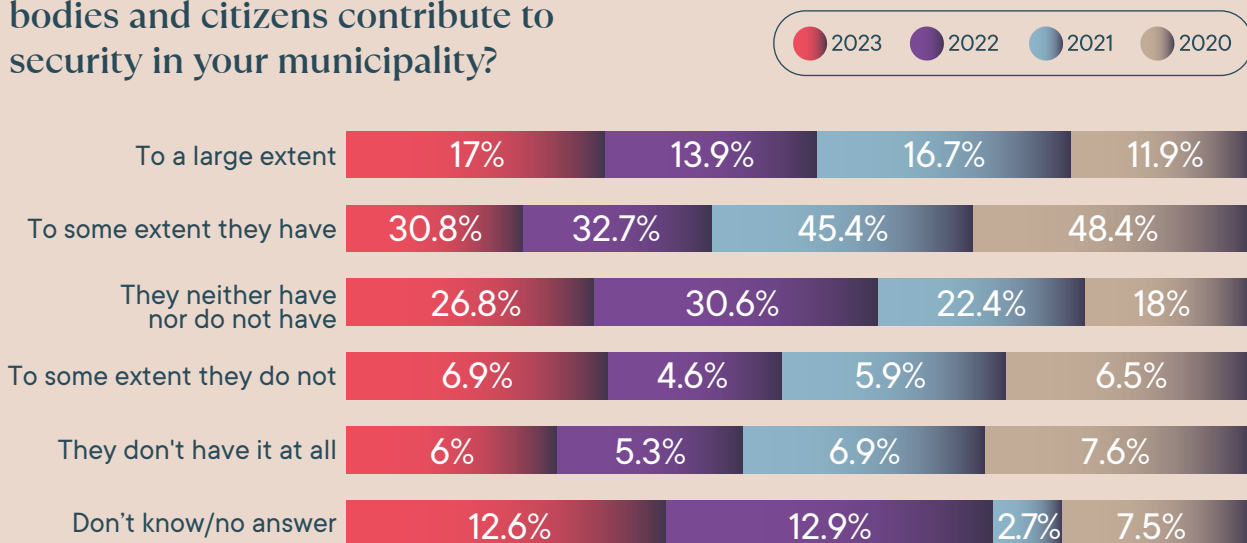
In 2023, the majority of respondents, 61.8%, declare that they would be willing to return illegal weapons if they would not face legal consequences. This represents a significant increase of 14.2 percentage points compared to 2022, when 47.6% of respondents were ready to take such a step.

On the other hand, 20.1% of respondents say they would not return illegal weapons, a decrease of 3.2 percentage points compared to 23.3% in 2022.

There are 18.1% who are undecided or “Do not know” if they would return illegal weapons, a decrease of 11 percentage points from 29.1% in the previous year.

Integrative policies

To what extent do local self-government bodies and citizens contribute to security in your municipality?



In 2023, a total of 47.8% of respondents believe that local self-government bodies and citizens contribute “To a great extent” or “Somewhat” to the safety in their municipality.

Conversely, 12.9% of respondents believe that local self-government bodies and citizens have “Somewhat not” or “Not at all” contributed to safety, representing an increase of 3 percentage points compared to 2022.

The category “Neither contribute nor do not contribute” to safety accounts for 26.8% in 2023, a decrease of 3.8 percentage points from 30.6% in 2022.

The number of undecided or those who “Do not know” the answer stands at 12.6%, which is on the level of the previous year.

In your experience and opinion, do police officers treat the following groups with equal professionalism and respect:

	Absolutely yes	Mostly yes	Mostly no	Not at all	Don't know
Men and women	23.6%	40.9%	15.8%	12.5%	7.3%
Members of different ethnic (national) groups	20.1%	43.2%	17.4%	9.6%	9.8%
Members of different religious groups	21.1%	42.1%	15.4%	11.2%	10.3%
The rich and the poor	17.9%	31.4%	23.8%	17.5%	9.5%
Montenegrin citizens and foreigners	17.2%	33%	21%	15.3%	13.6%
Voters and supporters of different political parties	17.8%	37.4%	16.1%	13.1%	15.7%
Politicians and public officials in comparison to other citizens	15.9%	26.8%	23.4%	22%	12%
Public figures in comparison to other citizens	15.4%	28.5%	23.4%	20.8%	12%
Members of different sexual orientations	16.9%	31.5%	14.3%	19.1%	18.3%

From the data on police conduct towards different groups in society, we can identify three groups towards which respondents believe the police act with the highest level of professionalism and respect:

Members of different ethnic (national) groups: A total of 63.3% of respondents believe the police act professionally and respectfully towards these groups (“Completely yes” with 20.1% and “Mostly yes” with 43.2%). This is the highest percentage of agreement among all listed categories.

Members of different religious groups: With a total agreement percentage of 63.2% (21.1% “Completely yes” and 42.1% “Mostly yes”), this is the second group towards

which respondents think the police demonstrate a high level of professionalism.

Women and men: The third group highlighted by respondents are women and men, with a total of 64.5% of respondents believing that the police treat both genders equally (23.6% “Completely yes” and 40.9% “Mostly yes”).

Conversely, the three groups towards which respondents believe the police act with the least professionalism are “the rich and the poor”, “Montenegrin citizens and foreigners”, and “politicians and public officials compared to other citizens”, considering that respondents are least in agreement with the statement that the police treat these categories equally.

Would you say that an average Montenegrin police officer is:

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
Patient	16.8%	49.3%	17.1%	10.5%	6.4%
Professional	17.3%	47.7%	18%	11.4%	5.7%
Willing to help	18%	50.2%	17.6%	8.9%	5.3%
Efficient	16.6%	45.6%	19.9%	10.5%	7.5%
Kind	19.6%	52%	14.6%	8.4%	5.4%
Honest	18.2%	43.7%	18.2%	9.4%	10.6%
Fair	17.1%	44.5%	17.2%	9.8%	11.5%
Communicative	19.3%	51.2%	15.3%	8.9%	5.3%

Analyzing perceptions of Montenegrin police officers, the following data highlight the most positive ratings given by citizens:

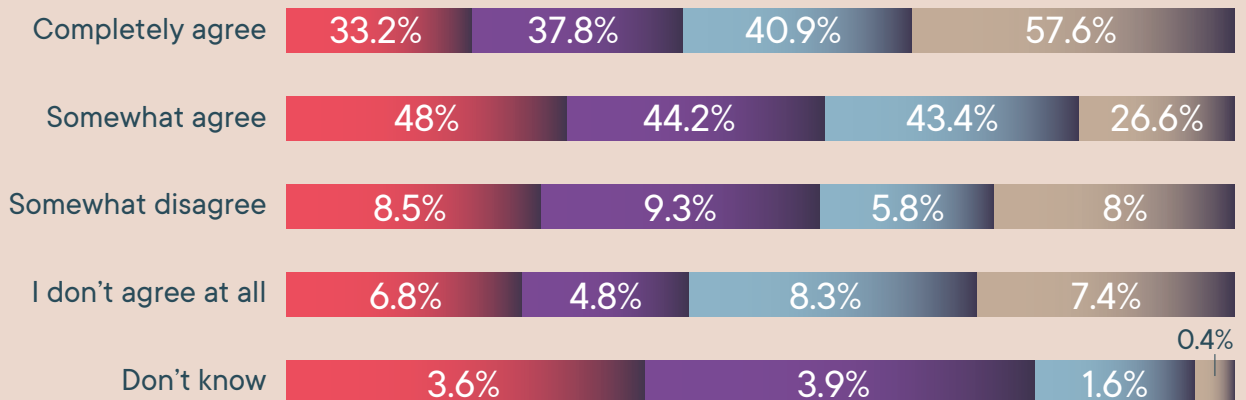
Kind: A total of 71.6% of respondents agree that the average Montenegrin police officer is polite, with 19.6% “Completely agreeing” and 52% “Somewhat agreeing”. This is the highest percentage of agreement among all the listed traits.

Communicative: Also, 70.5% of respondents consider the average Montenegrin police officer to be communicative, with 19.3% “Completely agreeing” and 51.2% “Somewhat agreeing”.

Willing to Help: Following is the assessment that police officers are willing to help, with a total of 68.2% of respondents expressing agreement (18% “Completely agree” and 50.2% “Somewhat agree”).

On the other hand, traits such as “honesty” and “fairness” have somewhat lower percentages of complete agreement, with 18.2% and 17.1% of respondents “Completely agreeing”, respectively, and a higher percentage of those who are undecided or “Do not know”. This indicates greater uncertainty among citizens regarding these characteristics.

In general, do you consider men and women equally capable of performing police work?



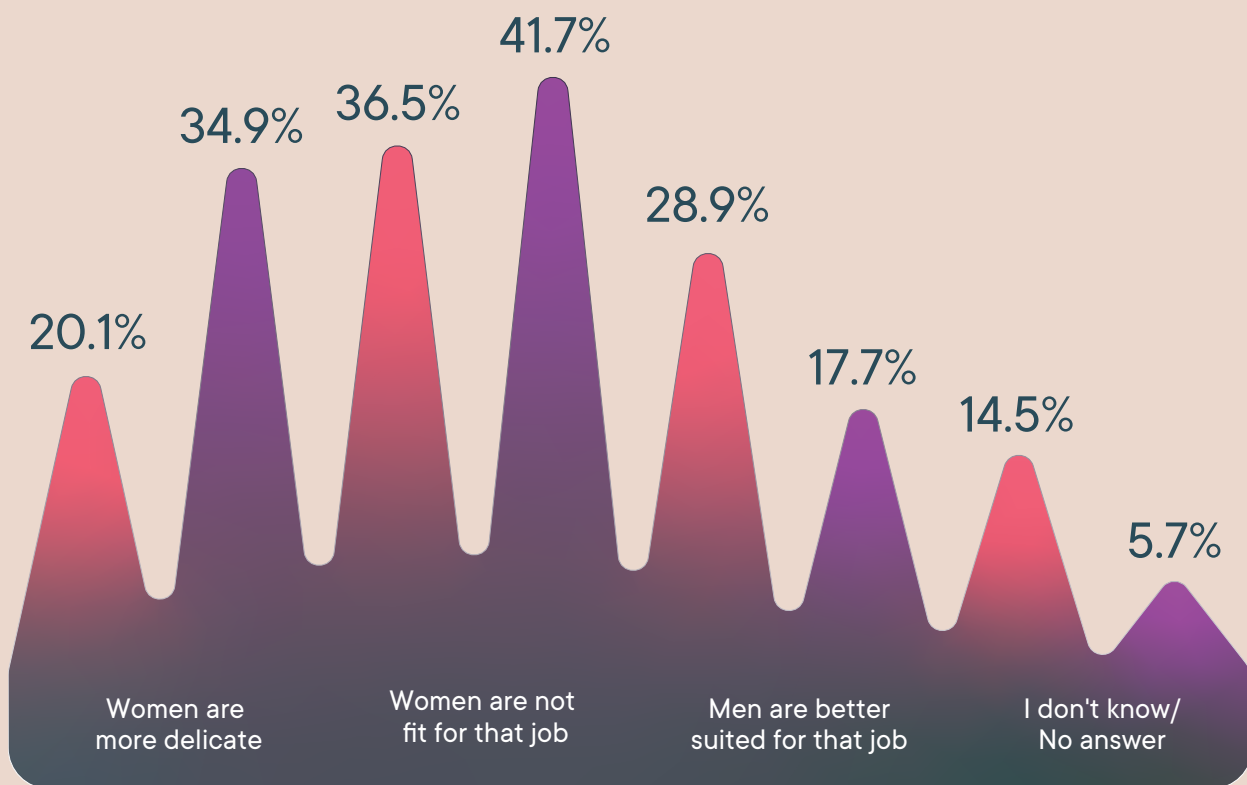
In 2023, 81.2% of respondents believe that men and women are equally capable of performing police duties. This figure includes 33.2% who “Completely agree” and 48% who “Somewhat agree”. This represents a decrease in complete agreement of 4.6 percentage points compared to 2022, when 37.8% of respondents were in complete agreement with this statement.

Conversely, 15.3% of respondents express some degree

of disagreement (8.5% “Somewhat disagree” and 6.8% “Completely disagree”), which is an increase compared to the previous year by 2 percentage points in the “Somewhat disagree” category and 2 percentage points in the “Completely disagree” category.

The number of undecided respondents or those who “Do not know” stands at 3.6%, which is slightly lower than the previous year when it was 3.9%.

If not, please elaborate (open question)



Among the reasons cited by respondents for believing that men and women are not equally capable of performing police duties, 36.5% of respondents state that “Women are not suited for this job,” a decrease of 5.2 percentage points compared to 2022. The claim that

“Men are more suited for this job” is supported by 28.9% in 2023, a significant increase of 11.2 percentage points from 17.7% in 2022. The reason “Women are more gentle” is mentioned by 20.1% of respondents, a decrease of 14.8 percentage points from 34.9% in the previous year.

In your opinion, are men and women equally capable of working in:

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
General uniform police	47.6%	29.5%	11.3%	10.3%	1.4%
Traffic police	49.7%	30.1%	9.5%	9.7%	1.1%
Community police	50.9%	28.8%	10.4%	8.2%	1.7%
Crime investigations	42.7%	27.5%	13.1%	14.1%	2.7%
Border police	46.9%	25.8%	13.2%	11.6%	2.6%
Gender-based violence	50.4%	28.7%	10.1%	8.7%	2.1%
SWAT teams (special operations teams)	42%	25.5%	12.7%	17.4%	2.5%
Administrative tasks	63.6%	22.6%	6.3%	6.3%	1.2%
Management	59.8%	22.6%	9.1%	7.1%	1.4%

Analyzing attitudes towards the capability of men and women in different segments of the police force, the following points can be highlighted:

Administrative Tasks: This area shows the highest consensus on the equal capability of men and women, with 63.6% of respondents “Completely agreeing” and an additional 22.6% “Somewhat agreeing,” totaling 86.2%.

Management: Similar to administrative roles, 59.8% of respondents believe men and women are equally capable

in police management or administration roles, with an additional 22.6% “Somewhat agreeing,” leading to a total agreement of 82.4%.

On the other hand, areas with the least consensus on equal capabilities of men and women are “crime investigation” and “special police units (units for special operations)”. For crime investigation, 42.7% “Completely agree” and 27.5% “Somewhat agree” with equal capabilities, while for special units, 42% “Completely agree” and 25.5% “Somewhat agree”.

How would you rate the following claims?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
A female victim of human trafficking has more confidence in a policewoman.	53.9%	25.9%	10.9%	6.2%	3.1%
A policewoman can establish contact and trust faster with a female victim of domestic violence or another kind of violence against women.	52.5%	28%	9.7%	7.1%	2.7%
Mixed patrols consisting of policemen and policewomen contribute to a faster and more open cooperation between citizens and police.	51.2%	25.5%	12%	6.9%	4.4%
Women can do any job, including that of police woman.	45.9%	33.6%	10.3%	8.6%	1.7%
Policewomen are more capable of building trust and confidence with people and groups in local communities.	45.3%	29.9%	13.8%	8.4%	2.7%
Women in Montenegro make up more than half of the population, so we need more policewomen in service.	49%	27.8%	12%	7.7%	3.6%

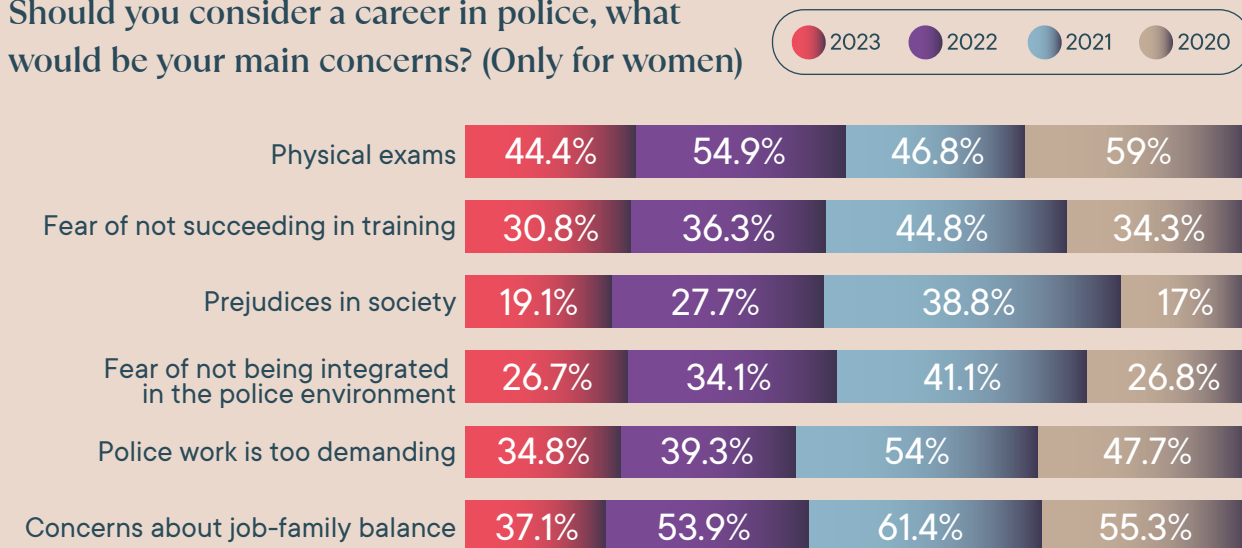
Analyzing how citizens evaluate the role of women in the police, the following statements stand out with the highest agreement:

A female police officer can more quickly establish contact and trust in working with a female victim of domestic violence or other forms of violence against women***: This statement with agreement, of 80.5% respondents (52.5% “Completely agree” and 28% “Somewhat agree”). This reflects the opinion that women in the police force can more effectively communicate with victims of violence.

A female victim of human trafficking is more trusting of a female police officer***: With a total agreement of 79.8% (53.9% “Completely agree” and 25.9% “Somewhat agree”), this is the statement with the highest level of agreement among respondents. It indicates the perception that women who have been victims tend to trust female members of the police more.

The assertion that “Women can perform any job, including being a police officer” also has a high degree of agreement with 79.5% total support (45.9% “Completely agree” and 33.6% “Somewhat agree”).

Should you consider a career in police, what would be your main concerns? (Only for women)



In 2023, the most significant concern for women considering a career in policing is “Tests related to physical fitness,” with 44.4% of women citing it as their main worry. This marks a significant decrease compared to 2022, when 54.9% of women considered it their primary concern.

This is followed by “Concerns about balancing work and family life” at 37.1%, also a considerable decrease from 53.9% in 2022. This indicates that while balancing professional responsibilities and family life remains an important factor for women, it is less pronounced than in previous years.

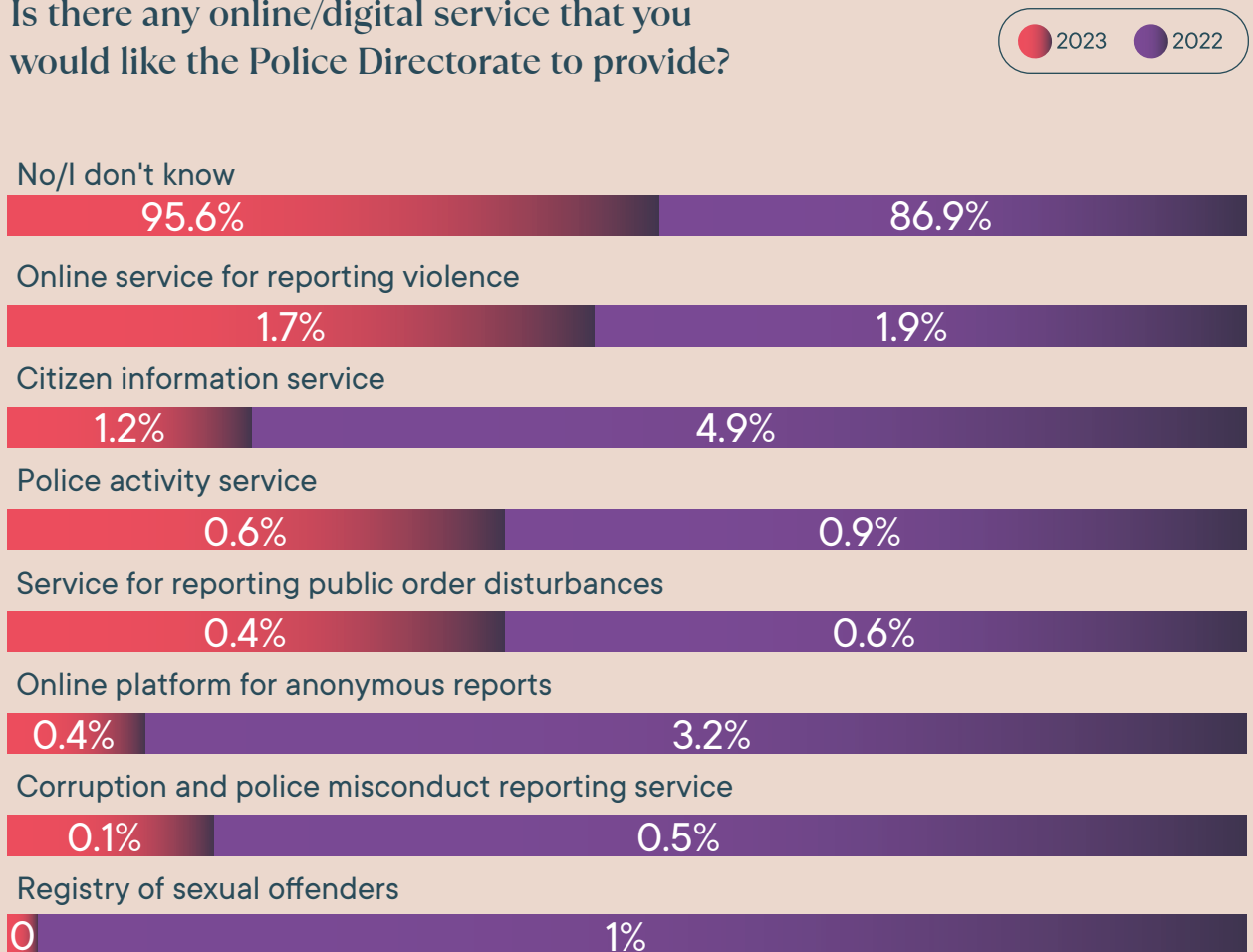
“The police job is too demanding” is the third concern

at 34.8%, down from 39.3% in 2022. This suggests that although the perception of the job’s demanding nature persists, it is slightly declining.

Concerns such as “Fear of failure during training” and “Fear of not integrating into the police environment” also show a decrease, with 30.8% (a drop of 5.5 percentage points) and 26.7% (a drop of 7.4 percentage points) in 2023, respectively.

“Societal prejudices” are also less pronounced as a concern in 2023, with 19.1% compared to 27.7% in 2022, indicating possible progress in social attitudes towards women in policing roles.

Is there any online/digital service that you would like the Police Directorate to provide?



For the year 2023, a vast majority of respondents, 95.6%, do not know or do not think there is a need for a new on-line/digital service by the Police Administration, which is a significant increase compared to 86.9% in 2022.

However, there are specific services that a small percentage of respondents desire:

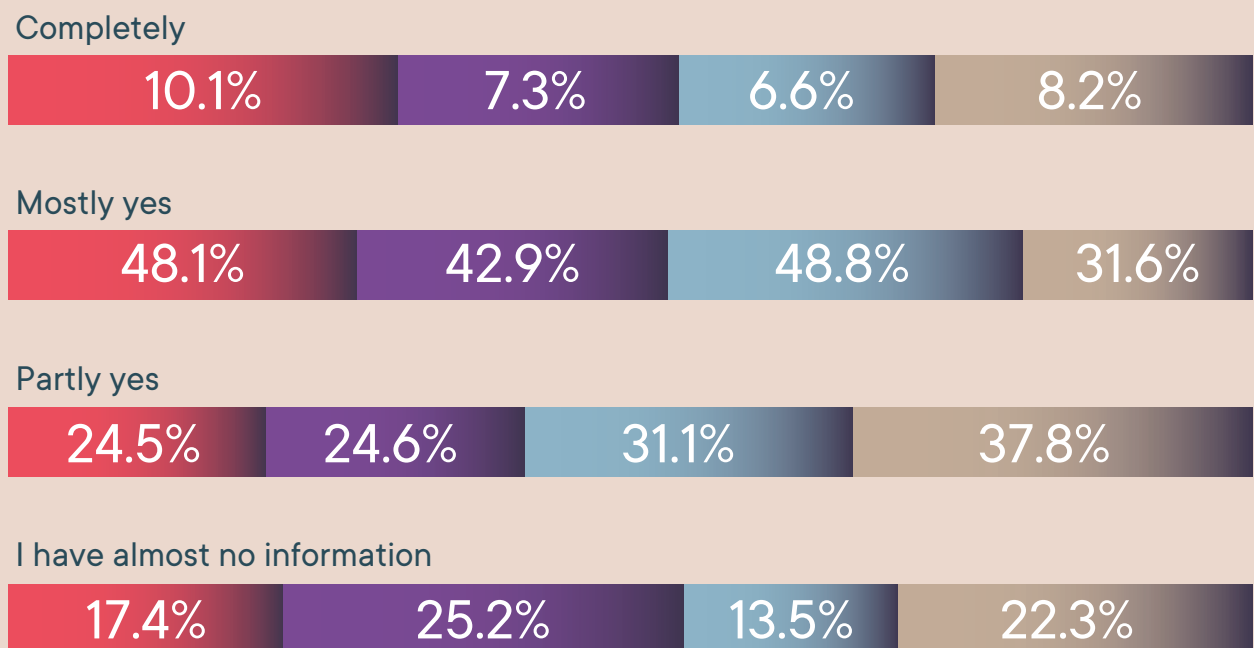
An “Online service for reporting violence” is supported by 1.7% of respondents, a slight decrease compared to 1.9% in 2022.

A “Service for informing citizens” is desired by 1.2% of respondents, down from 4.9% in 2022.

These findings suggest that the majority of respondents are either unaware of the potential benefits that digital services could offer or believe that the current services of the Police Administration meet their needs. Where there is interest, it mostly relates to services that would enable reporting violence and better informing citizens.

Information

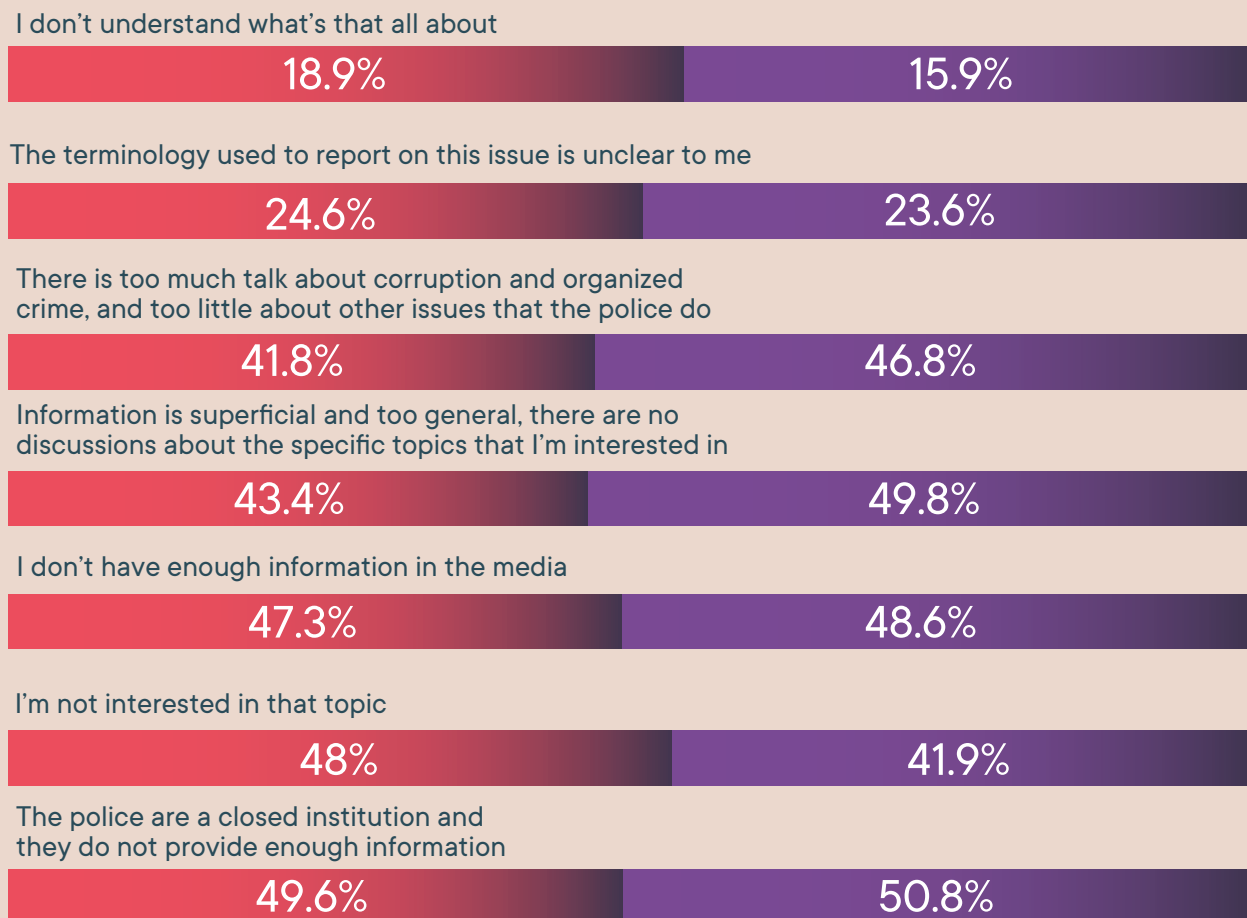
Generally speaking, how are you personally informed about police work?



In 2023, a total of 58.2% of respondents consider themselves informed about the work of the police, combining 10.1% who are “Fully” informed and 48.1% who feel “Mostly” informed.

On the other hand, adding up the 24.5% of respondents who are “Partially” informed and 17.4% who have “Almost no information,” results in 41.9% of citizens feeling less informed or almost uninformed about police activities.

If you are not or if you are only partly informed, why is that the case?



Among the reasons why respondents are not or are only partially informed about the work of the police in 2023, the three with the highest percentages are:

The police are a closed institution and do not provide enough information: This reason is in the first place with 49.6%, although it is a decrease of 1.2 percentage points from 2022 when it was 50.8%.

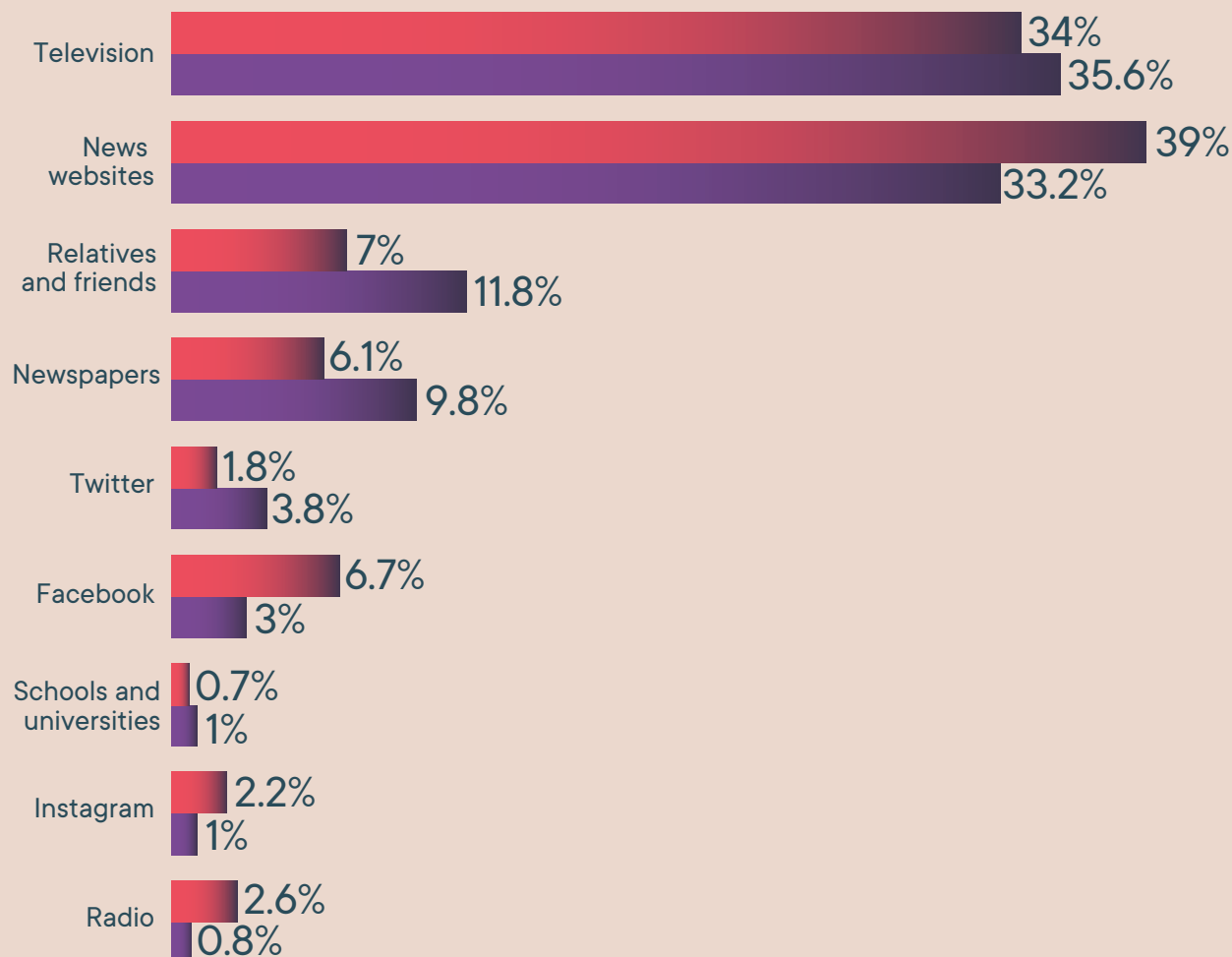
I am not interested in this topic: Lack of interest in the topic is in second place, with 48% of respondents citing this reason, an increase of 6.1 percentage points compared to 41.9% from the previous year.

There is not enough information in the media: With 47.3% of respondents citing this reason, it is a slight decrease of 1.3 percentage points from 48.6% in 2022.

Additionally, "Information is superficial and too general, lacking discussions on specific topics of interest" is a reason cited by 43.4% of respondents, a significant decrease of 6.4 percentage points compared to the previous year.

These data indicate that perceived closedness of the police, lack of interest in the topic, and scarcity of information in the media remain as the main barriers to fully informing citizens about the work of the police.

How do you most often get information about the work of Montenegrin police?



Analyzing the ways in which respondents get information about the work of the Montenegrin police in 2023, the three most common sources of information are:

Internet portals: This is the most common source of information, with 39% of respondents using it, marking an increase of 5.8 percentage points compared to 2022, when 33.2% of respondents used internet portals.

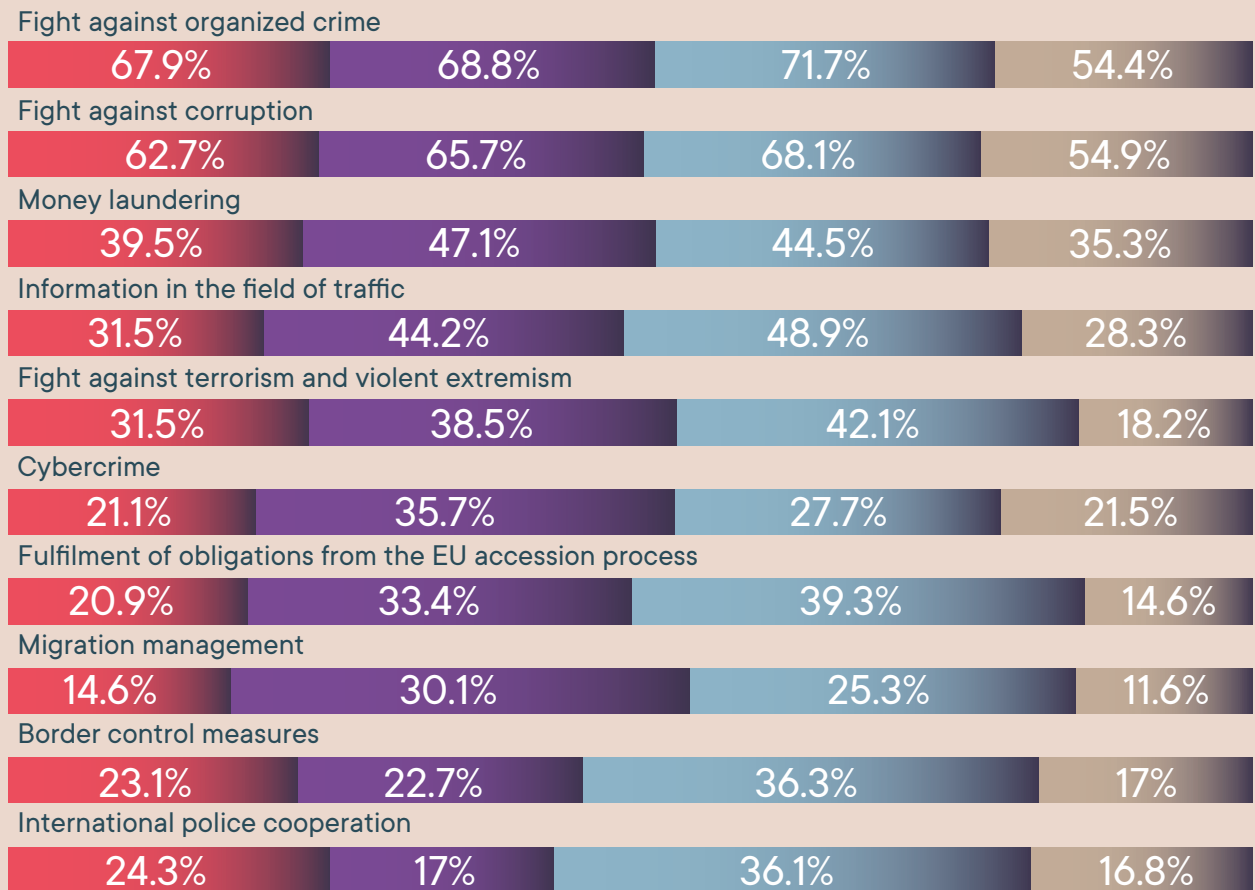
Television: With 34% of respondents citing television as a source of information, this is the second most common way of staying informed, although it represents a slight de-

crease of 1.6 percentage points compared to 35.6% in 2022.

Facebook: In third place for popularity is Facebook, with 6.7% of respondents getting their information through this platform, a significant increase of 3.7 percentage points from 3% in 2022.

Conversely, more traditional media such as “Newspapers” and “Radio” are lower in rank, with 6.1% and 2.6% of respondents using them in 2023, respectively. This is a decrease for “Newspapers” by 3.7 percentage points, but an increase for “Radio” by 1.8 percentage points.

Which topics related to police work would you like to receive more information about?



In 2023, the three topics related to police work that respondents express the greatest desire to receive more information about are:

Combatting Organized Crime: This topic garners the most interest, with 67.9% of respondents wanting more information, albeit a slight decrease compared to 68.8% in 2022.

Combatting Corruption: Ranked second, with 62.7% of respondents seeking more information, representing a decrease of 3 percentage points from 65.7% in 2022.

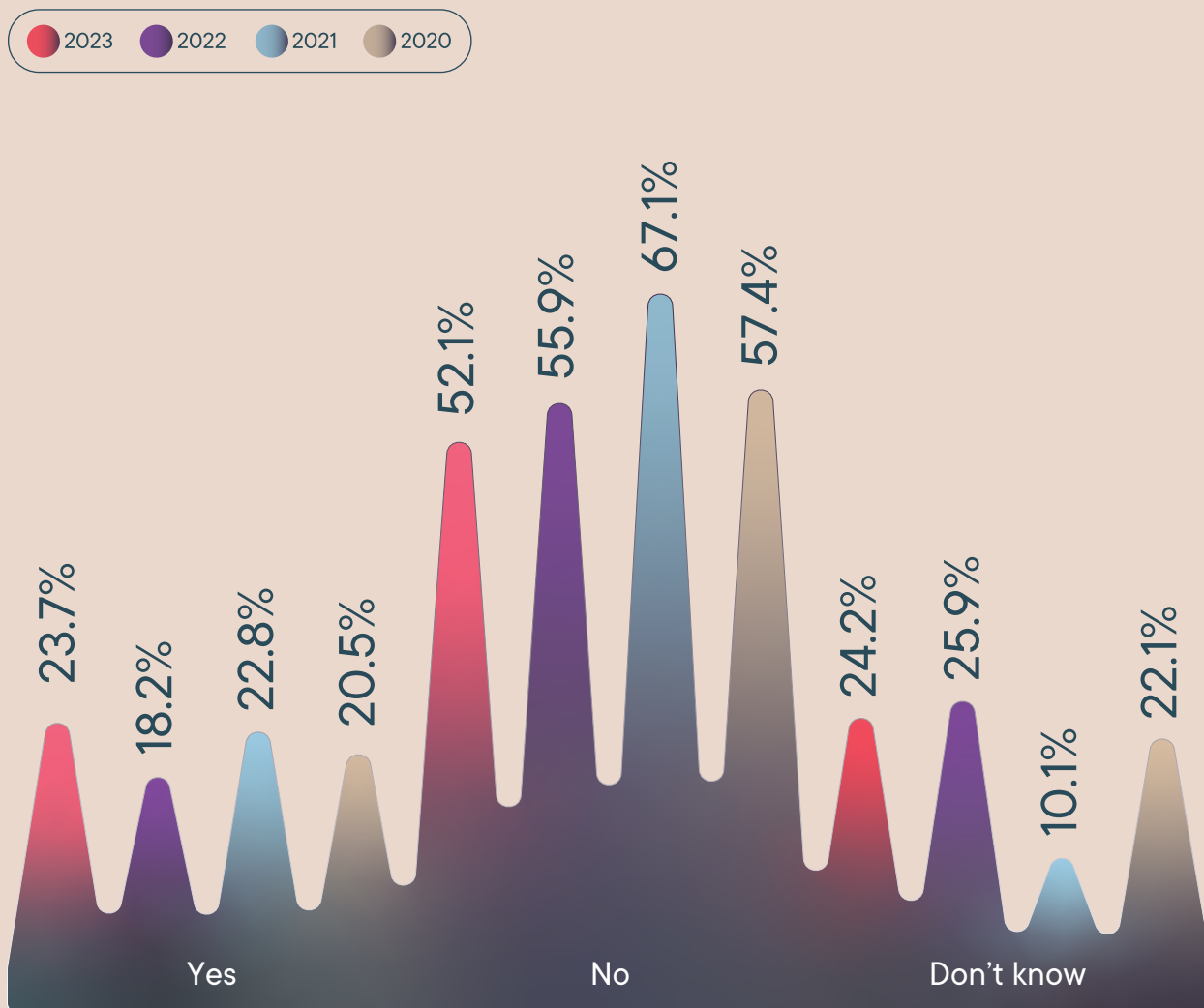
Money Laundering: Interest in this topic is indicated by 39.5% of respondents, showing a significant drop in

curiosity of 7.6 percentage points compared to 47.1% in 2022.

Other topics such as “Traffic-related Information,” “Combatting Terrorism and Violent Extremism,” and “Cybercrime” have also recorded a decrease in interest compared to the previous year.

Interest in “Fulfilling Obligations from the EU Accession Process,” “Managing Migrations,” and “Border Control Measures” has decreased as well, while interest in “International Police Cooperation” has increased compared to 2022.

In case you would be interested in joining the Police, do you consider that you have access to enough information about the recruitment procedures?



For the year 2023, 23.7% of respondents believe they have access to a sufficient amount of information about recruitment methods for working in the Police, marking an increase of 5.5 percentage points from 2022 when it was 18.2%.

However, the majority of respondents, 52.1%, do not

believe they have enough information, though this is a decrease compared to 55.9% in 2022, and a significant decrease from 67.1% in 2021.

The “Do not know” category is represented by 24.2% in 2023, which is less than the previous year when it was 25.9%, but significantly more compared to 10.1% in 2021.

05 Annex

Methodology

Sample Design

Observing the estimated population from a survey based on a sample requires that the sample be representative of the entire population. The best results are achieved through probabilistic sampling, where each unit has a known probability of selection. In this study, a random stratified multistage sample was used, where polling stations were selected as first-stage units, households were selected as second-stage units based on a predetermined step, and individuals in households were selected as third-stage units (by the birthday method).

Stratification and Allocation

The sampling frame used for selecting the sample was the 2011 Census, Population Estimates for 2021, and the Voter Register for 2021.

The target population was adult citizens. As described, a multistage sample design was applied. Units were grouped into 6 strata (groups) based on territorial divisions (North, Central, South) and by type of settlement (urban and rural). The number of first-stage units was chosen by probability proportional to the number of persons aged 18 and older.

Second-stage units, households, were selected by simple random sampling, with a predefined step to ensure randomness and selection of 10 households at the polling station level.

Third-stage units were individuals in households selected by the last birthday method.

Sample Size

1000 households and 1000 individuals distributed across 21 municipalities in Montenegro.

Weighting

Weights were calculated in several consecutive steps. First, design weights were calculated. Since the selection of polling stations is done with probabilities proportional to the number of persons aged 18 and older, we obtain the probability at the first stage of selection. In the second stage of selection, we obtain the probability of selecting a household within the polling station.

The final weights for households and individuals were calculated by normalizing the weights so that the weighted number of households/persons was equal to the unweighted number of households/persons.

