I△C

ARTICLE

Crime Victimization, Trust and Performance Evaluation of Donald Trump: Exploring Gender and Race Determinants

Carlos Solar* (ID)

Department of Sociology, University of Essex, Colchester, UK
*Corresponding Author: Carlos Solar, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK. E-mail: carlos.solar@essex.ac.uk

Abstract

Two of Donald Trump administration's most salient legacies are the high level of crime victimization and low popularity ratings among groups likely to be targeted by crime, such as females and race and ethnic minorities. To explore crime victimization and public opinion towards the president, the article tests whether gender and race determinants among crime victims were associated with trust in the president and job performance approval. Results indicated that females and female victims of crime were less likely to reward presidential performance and trust Trump. Blacks and Latinos were less likely to trust Trump and less likely to reward his job performance; however, there was no effect when moderating by whether they reported being victims of crime. Victims of crime in unsafe neighbourhoods were less likely to trust and reward presidential performance. More surprisingly, being a crime victim was a significant and positive predictor of trusting Trump and rewarding his job performance. The results tell us about the need to continue studying the public's wishes for the authorities to respond to the problem of victimization, oftentimes rewarding populist approaches to punitive justice, incarceration and overall tougher criminal policies.

Keywords crime victimization, justice, public opinion, race and ethnicity, gender

INTRODUCTION

During Donald Trump's four years in the presidency, the United States ranked consistently behind other industrialized democracies in overall peace measures including high perception of criminality, crime victimization, gender and racial discrimination, police militarization, and mass incarceration together with poor prison conditions (Gallup 2020a; Institute for Economics & Peace 2020; Lauritsen and Lentz 2019). Trump's presidency alone did not lead to these dismal and declining conditions; however, violent crime rates, such as serious assaults with

gender and race implications, remained unvaried despite Trump's tough-on-crime rhetoric (Lopez 2020b). The country ranked third in serious assaults in the Americas in 2018, behind Colombia and Brazil. Homicides stalled at five per 100,000 population, and other indicators such as robbery, kidnapping, and the rates of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted did not see a convincing decrease either (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNODC 2020). On average, between 2010 and 2018, 15% of the population were reported to be a victim of crimes, defined as robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion or violent threats (AmericasBarometer 2019a). Trump made several promises to the public which he sought to enforce while in office. He signed the bipartisan First Step Act to reduce recidivism, promoted networked governance between state and local law enforcement, supported nationwide police forces and mandated strategies to tackle gang- and drug-related violence (White House 2020a). Yet, Trump belittled police brutality victims and rejected that some communities suffered more than others, called racial justice and equality movements such as Black Lives Matter "toxic propaganda", and claimed that immigration led to higher crime (Niedzwiadek 2020). In response, thousands of citizens joined nationwide protests calling for law enforcement reform and social justice (Misra 2019).

Trump's approval averaged from January 2017 to December 2020 at 41% with a base of predominantly White males and wealthy supporters (Gallup 2020b). Despite his track record of mockery and openly sexist and racist attacks to detractors, political opponents and lay citizens, some of Trump's most prominent criminal policy efforts were publicized as race and gender inclusive (Lopez 2020a; Shear and Sullivan 2018). The general public saw him as a stronger and more decisive leader than Joe Biden, although he got less support for being honest, having good judgement, showing a greater capacity to manage the government, and keeping his promises (Jones 2020). Trump threatened his female opponent, Hillary Clinton, in 2016 with imprisonment after the election, something his fanatics celebrated as a war chant: "lock her up!" Yet, the 2020 election revealed that racial minorities and women shifted their support toward Trump (Al-Gharbi 2020). Trump challenged the status quo condition, favouring conservative communities willing to vote for a radical candidate (Bang and Marsh 2018; Berman 2021; Fenger 2018). Why will minority groups support Donald Trump, and what was the relationship between being a crime victim in the Trump era? The article aims to theorize on Trump's popularity and examine victimization trends to understand how experiences with crime shape public sentiments. This line of arguing will lay out specific challenges in how society, especially gender and race minorities, put their confidence in the president and evaluate his job performance. The article poses a series of questions: What is the relationship between race and gender and being a victim of crime? Do victims of crime reward or punish presidential performance? What is the difference between males and females and between White and other race and ethnic minority victims of crime in their confidence in the president? Is neighbourhood insecurity associated with trust and approval?

To explore patterns of presidential approval among crime victims, the article is organized as follows. The first section gives Donald Trump's views on crime, the criminal justice system and crime victims. Reports on crime victimization in the years leading to 2020 are highlighted to indicate the potential gender and racial gaps

that the article wishes to explore. The second section links the scholarship on crime victimization and presidential trust among public opinion. The third section explains the data selection from the 2019 AmericasBarometer and presents a set of testable assumptions. The fourth section unfolds the regression results and evaluates the likelihood of the hypotheses. The final section explains the evidence-based legacies of the Trump administration and offers practical elements for future research on public opinion, presidential expectations and crime victimization.

CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND PRESIDENTIAL RHETORIC

During his campaign, Trump used gendered and racial discourses, arguing that rampant and uncontrolled criminality had stolen American values from the public (Donohue 2017). Once in office, he would meet with grassroots groups such as Black Voices for Trump and Women for Trump, claiming that the "worst crime conditions" that Black communities suffered resulted from previous democratic governments' miscarried policies. Hosting African American leaders at the White House, for example, Trump went on to say:

> We're here with some of the black leaders of our country and — people that are highly respected and people that have done a fantastic job and, for the most part, have been working on this whole situation with me right from the beginning. And we've done a lot. We've done Opportunity Zones. We've done criminal justice reform. We've done things that people didn't even think possible. Criminal justice reform — we've let a lot of great people out of jail. (White House 2020c)

Trump's crime narrative argued that the United States was experiencing "the lowest crime numbers in our country's recorded history" (Trump 2020). Yet, such a goal was far from accomplished.

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent-crime victims aged 12 years or older rose from 2.7 million in 2015 to 3.3 million in 2018, increasing by 604,000 victims. The rate of violent victimization excluding simple assault increased from 7.7 victimizations per 1000 females aged 12 years or older in 2017 to 9.6 per 1000 in 2018. The NCVS also showed that the offender was of the same race or ethnicity as the victim in 70% of violent incidents involving Black victims, 62% of those involving White victims, 45% of those involving Hispanic victims, and 24% of those involving Asian American victims (Morgan and Oudekerk 2019).

Following George Floyd's death, an African American detained by a White police officer who knelt on his neck for eight minutes and 46 seconds, Trump superficially commented on police reforms cornered by public demands for change. Flanked by White police officers, Trump avoided commenting on #MeToo and Black Lives Matter and rejected backtracking on some of his most inflammatory policies, including a negative to defund or dismantle police forces. "Without police, there is chaos," Trump argued as he chastised the looting and vandalism following Floyd's death (White House 2020b). More alarmingly, other episodes showed

Trump's unapologetic attitude to unlawful behaviour from his supporters. He stood by Kyle Rittenhouse, a White 17-year-old militia vigilante who shot dead two Black Lives Matter protesters, saying he acted in self-defence. Later in his presidency, he showed no remorse after inciting a mob of White supporters to storm the Capitol as lawmakers met to certify the results of the 2020 presidential election. The riots, which left five people dead, became to some observers an example of White oligarchic violence in the country (Sachs 2021).

Before the COVID-19 pandemic shut down most of the country, civil society initiatives, including Black Lives Matter, rallied physically and online against the legacies of White hegemonic violence on non-White people, including police brutality and gender and race discrimination. States led initiatives to reform policing and criminal and social policy in Minneapolis, Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Chicago. A stoic Trump condemned the "liberal states", claiming that White people were also victims of police brutality. Against the president's claims, statistics produced by federal authorities revealed that African Americans are more likely to get fatally shot, get arrested at a higher rate for drug abuse, and get imprisoned more than other ethnic groups (Carson 2020; Federal Bureau of Investigation 2019; Tate, Jenkins, and Rich 2020). Race commentators depicted George Floyd's death, as well as the constant abuse of racial minorities, as the outcome of the regular criminalization of Black life in America (Pitner 2020).

Recent data show the ethnicity and race factor to be deeply central to the country's current state of politics and justice (Cobbina, Owusu-Bempah, and Bender 2016; Isom Scott 2017; Parks and Nowacki 2021; Peck 2016). According to a study by Baker, Perry, and Whitehead (2020), some of the strongest predictors of voting for Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election were attachment to Christian nationalism and antipathy toward Muslims and immigrants. Unsurprisingly, these factors remained significant predictors of intention to vote for Trump in 2020, although identifying as African American had a negative but strong correlation.

Social Issues and the Public

Trump and the public usually clashed on their views towards many social issues, including crime. Data from the 2017 round of the World Values Survey indicate that 67% of people surveyed in the United States disagreed or thought it was hard to say that immigration led to more crime (Haerpfer et al. 2020). Most citizens had a favourable view of the #MeToo movement by September 2019 (52% *versus* 35% of unfavourable views). However, those identified with the Republican party tended to believe in men's denials over women's allegations in cases of sexual harassment and assault (48% believed women *versus* 91% of those identified with the Democrats). Most individuals disagreed with statements to put some fault on sexual assault victims. Republicans were more likely than others to agree with the sentiment that many women who are victims of sexual assault would not have been victims if they had been more careful (PerryUndem 2019).

Trump, who denied accusations by women of sexual misconduct, consistently reached out to gender minorities, for example, in his appointment in September 2020 of another female Supreme Court justice to replace the liberal Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Amy Coney Barrett's choice caused a stir among woman's rights

defenders considering her social conservative background. Trump pushed controversial social policies thanks to the Republicans controlling Congress, and the Supreme Court with a conservative majority. According to Bernhard and O'Neill (2019:321), right-wing politicians opted to turn a blind eye to Trump's attacks and abuses against the independence of the rule of law.

Despite growing criticism by his opponents, Trump claimed that his justice and community protection policies were an "historic action to deliver a future of safety and security for Americans of every race, religion, color, and creed" (White House 2020b). Studies show a racially divided and partisan country. According to DeGue, Fowler, and Calkins (2016) studying the police's lethal force between 2009 and 2012, more White Americans have been killed by the police, year on year. However, the number of Black African Americans killed is 2.8 times higher than that of White people (Peters 2020).

Following Floyd's death, overall confidence in the police declined to decade lows as several deaths of Black Americans at the hands of armed officers ensued, including Breonna Taylor and Rayshard Brooks. The police's confidence ratings nevertheless rose among Republicans seven percentage points to 82% from 2019 to 2020, and dropped six points among Democrats to 28% (Brenan 2020a). What is the relationship between race and gender and being a victim of crime with trusting the president and rewarding job performance in the Trump era? What is the difference between males and females and between Whites and other race and ethnic minority victims of crime in their confidence in the president? In the next section, the article seeks to address these questions.

THEORETICAL CLAIMS: GENDER, RACE AND TRUST

Public opinion's trust in the president and rating job performance can depend on the effectiveness and responsiveness of implementing policy. Public opinion evaluates the personal characteristics of who gets appointed and how they deal with politicization and centralization of power (Resh 2015). Trust and performance evaluation can improve as presidents keep their promises while in office. Having a good economy, for instance, has proven to help governments in providing policies without requiring sacrifice from the public (Hetherington 2004). As citizens feel relatively well and public approval does not decrease, presidents propose policies that benefit some groups in society. On the other hand, the public is more likely to relate negative experiences in their lives that demand governmental performance with low levels of political trust. It is also associated with pessimistic predictions that government will solve their situation in the short term (Nicholls and Picou 2013). Most of the time, public opinion finds a balance that partly explains these two approaches.

Current challenges to democracy worldwide include low levels of electoral participation, slim trust in political parties, decaying accountability and transparency, and, most concerning to this article, declining trust in politicians and governance (Stoker and Evans 2019; Wike and Fetterolf 2018). Aspects of the current "democratic malaise" (Escobar and Elstub 2019) have eroded social capital in institutions

that deal with social issues, especially the criminal justice system, making those affected by it lose confidence in the authorities.

Populist leaders can affect policy-making processes, and public opinion can influence their decision-making on critical social issues (Biard 2019). In Trump's case, research has shown how his unusual style put him to face many challenges at the core of government and in crucial policy areas, including criminal justice (Pfiffner 2017). Public opinion towards government authorities on crime and victimization issues remained low, as did the overall decline in trust in government. Potential causes for people's disaffection included partisanship and polarization, revealing different levels of trust in authorities and of confidence in the government (Citrin and Stoker 2018). The economy's recovery and a sharp decrease in unemployment since the recession of 2009 seemed to have helped Trump sustain public support at the end of his mandate. Nevertheless, the long boom pushed both anti-statist and pro-statist populist policy solutions (Dunleavy 2018), which ultimately affected growing inequities, among them crime victimization.

Crime Victims and Political Preferences

The role of gender, race and class in American political behaviour has picked up interest among scholars trying to explain Trump's effect on social determinants as predictors of political preferences and participation (Baker et al. 2020; Harris and Rivera-Burgos 2021; Setzler and Yanus 2018). Theoretically, the public sees the personal integrity of those who represent the highest office in government as a prerequisite for effective democracy and leadership. However, the scandals, passive approval, omission of responsibility, and dishonesty performed by government authorities have tarnished trust in politics (Hosking 2014), resulting in widespread distrust of the head of state.

Because prominent features of Donald Trump's campaign and presidency included gendered and racially inflammatory rhetoric and fear over crime to incite the electorate (Newman, Shah, and Collingwood 2018), women and non-White victims of crime are expected to be less likely to trust and approve Trump. Women and non-White racial groups might not trust the president if they do not encounter safety nets in adversity such as crime.

This article builds on the argument that right-wing populism utilizes crime to make itself more appealing and acceptable to the public (Hosking 2019). In a heated televised debate in September 2020, for example, candidates Trump and Biden clashed over each other's track record of fighting crime, proposing police reforms, and condemning issues such as White supremacists and militias, questions which seemed to irritate Trump. The president continuously used his re-election effort to claim that his opponent was too soft and weak on crime.

A Gallup public opinion survey showed that public perception of crime was by then at its highest. Around 78% of the public thought there was more crime than before, against 64% in 2019 and 60% in 2018. Of the public, 63% thought that addressing social problems (i.e. putting more money to battle social and economic issues such as drug addiction, homelessness and mental health) felt closer to their views on fighting the crime issue, against a 34% who thought giving more money to strengthen law enforcement was the solution. Another 49% of the public said they

were somewhat to very dissatisfied with the national policies to reduce crime, against 47% who said to be very to somewhat satisfied (Gallup 2020a).

Another theoretical claim is that public opinion can overlook the candidates' poor record of confronting crime or even accusations and convictions of committing crimes. Paradoxically, in the 2020 election, the states ranked with the highest rates of violent crime mainly voted in favour of the Republican president: Alaska (Trump was declared the winner); New Mexico (Biden); Tennessee (Trump); and Arkansas (Trump). Meanwhile, the states with the lowest rates in violent crime all went for the Democratic candidate: Maine (Biden); Vermont (Biden); New Hampshire (Biden); and Virginia (Biden) (Stebbins 2020).

Although the 2018 mid-term election was celebrated for reaching record numbers of women and ethnic minorities elected, voters also re-elected two Republican congress members in New York and California facing federal indictments for alleged insider trading and campaign corruption, a Democratic senator on trial on federal bribery and fraud charges, a Texan attorney general facing criminal charges for securities fraud, and a congressman in Montana convicted for assaulting a journalist (Time 2018). Maybe the most relevant claim was proposed by Hart (2020), arguing that Trump won people's feelings by swinging public opinion beyond issues of partisanship, policy or economic factors (Warren-Gordon and Rhineberger 2021). Similarly, research by Schaffner (2020) claimed that exposure to Trump's bigoted rhetoric stimulated prejudice, making people express more bias to race and gender gaps. "Promises to 'Make America Great Again' refer to an American tradition that subjugates African Americans to a second-class citizenry and that will not disappear with an incendiary president," claimed Gause (2018), critically reflecting on the relationship between Trump and African American voters, the electoral participation of woman, transgender and non-White candidates since 2016.

A recent finding suggests the existence of a Trump effect, with negative perceptions among minorities relating to how his presidency showed that the United States is a racist society, straining police–minority relationships and normalizing an environment in which racial minorities are likely to be arrested or subjected to police violence (McManus et al. 2019). For some scholars, Trump's presidency became harmful to vulnerable communities, either on a low income or oppressed by their race or gender, on specific policies in the areas of criminal justice, voting rights and environmental discrimination (Clayton, Moore, and Jones-Eversley 2019).

Regarding gender issues on the public agenda, the evidence presented by Kulig, Cullen, and Haner (2019) reveals that 51% of US respondents in a commissioned YouGov survey believed that "the women told the truth when they reported that Mr. Trump sexually harassed or assaulted them" versus 23.1% who sided with the president. The questions remain why the citizenry diverges on moral narratives towards Trump being either an honest president or a predator. Thus, a next idea would be that patriarchal and misogynistic attitudes and language toward women became a normal feeling under Trump. Scholars argue that Trump opened a path of devaluing, demonizing and objectifying minorities that triggered hostile rhetoric favouring White, heteronormative elites (Rothe and Collins 2019).

Divided citizens' confidence in the authorities leading the crime issue shed light on the partisan state of public affairs. Trust in the US criminal justice system, for

example, varies by party identification and racial background. A 58% majority of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say the criminal justice system is not tough enough. However, only 25% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents shared this view. More White Americans than non-White Americans said the justice system was not tough enough on crime (45% *versus* 31%, respectively) (Brenan 2020b).

Research examining economic stress and differences in victimization rates indicates that cultural context influences whether people below or above the median income are more frequently crime victims (Neapolitan 2003). Scholars have shown that in some US cities, for example, the national homicide increase was concentrated in communities that previously had the highest violence rates (Lauritsen and Lentz 2019). Elsewhere, the study of the relationship between crime victimization and neighbouring behaviours has indicated that the victimization's negative impact on place attachment is attenuated through frequent social interactions with neighbours (Zahnow and Tsai 2019). For example, daily and routine activities are significant predictors of females' risks; meanwhile, neighbourhood conditions seem to be better indicators of males' risks (Like-Haislip and Miofsky 2011). Residential security decreased the chances of violent victimization for White and Latino males; however, it increased the likelihood of Black males' victimization (Like-Haislip and Miofsky 2011). Table 1 shows that males, Whites, those over 65 years old, and those earning over $5000 per month had the largest approval rates for Donald Trump.

Support for Trump did not vary in great depth across his time in office despite his poor record on confronting crime, the low public confidence in the criminal justice system and the police, or even being impeached on charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress. Pollsters registered 45% of approval by January 2017 at the beginning of this presidency and 39% of support a month before leaving office in December 2020. What is less surprising but worth noting is the 87-percentage-point gap in the president's approval rating between Republicans (91%) and Democrats (4%) recorded in July 2020 (Gallup 2020b).

In sum, demographic factors and personal beliefs about Trump's role in American politics remain a predictor of bias among women and men, Whites and non-Whites across a range of issues. While most Trump voters in 2016 were male, more than 40% of women who voted also supported him. Setzler and Yanus (2018) found that party affiliation, sexism and racial resentment were significant predictors and had a greater influence on Trump voters of both genders.

HYPOTHESES AND DATA

This section explains the data selection and presents a set of testable hypotheses. The article uses trust and performance rates as dependent variables and asks what determinants improve or lower confidence and approval towards the president. It claims that when gender and racial minorities are respected, they should trust and reward the president; when leaders do things poorly, they do not. As other scholars have argued, individual-level variables (i.e. age, gender, education, income, etc.) can be better predictors when studying crime victimization outcomes

Table 1. Presidential Approval in Categories, December 2020

Category	Approval of Trump, %
All adults	39
Approval high (February 2020)	49
Approval low (October 2017)	35
Gender	
Male	47
Female	31
Race or ethnicity	
White	47
Black or African American	14
Latino or Hispanic	29
Non-White	21
Age, years	
18–39	32
30–49	38
50–64	38
65+	47
Monthly household income[a]	
Under $2000	32
$2000–$4999	38
$5000–$7499	42
$7500+	42

Source: Gallup Presidential Job Approval Center (Gallup 2020b).
[a]Ratings from surveys conducted between 26 November and 22 December 2018.

than macro-level variables related to political and economic conditions (Uludag et al. 2009).

The article uses race and ethnicity as a sole categorical variable due to the data extracted for the analysis. However, they should be understood on their own as personal identifiers (race) and as learned identities (ethnicity).

Following the literature reviewed above, the article tests the following set of hypotheses:

H$_1$ *gender*: Female victims of crime are less likely to trust the president and less likely to reward presidential performance.

H$_2$ *race and ethnicity*: Non-White victims of crime are less likely to trust the president and less likely to reward presidential performance.

H₃ *neighbourhood security*: Victims of crime in unsafe neighbourhoods are less likely to trust the president and less likely to reward presidential performance.

H₄ *household income*: Victims of crime earning below the mean of household income are less likely to trust the president and less likely to reward presidential performance.

The hypotheses above aim to compare the relationships between the key independent variables and presidential approval and trust within the samples of crime and non-crime victims. The article uses the version of the AmericasBarometer conducted in July 2019 in the United States by YouGov. The AmericasBarometer is useful and particularly relevant as it includes demographic, socio-political, security and victimization questions in one dataset. To measure victimization, the article included the question: "Have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats, or any other type of crime in the past 12 months?" To measure the dependent variables about confidence in the president, the question used was: "To what extent do you trust the President?". This was a continuous measure taken from the original scale coded 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). To measure the dependent variables about confidence in the president, the question used was: "How would you rate the job performance of President Donald Trump?" The original variable was reverse coded in a five-point Likert scale with values going from 1 (very bad) to 7 (very good). To test hypotheses 1 and 2, a survey question asking for self-identified gender was used (recoded females $= 1$), and race (recoded into three separate dummy variables with base categories being Blacks, Latinos, and other race). To test hypothesis 3 (perception of neighbourhood security), the question was used: "Speaking of the neighborhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?" This variable was recoded (unsafe $= 1$, and safe $= 0$) from the original values asking participants whether they felt safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe. Testing hypothesis 4 about household income required using a question in which participants were asked for their household's total monthly income, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children. Household income was initially measured using a 17-point scale ranging from no income to more than $17,000. A dummy variable was created with two groups including those with an income of less than or equal to the mean range (i.e. between $2201 and $2700; this group was coded 0), and those with an income above that range (coded 1). Table 2 presents the variables' descriptive summary statistics.

RESULTS

The sample ($N = 1500$) included voting-age adults from the general population (aged 19 to 91 years). The sample was drawn using sample matching to select representative samples from non-randomly selected pools of respondents. To produce the final dataset, YouGov interviewed a larger pool of opt-in panellists and then

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum–Maximum
Trust in the president	1495	3.74	2.37	1–7
Trump's job performance	1500	3.03	1.62	1–5
Female	1500	.52	.49	0–1
Household income	1467	.60	.48	0–1
Black	1500	.10	.31	0–1
Latino	1500	.09	.29	0–1
Other race	1500	.09	.29	0–1
Neighbourhood is unsafe	1500	.14	.35	0–1
Crime victimization	1500	.15	.36	0–1

Source: Author's construction with data from AmericasBarometer (2019a).

matched gender, age, race, education, party identification and political interest. The matched survey respondents were then weighted to known marginals for the general population from the 2006 American Community Survey. The sample contains 709 males and 791 females, divided into 1047 Whites, 163 Black African Americans and 290 respondents of other races and ethnic backgrounds. Sample size by strata includes 321 from the West, 297 from the Midwest, 277 from the Northeast and 605 from the South (AmericasBarometer 2019b).

From the surveyed sample, 232 individuals (15.47%) reported having been victims of crime in the 12 months before being interviewed. Of the crime victims, 118 were females (50.8%) and 114 were males (49.1%). Victims of crime grouped by race showed that the majority were White (56.03%) followed by Hispanic or Latino (18.53%), Black or African American (15.52%), Asian American (3.88%), mixed race (2.16%), Native American (2.16%), other (.86%) and Middle Eastern (.43%). Pearson's χ^2 test for the cross-tabulation of race and ethnicity and being a crime victim has 7 degrees of freedom and is 38.85. The observed differences are statistically significant at $p < .001$.

The ordinary least squares (OLS) regression results are shown in Table 3. Consistent with previous studies, women, Blacks, Latinos and those feeling the neighbourhood was unsafe were less trustful of the president (Model 1), whereas those who were crime victims were more trustful. Identifying as being Black and female had the largest effects. Household income and being from another race were not statistically significant. For this model, being a crime victim resulted to be a significant and positive predictor of trust in the president. The effects of gender and race on presidential trust was not moderated by perceiving an unsafe neighbourhood (Model 2). The main effects of gender, race and neighbourhood safety were negative and significant, and crime victimization was positive and statistically significant; however, the interactions drew mixed results, with only females thinking that their neighbourhood was unsafe, having a negative and statistically significant effect. The effect on the trust outcome of living in an unsafe neighbourhood was moderated by victimization, with a negative and statistically significant coefficient.

Table 3. Regression Results on Trust Towards Donald Trump and His Job Performance

	(1) Trust	(2) Trust	(3) Job Performance	(4) Job Performance
Female	–.61*** (.12)	–.52*** (.14)	–.36*** (.08)	–.31*** (.09)
Income	–.007 (.13)	–.09 (.14)	.09 (.09)	.03 (.09)
Black	–1.32*** (.20)	–1.65*** (.24)	–1.03*** (.13)	–1.28*** (.16)
Latino	–.55*** (.21)	–.68** (.26)	–.63*** (.14)	–.71*** (.17)
Other race	–.27 (.21)	–.13 (.24)	–.23 (.14)	–.10 (.16)
Neighbourhood is unsafe	–.55*** (.18)	–.57 (.37)	–.35*** (.12)	–.42* (.25)
Crime victim	.51*** (.17)	.65† (.37)	.53*** (.11)	.65* (.25)
Female × unsafe		–.02 (.36)		.14 (.24)
Income × unsafe		.24 (.36)		.26 (.24)
Black × unsafe		.85 (.49)		.54 (.33)
Latino × unsafe		.08 (.52)		–.11 (.35)
Other race × unsafe		–.08 (.56)		–.22 (.38)
Female × victim		–.58† (.33)		–.45* (.22)
Income × victim		.31 (.34)		.18 (.23)
Black × victim		.79 (.49)		.63 (.33)
Latino × victim		.59 (.48)		.56 (.32)
Other race × victim		–.46 (.61)		–.32 (.41)
Unsafe × victim		–.99* (.44)		–.72* (.29)
Constant	4.28*** (.14)	4.30*** (.15)	3.34*** (.09)	3.37*** (.10)
N	1462	1462	1467	1467
R^2	.06	.06	.08	.08

Source: Author's construction with data from AmericasBarometer (2019a).
Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.
†$p < .08$, *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$.

Figure 1(a) presents these results by predicting average scores on trust in the president scale varying by whether someone was a crime victim by gender identification, holding all the other variables at their means. Being a male increased scores regardless of crime victimization, but males that reported being a crime victim scored .77 points higher in the scale than non-victims. For females, the predicted scores on trust were lower than males, but, again, crime victims scored higher in the trust scale than non-victims, although by a shorter difference of .36 points in the scale.

Table 3 also shows the regression results on attitudes towards Donald Trump's job performance (Model 3). Women, Black and Latino people, and believing the neighbourhood was unsafe were negatively and statistically significant predictors of job performance scores. Like Model 1 (without interactions), having reported
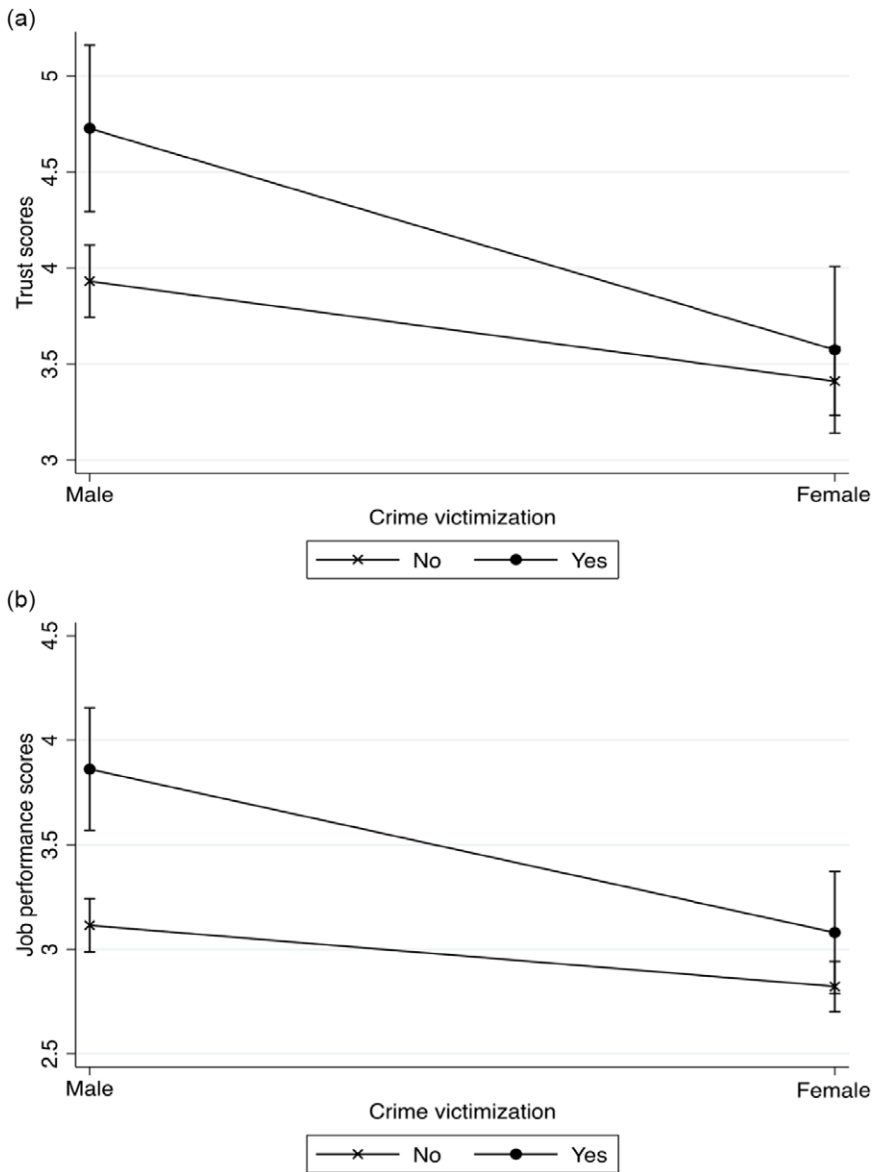
(a)

(b)

Figure 1. Predicted trust scores (a) and job performance scores (b) by gender and crime victimization.
Source: Author's construction with data from AmericasBarometer (2019a)

being a victim of crime became a positive and significant predictor of presidential job performance. In contrast to Model 1, race factors showed the strongest effects (being Black and Latino), this time above the case of being a female. The effects of gender and race were also moderated by feelings of unsafety in the neighbourhood and crime victimization (Model 4). Like the findings in Model 2, the results of

Model 4 (with interactions) revealed that females that were victims of crime gave lower scores to Trump's performance. This relationship was the only reported with a statistically significant effect. The effect on attitudes towards Trump's job performance of living in an unsafe neighbourhood was moderated by victimization, with a negative and statistically significant coefficient. Figure 1(b) conveys the predicted average scores of presidential job performance scores and whether a person has been a victim of crime. Performance scores are higher for crime victims regardless of gender. In the case of males, the difference was in favour of having been a victim, scoring .75 points higher in the scale. Meanwhile, for females, the difference in groups was much lower by only .25 points.

In sum, females, and female victims of crime were less likely to reward presidential performance and trust in the president (H$_1$ *gender*, accepted). Non-Whites are less likely to trust the president and less likely to reward presidential performance, however, there is no effect when moderating by whether they reported being victims of crime (H$_2$ *race and ethnicity*, rejected). Victims of crime in perceived unsafe neighbourhoods are less likely to trust and reward presidential performance (H$_3$ *neighbourhood security*, accepted). Being a victim of crime earning below the mean of household income has a null effect in trusting the president or approving presidential performance compared to earnings above the household income mean (H$_4$ *household income*, rejected).

CONCLUSION

Complementing previous studies, the article concludes that crime victims' gender, race and ethnicity are important moderators of public attitudes (Cramer 2020; Harris and Rivera-Burgos 2021; Uggen and Larson 2017; Ziv, Graham, and Cao 2019). The article has shown that the experience of being a female victim of crime increases the effect of not trusting and not approving the president's job performance. When accounting for belonging to a racial and ethnic identity other than White, such as being Black, Hispanic, or Latino, or other race, these significant effects of these determinants moderated by crime victimization and perception of unsafe neighbourhoods disappear. Still, the moderating effects of being a victim of crime and living in an unsafe location are strong predictors of mistrust and believing the president had a bad job performance. More surprisingly, being a victim of crime was a significant and positive predictor of trust in Trump and rewarding his job performance. These results speak to the literature exploring the varied role in the public's wishes for the authorities to respond to the problem of victimization, many times rewarding populist approaches to punitive justice, incarceration and overall tougher criminal policies (Kort-Butler and Hartshorn 2011; Lawton and Clark 2015; Thompson and Bobo 2011).

Some scholars suggest that public expectations in the presidency tend to idealize politics and culture around images of personal traits and desirable qualities (i.e. honesty, sound judgement, competence, confidence, etc.). Performance-based expectations represent public beliefs that the president's office is equipped to maintain peace, security, prosperity, economic growth and social justice (Gerber et al. 2011; Simon 2010:142). Linked to this body of literature, the article has shown that

victims of crime in the United States have both image-based and performance-based determinants that can condition support for presidential trust and job performance. As Smith (2019) argued, Trump partisans were particularly fond of an authoritarian leader who would crush rivals at home and abroad and mainly use his powers to deter feminists, liberals, immigrants and minorities. Grasping attitudes among crime victims become essential to understand presidential support.

It could also be argued that social attitudes towards politicians and trusting and rewarding the president's figure can co-exist with the fact of being victimized by crime. Gender and race factors, however, help explain the complexity of society, culture and political life in the United States. The findings here suggest that the Trump administration's misogynistic attitude and language toward women (Rothe and Collins 2019) have consequences on his approval and more so across female crime victims across the country. The results of this article also confirm previous work, exploring the damaging effects of the Trump administration on the increased racial divisions and the erosion of faith in institutions across American society (Conley 2020; McClain 2021; Parker and Towler 2019).

Finally, the level of the jurisdiction where most crime issues are handled needs further research to compare federal efforts and local governance of crime at the state and county levels. During his single term in office, Trump appointed three justices to the US Supreme Court, 54 United States Circuit Court of Appeals judges and 174 federal District Court judges, often frustrating many of his administration officials' efforts to enact and implement judicial policy (Nemacheck 2021). Although some states (i.e. Florida) adopted constitutional amendments protecting crime victims' rights (Cassell and Garvin 2020), it is up to the head of the state to consider crime victims' trends, especially of the most affected population groups that transcend federal polity. Crime victims will distrust and punish nationally elected officials if they ignore their daily struggles. This requires a greater conversation on and beyond what the legacy of Donald Trump will be for American society.

References

Al-Gharbi, Musa. 2020. "White Men Swung to Biden. Trump Made Gains with Black and Latino Voters. Why?" *The Guardian*, 14 November 2020, retrieved 22 December 2020 (https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/nov/14/joe-biden-trump-black-latino-republicans).

AmericasBarometer. 2019a. "Data Sets (Data File and Code Book)." Retrieved 18 June 2019 (http://datasets.americasbarometer.org/database/index.php).

AmericasBarometer. 2019b. "U.S. Technical Information." Retrieved 10 December 2021 (https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/usa/US_AmericasBarometer_2018-19_Technical_Report_W_101019.pdf).

Baker, Joseph O., Samuel L. Perry, and Andrew L. Whitehead. 2020. "Keep America Christian (and White): Christian Nationalism, Fear of Ethnoracial Outsiders, and Intention to Vote for Donald Trump in the 2020 Presidential Election." *Sociology of Religion* 81(3):272–93.

Bang, Henrik and David Marsh. 2018. "Populism: A Major Threat to Democracy?" *Policy Studies* 39(3):352–63.

Berman, Sheri. 2021. "The Causes of Populism in the West." *Annual Review of Political Science* 24:71–88.

Bernhard, Michael and Daniel O'Neill. 2019. "Trump: Causes and Consequences." *Perspectives on Politics* 17(2):317–24.

Biard, Benjamin. 2019. "The Influence of Radical Right Populist Parties on Law and Order Policy-Making." *Policy Studies* 40(1):40–57.

Brenan, Megan. 2020a. "Amid Pandemic, Confidence in Key U.S. Institutions Surges." *Gallup*, 12 August 2020, retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://news.gallup.com/poll/317135/amid-pandemic-confidence-key-institutions-surges.aspx).

Brenan, Megan. 2020b. "Fewer Americans Call for Tougher Criminal Justice System." *Gallup*, 16 November 2020, retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://news.gallup.com/poll/324164/fewer-americans-call-tougher-criminal-justice-system.aspx).

Carson, E. A. 2020. "Prisoners in 2019." *U.S. Department of Justice*, October 2020, retrieved 10 December 2021 (https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p19.pdf).

Cassell, Paul G. and Margaret Garvin. 2020. "Protecting Crime Victims in State Constitutions: The Example of the New Marsy's Law for Florida." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 110(2):99–139.

Citrin, Jack and Laura Stoker. 2018. "Political Trust in a Cynical Age." *Annual Review of Political Science* 21(1):49–70.

Clayton, Dewey M., Sharon E. Moore, and Sharon D. Jones-Eversley. 2019. "The Impact of Donald Trump's Presidency on the Well-Being of African Americans." *Journal of Black Studies* 50(8):707–30.

Cobbina, Jennifer E., Akwasi Owusu-Bempah, and Kimberly Bender. 2016. "Perceptions of Race, Crime, and Policing among Ferguson Protesters." *Journal of Crime and Justice* 39(1):210–29.

Conley, Richard S. 2020. *Donald Trump and American Populism*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Cramer, Katherine. 2020. "Understanding the Role of Racism in Contemporary US Public Opinion." *Annual Review of Political Science* 23(1):153–69.

DeGue, S., K. A. Fowler, and C. Calkins. 2016. "Deaths Due to Use of Lethal Force by Law Enforcement: Findings from the National Violent Death Reporting System, 17 U.S. States, 2009–2012." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 51(5):S173–87.

Donohue, John J. 2017. "Comey, Trump, and the Puzzling Pattern of Crime in 2015 and Beyond." *Columbia Law Review* 117(5):1297–354.

Dunleavy, Patrick. 2018." 'Build a Wall'. 'Tax a Shed'. 'Fix a Debt Limit'. The Constructive and Destructive Potential of Populist Anti-Statism and 'Naïve' Statism." *Policy Studies* 39(3):310–33.

Escobar, Oliver and Stephen Elstub. 2019. "Introduction to the Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance: The Field of Democratic Innovation." Pp. 1–9 in *Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance*, edited by S. Elstub and O. Escobar. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2019. "Arrests by Race and Ethnicity, 2019." Retrieved 10 December 2021 (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-43).

Fenger, Menno. 2018. "The Social Policy Agendas of Populist Radical Right Parties in Comparative Perspective." *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy* 34(3):188–209.

Gallup. 2020a. "In Depth Topics A to Z: Crime." Retrieved 23 December 2020 (https://news.gallup.com/poll/1603/crime.aspx).

Gallup. 2020b. "Presidential Job Approval Center." Retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://news.gallup.com/interactives/185273/r.aspx).

Gause, Lagina. 2018. "Trump and African American Voters." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics* 3(1):254–56.

Gerber, Alan S., Gregory A. Huber, David Doherty, and Conor M. Dowling. 2011. "The Big Five Personality Traits in the Political Arena." *Annual Review of Political Science* 14(1):265–87.

Haerpfer, C., R. Inglehart, A. Moreno, C. Welzel, K. Kizilova, J. Diez-Medrano, M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin, and B. Puranen. 2020. "World Values Survey: Round Seven – Country-Pooled Datafile." Retrieved 9 March 2023 (https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp).

Harris, Fredrick C. and Viviana Rivera-Burgos. 2021. "The Continuing Dilemma of Race and Class in the Study of American Political Behavior." *Annual Review of Political Science* 24:175–91.

Hart, Roderick P. 2020. *Trump and Us: What He Says and Why People Listen*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hetherington, Marc J. 2004. *Why Trust Matters: Declining Political Trust and the Demise of American Liberalism*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Hosking, Geoffrey. 2014. *Trust: A History*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

Hosking, Geoffrey. 2019. "The Decline of Trust in Government." Pp. 77–103 in *Trust in Contemporary Society*, edited by M. Sasaki. London: Brill.

Institute for Economics & Peace. 2020. "Global Peace Index, 2020." Retrieved 20 December 2020 (https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/).

Isom Scott, Deena. 2017. "The New Juan Crow? Unpacking the Links Between Discrimination and Crime for Latinxs." *Race and Justice* 10(1):20–42.

Jones, Jeffrey M. 2020. "Americans View Biden as Likable, Honest; Trump, as Strong." *Gallup*, 9 October 2020, retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://news.gallup.com/poll/321695/americans-view-biden-likable-honest-trump-strong.aspx).

Kort-Butler, Lisa A. and Kelley J. Sittner Hartshorn. 2011. "Watching the Detectives: Crime Programming, Fear of Crime, and Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System." *The Sociological Quarterly* 52(1):36–55.

Kulig, Teresa C., Francis T. Cullen, and Murat Haner. 2019. "President or Predator? The Social Construction of Donald Trump in a Divided America." *Victims & Offenders* 14(8):940–64.

Lauritsen, Janet L. and Theodore S. Lentz. 2019. "National and Local Trends in Serious Violence, Firearm Victimization, and Homicide." *Homicide Studies* 23(3):243–61.

Lawton, Michelle and Roger Clark. 2015. "The Fear of Crime in the United States: A Tale of Two Genders." *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* 41(2):117–29.

Like-Haislip, Toya Z. and Karin Tusinski Miofsky. 2011. "Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Violent Victimization." *Race and Justice* 1(3):254–76.

Lopez, German. 2020a. "Donald Trump's Long History of Racism, from the 1970s to 2020." *Vox*, 13 August 2020, Retrieved 22 December 2020 (https://www.vox.com/2016/7/25/12270880/donald-trump-racist-racism-history).

Lopez, German. 2020b. "Trump's Criminal Justice Policy, Explained." *Vox*, 11 September 2020, retrieved 20 December 2020 (https://www.vox.com/2020-presidential-election/21418911/donald-trump-crime-criminal-justice-policy-record).

McClain, Paula D. 2021. "'Trump and Racial Equality in America? No Pretense at All!'" *Policy Studies* 42(5–6):491–508.

McManus, Hannah D., Francis T. Cullen, Cheryl Lero Jonson, Alexander L. Burton, and Velmer S. Burton. 2019. "Will Black Lives Matter to the Police? African Americans' Concerns about Trump's Presidency." *Victims & Offenders* 14(8):1040–62.

Misra, Tanvi. 2019. "For the Last Time, Here's the Real Link Between Immigration and Crime." *Bloomberg UK*, 6 February 2019, retrieved 20 December 2020 (https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-02-06/what-s-the-real-link-between-crime-and-immigration).

Morgan, Rachel E. and Barbara A. Oudekerk. 2019. "Criminal Victimization, 2018." Retrieved 4 January 2021 (https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv18.pdf).

Neapolitan, Jerome L. 2003. "Explaining Variation in Crime Victimization Across Nations and within Nations." *International Criminal Justice Review* 13(1):76–89.

Nemacheck, Christine L. 2021. "Trump's Lasting Impact on the Federal Judiciary." *Policy Studies* 42(5–6):544–62.

Newman, Benjamin J., Sono Shah, and Loren Collingwood. 2018. "Race, Place, and Building a Base." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 82(1):122–34.

Nicholls, Keith and J. Steven Picou. 2013. "The Impact of Hurricane Katrina on Trust in Government." *Social Science Quarterly* 94(2):344–61.

Niedzwiadek, Nick. 2020. "Trump Goes After Black Lives Matter 'Toxic Propaganda' in Schools." *Politico*, 17 September 2020, retrieved 17 September 2020 (https://www.politico.com/news/2020/09/17/trump-black-lives-matter-1619-project-417162).

Parker, Christopher S. and Christopher C. Towler. 2019. "Race and Authoritarianism in American Politics." *Annual Review of Political Science* 22(1):503–19.

Parks, Megan T. and Jeffrey S. Nowacki. 2021. "Race/Ethnicity, Sex, Age and Fines: A Focal Concerns Approach." *Journal of Crime and Justice* 44(4):480–96.

Peck, Jennifer H. 2016. "Contemporary Issues of Race/Ethnicity, Offending Behavior, and Justice Responses." *Journal of Crime and Justice* 39(1):1–8.

PerryUndem. 2019. "Voters' Views Toward Justice Kavanaugh, #MeToo, and the Supreme Court." 27 September 2019, retrieved 23 December 2020 (https://view.publitas.com/perryundem-research-communication/perryundem-kavanaugh-and-metoo-report/page/1).

Peters, Jeremy W. 2020. "Asked About Black Americans Killed by Police, Trump Says, 'So Are White People.'" *New York Times*, 14 July 2020, retrieved 23 December 2020 (https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/14/us/politics/trump-white-people-killed-by-police.html).

Pfiffner, James P. 2017. "The Unusual Presidency of Donald Trump." *Political Insight* 8(2):9–11.

Pitner, Barrett Holmes. 2020. "Viewpoint: US Must Confront Its Original Sin to Move Forward." *BBC News*, 3 June 2020, retrieved 23 December 2020 (https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-52912238).

Resh, William G. 2015. *Rethinking the Administrative Presidency: Trust, Intellectual Capital, and Appointee-Careerist Relations in the George W. Bush Administration*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Rothe, Dawn L. and Victoria E. Collins. 2019. "Turning Back the Clock? Violence against Women and the Trump Administration." *Victims & Offenders* 14(8):965–78.

Sachs, Jeffrey D. 2021. "The Truth About Trump's Mob." *Project Syndicate*, 8 January 2021, retrieved 10 January 2021 (https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/trump-mob-capitol-familiar-scene-of-white-mob-violence-by-jeffrey-d-sachs-2021-01).

Schaffner, Brian F. 2020. *The Acceptance and Expression of Prejudice during the Trump Era*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Setzler, Mark and Alixandra B. Yanus. 2018. "Why Did Women Vote for Donald Trump?" *PS – Political Science and Politics* 51(3):523–27.

Shear, Michael D. and Eileen Sullivan. 2018. "'Horseface,' 'Lowlife,' 'Fat, Ugly': How the President Demeans Demeans Women." *New York Times*, 16 October 2018, retrieved 22 December 2020 (https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/16/us/politics/trump-women-insults.html).

Simon, Dennis M. 2010. "Public Expectations of the President." Pp. 135–59 in *The Oxford Handbook of the American Presidency*, edited by G. C. Edwards III and Wi. G. Howell. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Smith, David Norman. 2019. "Authoritarianism Reimagined: The Riddle of Trump's Base." *The Sociological Quarterly* 60(2):210–23.

Stebbins, Samuel. 2020. "Dangerous States: Which States Have the Highest Rates of Violent Crime and Most Murders?" *USA Today*, 13 January 2020, retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://eu.usatoday.com/story/money/2020/01/13/most-dangerous-states-in-america-violent-crime-murder-rate/40968963/).

Stoker, Gerry and Mark Evans. 2019. "Does Political Trust Matter?" Pp. 120–34 in *Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance*, edited by S. Elstub and O. Escobar. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Tate, J., J. Jenkins, and S. Rich. 2020. "Fatal Force." *The Washington Post*, 10 August 2020, retrieved 10 December 2021 (https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/national/police-shootings-2019/).

Thompson, Victor R. and Lawrence D. Bobo. 2011. "Thinking about Crime: Race and Lay Accounts of Lawbreaking Behavior." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 634(1):16–38.

Time. 2018. "Indicted and Elected: Candidates Accused of Crimes Won Big in the 2018 Midterms." 7 November 2018, retrieved 26 December 2020 (https://time.com/5447854/accused-criminals-elected-congress-2018/).

Trump, Donald. 2020. "This year has seen the lowest crime numbers in our Country's recorded history, and now the Radical Left Democrats want to Defund and Abandon our Police. Sorry, I want LAW & ORDER!" Twitter, @realDonaldTrump, 8 June 2020, 4:44 pm, retrieved 28 March 2023 (https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1270018789250400257?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw).

Uggen, Christopher and Ryan Larson. 2017. "Is the Public Getting Smarter on Crime?" *Contexts* 16(4):76–8.

Uludag, Sener, Mark Colvin, David Hussey, and Abbey L. Eng. 2009. "Democracy, Inequality, Modernization, Routine Activities, and International Variations in Personal Crime Victimization." *International Criminal Justice Review* 19(3):265–86.

UNODC. 2020. "Data UNODC." Retrieved 20 December 2020 (https://dataunodc.un.org).

Warren-Gordon, Kiesha and Gayle Rhineberger. 2021. "The 'Trump Effect' on Hate Crime Reporting: Media Coverage before and after the 2016 Presidential Election." *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice* 19(1):25–45.

White House. 2020a. "Law & Justice." Retrieved 9 March 2023 (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/issues/law-justice/).

White House. 2020b. "Remarks by President Trump at Signing of an Executive Order on Safe Policing for Safe Communities." 16 June 2020, retrieved 9 March 2023 (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-signing-executive-order-safe-policing-safe-communities/).

White House. 2020c. "Remarks by President Trump in Meeting with African American Leaders." 27 February 2020, retrieved 9 March 2023 (https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-meeting-african-american-leaders/).

Wike, Richard and Janell Fetterolf. 2018. "Liberal Democracy's Crisis of Confidence." *Journal of Democracy* 29(4):136–50.

Zahnow, Renee and Amy Tsai. 2019. "Crime Victimization, Place Attachment, and the Moderating Role of Neighborhood Social Ties and Neighboring Behavior." *Environment and Behavior* 53(1):40–68.

Ziv, Ronen, Amanda Graham, and Liqun Cao. 2019. "America First? Trump, Crime, and Justice Internationally." *Victims & Offenders* 14(8):997–1009.

TRANSLATED ABSTRACTS

Abstracto

Uno de los legados más destacados de la administración de Donald Trump es el alto nivel de victimización por delitos y los bajos índices de su popularidad entre los grupos que probablemente sean objeto de delitos, como las mujeres y las minorías raciales y étnicas. Para explorar la victimización por delincuencia y la opinión pública hacia el presidente, el artículo prueba si los determinantes de género y raza entre las víctimas de delitos se asociaron con la confianza en el presidente y la aprobación de su desempeño laboral. Los resultados indicaron que las mujeres y las mujeres víctimas de delitos tenían menos probabilidades de recompensar el desempeño presidencial y confiar en Trump. Los negros y los latinos tenían menos probabilidades de confiar en Trump y menos probabilidades de recompensar su desempeño laboral; sin embargo, no hubo efecto al moderar si informaron haber sido víctimas de delitos. Las víctimas de delitos en barrios inseguros tenían menos probabilidades de confiar y recompensar el desempeño presidencial. Más sorprendentemente, ser víctima de un delito fue un predictor significativo y positivo de confiar en Trump y recompensar su desempeño laboral. Los resultados nos hablan de la necesidad de continuar estudiando los deseos del público de que las autoridades respondan al problema de la victimización, muchas veces premiando los enfoques populistas de la justicia punitiva, el encarcelamiento y, en general, políticas criminales más duras.

Palabras clave victimización por delincuencia, justicia, opinión pública, raza y etnia, género

Abstrait

L'un des héritages les plus saillants de l'administration de Donald Trump est le niveau élevé de victimisation criminelle et la faible cote de popularité parmi les groupes susceptibles d'être ciblés par la criminalité, tels que les femmes et les minorités raciales et ethniques. Pour explorer la victimisation criminelle et l'opinion publique à l'égard du président, l'article teste si les déterminants du sexe et de la race parmi les victimes d'actes criminels étaient associés à la confiance dans le président et l'approbation de son rendement au travail. Les résultats ont indiqué que les femmes et les femmes victimes d'actes criminels étaient moins susceptibles de récompenser la performance présidentielle et de faire confiance à Trump. Les Noirs et les Latinos étaient moins susceptibles de faire confiance à Trump et de récompenser ses performances professionnelles, mais il n'y avait aucun effet lors de la modération selon qu'ils aient déclaré avoir été victimes d'un crime. Les victimes d'actes criminels dans des quartiers dangereux étaient moins susceptibles de faire confiance et de récompenser les performances présidentielles. Plus surprenant, être victime d'un crime était un prédicteur significatif et positif de la confiance en Trump et de la récompense de ses performances professionnelles. Les résultats nous informent de la nécessité de continuer à étudier les souhaits du public pour que les autorités répondent au problème de la victimisation, récompensant souvent les approches populistes de la justice punitive, l'incarcération et les politiques pénales plus sévères.

Mots-clés victimisation criminelle, justice, opinion publique, race et origine ethnique, genre

抽象的

唐纳德特朗普政府最显着的遗产之一是犯罪受害率高, 而在可能成为犯罪目标的群体中, 如女性、种族和少数民族, 受欢迎程度较低。 为了探索犯罪受害和公众对总统的看法, 本文测试了犯罪受害者中的性别和种族决定因素是否在对总统的信任和对他的工作表现的认可方面具有统计显着性。 结果表明, 女性和女性犯罪受害者不太可能奖励总统的表现并信任特朗普。 黑人和拉美裔不太可能信任特朗普, 也不太可能奖励他的工作表现, 但在根据他们是否报告为犯罪受害者进行调节时没有影响。 不安全社区的犯罪受害者不太可能信任和奖励总统的表现。 更令人惊讶的是, 成为犯罪受害者是信任特朗普和奖励他的工作表现的重要而积极的预测因素。 结果告诉我们, 需要继续研究公众希望当局对受害问题做出回应的愿望, 通常是奖励民粹主义的惩罚性司法、监禁和更严厉的刑事政策。

关键词: 犯罪受害, 正义, 舆论, 种族和种族, 性别

خلاصة

من أبرز الموروثات التي خلفتها إدارة دونالد ترامب ارتفاع مستوى الإيذاء للجريمة وانخفاض معدلات الشعبية بين المجموعات التي يحتمل أن تستهدفها الجريمة ، مثل الإناث والأقليات العرقية والعرقية. لاستكشاف الإيذاء بالجريمة والرأي العام تجاه الرئيس ، تختبر المقالة ما إذا كانت محددات الجنس والعرق بين ضحايا الجريمة ذات دلالة إحصائية مع الثقة في الرئيس والموافقة على أدائه الوظيفي. أشارت النتائج إلى أن ضحايا الجرائم من الإناث والنساء أقل عرضة لمكافأة الأداء الرئاسي والثقة بترامب. كان السود واللاتينيون أقل ثقة في ترامب وأقل احتمالية لمكافأة أدائه الوظيفي ، ولكن لم يكن هناك أي تأثير عند الاعتدال من خلال ما إذا كانوا قد أبلغوا عن أنهم ضحايا جريمة. كان ضحايا الجرائم في الأحياء غير الآمنة أقل ثقة في الأداء الرئاسي ومكافأته. والأكثر إثارة للدهشة ، أن كونك ضحية جريمة كان مؤشرا إيجابيا وهاما على الثقة بترامب ومكافأة أدائه الوظيفي. تخبرنا النتائج عن الحاجة إلى مواصلة دراسة رغبات الجمهور للسلطات للاستجابة لمشكلة الإيذاء ، وفي كثير من الأحيان تكافئ المقاربات الشعبوية للعدالة العقابية والسجن والسياسات الجنائية الأكثر صرامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإيذاء الإجرامي ؛ عدالة؛ الرأي العام؛ السلالة والعرق؛ جنس

Carlos Solar is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology and a member of the Centre for Criminology at the University of Essex, United Kingdom. He is the author of *Government and Governance of Security* (Routledge 2018) and *Cybersecurity Governance in Latin America* (SUNY Press 2023), and editor of *Governing the Military* (Manchester University Press, forthcoming). He also co-edited *Crime, Violence and Justice* (Routledge 2023). His research on crime and security has also been published in *British Politics*, *Bulletin of Sociological Methodology*, *Contemporary Politics*, *Current Sociology*, *Democracy and Security*, *Global Crime*, *International Politics*, *Journal of Cyber Policy*, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, *Police Journal*, and *Policy Studies*, among other academic journals. He can be contacted through his website: www.carlossolar.com