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Fear of Crime: Does Trust and Community Participation Matter?

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the association between trust and community involvement with fear of crime. Fear of crime is measured by three typical perception measures: neighbourhood security; walking alone in the dark; and the risk of becoming a victim. The data is from Chile's Victimization Survey. The techniques used are a multinomial regression and an impact –propensity score single difference- calculation. We find that while trust matters participation generally does not for fear. However, regressions leave open the direction of causality. An impact calculation confirms that participation in a neighbourhood crime prevention program does not affect the fear of crime. Thus the evidence challenges the general idea that involvement in one's community and the specific idea of community participation in neighbourhood crime prevention programs reduce fear and increase feelings of safety.

INTRODUCTION

The general purpose of this paper is to test the hypothesis that trust and neighbourhood community participation contribute to a reduction of the fear of crime. The specific objective of the paper is to test the hypothesis that community participation in crime prevention programs reduces fear of crime. We use data drawn from a national victimization survey in Chile.

The veracity of the hypothesis is important for a number of reasons. First, fear of crime has generally become an important political issue. As crime and the fear of crime are symbolically multidimensional notions that are transportable to many social problems; politicians often use crime issues as a political tool. Chile is no exception as the political discourse contains accusations that the government is being “soft on crime” and calls for harsher punishments. However, Chile is an exception in that it is outlier with respect to the relation between actual crime rates and the importance the public places on crime in Latin America. Although Chile has the lowest levels of crime (measured by homicide rates) in Latin America, public opinion surveys reveal that Chile has one of the highest proportions of the population that places crime as the most pressing policy problem.¹

Second, there is the issue of the appropriate policy response. Many public programs include mechanisms to enhance participation; involvement, integration and support. Chile is an exception in Latin America as government policy has emphasised crime prevention programs whose design is rooted in disorder; cohesion and collective efficiency theory hence that actively promotes greater local involvement (see Wells et al 2006). The star programs are Safer Chile that is a neighbourhood crime prevention program and Plan Precinct that is a neighbourhood-policing program.

Third, the empirical evidence is ambiguous. “Fear of crime is one of the most researched topics in contemporary criminology” (Farral et al 2000, p.399). A frequently referred general survey is by Hale (1996) and a more recent one is by Farrell et al (2007). The existing empirical literature on participation ranges from findings that participation reduces fear of crime (Gibson et al 2002) to that it has no relation (Funk et al 2007) to that it increases the fear of crime (Hale 1996). The literature on Chile is sparse, we are aware of only one empirical study that

¹ The Homicide rate per 100,000 habitants, a proxy measure of level of crime, was estimated as 1.75 for Chile in 2004 by the United Nations’ Survey of Crime Trends –the lowest value of the 14 Latin American countries from which there is data around that year. Data from the 2004 Latinobarometro Survey for this group of countries places Chile in second place in terms of the percentage of population that declared crime to be the most important problem of the country with 20.5%. However, that percentage has increased over time as reported crime rates have increased.

studied the relation between involvement and fear in Chile (Dammert et al 2003). That study finds that participation matters.²

The diversity in empirical findings could be due to a number of reasons. The diversity could be due to different measures of neighbourhood involvement. We use multiple social and community involvement measures separating membership of general from crime prevention organisations and further distinguish between passive and active participation. It could be due to different fear measures used. We use three measures. Different findings could also be due to inappropriate techniques. Much of the literature uses ordinary least squares that is an inappropriate technique for an ordinal categorical variable as the ordinal scale used to measure fear violates OLS assumptions or uses an ordered logit model whose assumption of proportional odds may not hold. If it does not then the more appropriate technique is a multinomial estimation (see Scott et al 2006). However, correlations tell us little regarding causality for that an impact evaluation is necessary. We use the latter technique to test casual relation between active participation in Safer Chile and the fear of crime.

The rest of the paper is organised as the following. In Section II we discuss the data sources, the options and choices made regarding the dependent variable, control variables, description of Safer Chile and Plan Precinct programs and the estimation technique. The section also includes a descriptive analysis of the data. Section III presents a summary of the findings of the multinomial estimations and those of the impact evaluation. The final section provides a discussion of the findings.

To preview our findings there is compelling evidence that trust matters although mistrust matters more but participation generally does not for fear of crime, a conclusion that holds for different measures of fear.

DATA, METHOD AND DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

The data is drawn from Chile's National Survey of Urban Security of 2005. The survey's fieldwork was carried out through September to December of that year and with a reference period of the previous 12 months. The domain was the urban population aged 15 years and over in 92 municipalities of the 312 that exist. The sample consists in 19,875 individuals representing 10,359,219 or 75% of Chile's total urban population. In Annex I are presented the descriptive results (percentages) and coding schemes for all the variables used in the study.

² See Dammert et al 2003. They used a 2001 survey carried out by the Ministry of the Interior that interviewed 7,200 individuals drawn from 12 municipalities and investigated the crime participation relation with an ordered logistic model. They found that participation reduced fear.

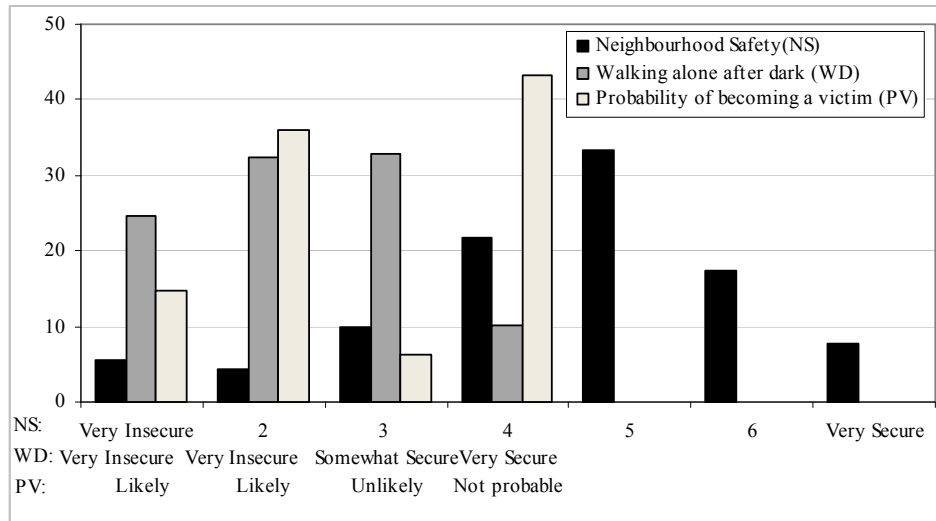
Under the term method there are three choices: of the dependent variable; of the control variables, particularly alternative specifications of neighbourhood participation; and of the estimation technique.

Outcome Measure

The first choice is how to measure fear of crime. The conceptualisation and measurement of fear has received considerable attention in the literature. Most of the literature uses typical crime victimisation surveys (e.g. International Crime Victim Survey) in which respondents are typically asked whether they are worried about becoming a crime victim or afraid of the “walking in the neighbourhood” type of questions and respondents have to select one answer within a set of options. Often empirical studies use just one of these global measures and less often use different measures to form one single summary index. The emerging consensus is that fear in the sense of emotional reactions like worry are not captured by these measures. Instead the typical global measures from typical victimisation surveys capture feelings of (un) safety and (in) security and subjective risk rather than fear (see Farrall 2000). However, we for shorthand reasons continue to use the term fear.

We measure fear of crime as perceived risk or perceived safety. The Chilean survey allows at least three possible measurements –of Likert type– of the dependent variable: perceived safety in the neighbourhood with seven categories (NS), fear of walking alone after dark with four categories (WD), and the perceived probability of being a victim during the next year with four categories (PV). There is no obvious common distribution pattern regarding percentage importance from high to low fear between the three measures. The NS is skewed to the right, the WD has a normal distribution while PV has a bi-modal distribution; differences that suggest, a priori, different results of the regression models from a common set of control variables.

Chart 1: Distribution of Intensity of Fear across Different Measures of Perceived Safety



Explanatory Variables

The second choice is the determination of the set of the control variables. From the criminology model we use past victimisation rates. The survey allows distinguishing between victimisation at home; of high crime; and all crimes during the last 12 months. For our model we report only the results using victimisation.³

The most basic construct is the criminology model that places emphasis on direct and indirect victimisation. The levels of fear of crime are caused by the level of criminal activity in the community thus more actual victimisation results in more fear. However, the empirical evidence shows a weak correlation between fear and level of crime or individual experience of victimisation. Bi-variable regressions reveal a positive but weak relation between fear and victimization (see Table 1).

³ The use of other victimization measures did not have a significant impact on the relationship between the measures of fear and the rest of the control variables in the regressions. The results are available from the authors.

Table 1: Correlation between the Individual Experience of Victimization and Perceived Safety-Risk Rates at the Regional and Municipal Levels

Victimisation	Perceived insecurity - Perceived risk		
	Neighbourhood Safety (Very Insecure 1 and 2)	Walking alone after dark (Very Insecure)	Probability of becoming a victim (Very Likely)
<i>Region(13)</i>			
High Crimes	0.687	0.758	0.362
At Home	0.646	0.708	0.175
<i>Municipality(92)</i>			
High Crimes	0.290	0.432	0.283
At Home	0.302	0.521	0.357

From the socio-demographic model we use gender, age, marital status, economic activity, and income (as measured by self-classification of socio-economic status) and length of residence. This approach suggests women, the elderly, and those with lower income experience greater fear. This follows from the relationship between fear and vulnerability as measured by exposure to risk, the anticipation of serious consequences, and the loss of control. Women, the elderly, and those pertaining to lower socio-economic groups are less able to protect themselves or deal with the consequences and therefore are more likely to report fear of victimization. Empirical evidence suggests that interaction effects of gender and age in generating fear is that the effect of age is stronger for men than women, women report higher levels of fear regardless of age and fear increases with age for men. Other variables that are asserted to indicate social vulnerability are marital status, income and length of residence although their link with fear is less well established.

From the social capital perspective we use different trust and participation variables. Trust is measured by the response to two dimensions: trust in the neighbours (based on response yes or no) and trust in the police that is based on a five-category response. About 25.8% of respondents said they trusted their neighbours in that the majority of neighbours help each other when facing difficulties. The majority give good and regular ranking to the police; 42% and 43% respectively. As one of the primary objectives of this paper is to determine the effect of community participation in general, and participation in anti-crime programs in particular, on the fear of crime we constructed a number of participation measures based on the data of the survey related to organisation membership, community involvement, and participation in Safer Chile. Details about how we constructed these measures and the specific activities and organisations they group are presented in Annex I. After the construction of seven community involvement indicators to assist our analysis we further

classified them as general and crime specific and passive and active as presented in the following two by two matrixes.

Box: Participation Indicators

	General	Crime Specific	Total Participation
Passive	A1. Local Organisations Membership (50%)	A3. Neighbourhood Safety Committee (2%)	56%
	A2. Neighbourhood Association Membership (8%)	C1. Safer Chile. Passive participation (13%)	
D. Knowledge of the application of Precinct Plan in the municipality (27.2%)			
Active	B1. Social Integration Activities (21%)	C2. Safer Chile. Active participation (3%)	40%
		B2. Safety Activities (19%)	
Total Participation	58%	29%	67%

A. Organisation membership, B. Participation in neighbourhood related activities, C. Participation in Safer Chile

Source: Own calculations based on the 2005 Chile's National Survey of Urban Security

Total net participation is high; 67% of respondents said they participated in some type of local organisation. However, participation in general organisations is greater than participation in crime specific organisations with active participation being lower than passive participation.

It is worthwhile to briefly discuss the two crime prevention programs that are analysed: Safer Chile and Plan Precinct. Safer Chile is a crime prevention program that promotes the formation of local security councils that prepare security plans and propose projects to be financed. The program operates through a competitive fund managed by the Interior Ministry that neighbourhoods through their Security Councils can bid to. The typical outputs financed by this program included infrastructure and neighbourhood and family support.⁴ Plan Precinct is an initiative that divides the jurisdictional area of action of each police quarter in delimited sectors from which detailed information about the characteristics of the population, economic and social activities, and crime patterns is gathered. This information is used by the police to adapt the use of its resources to the necessities of each sector plus providing a sector defined policemen where one of whom may participate in the local Security Council of Safer Chile Program.

⁴ Country Program Evaluation: Chile 1995-2005. Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE)

Estimation Technique

Finally, the choice of the estimation technique is not trivial.⁵ For categorical dependent variables the popular choice has been typically an ordered logit model or less common a multinomial logistic model. The ordered logit model is equivalent to $J-1$ the binary regressions –where J is the number of categories– with the critical assumption that the slope coefficients (the estimated β s) are identical across each regression. We estimated ordered logit models for each of the three measures of fear and tested this assumption. Two tests confirm that the assumption does not hold (see Annex II for the results). The first test was the approximate likelihood-ratio test of proportionality of odds across response categories. The test compares the log likelihood from an ordered logit with that obtained from pooling $J-1$ binary models fitted with logits, making an adjustment for the correlation between the binary outcomes defined by y less or equal than m ($m=1$ to $J-1$). The second test used was a Brant Test; this tests the parallel regression assumption for each variable. Generally speaking the major “culprits” for the violation of this assumption are the variables gender, age, low income; trust in the police and victimization. That is, the effects (β s) of these variables are not the same for each category of the dependent variable. Thus both tests showed that the equality of odds assumption, also known as the parallel regression assumption, does not hold therefore, the multinomial logit is the more appropriate model specification.

However, multinomial regressions are silent regarding causality. To determine causality impact calculations are necessary (see Caliendo et al 2005). This method is conceptually simple; the impact is equal to the difference between the treated group and a comparison group. Treatment in this case is the active participation in the Safer Chile program. Specifically, we adopt the propensity score single difference approach to calculate the impact of participation in Safer Chile on the fear of crime

⁵ See Scott and Freese (2006)

RESULTS

We estimated three measures of fear against a common set of control variables using both multinomial and ordered logit models. Given that the latter's assumption of equality of the odds ratio was rejected we only report the findings of the multinomial regression. A comparison of the results from both methodologies shows that the estimates from the ordered logit indicate a higher impact on fear of several variables, among them participation; therefore, given that the parallel regression assumption does not hold, the use of this methodology will lead to misleading interpretations about the impact of these variables on fear.

All three measures of fear, estimated by a multinomial logit regression, are statistically significant: Perceived safety in the neighbourhood ($\chi^2 = 1613$, $p < 0.00$), walking alone after dark model ($\chi^2 = 1036$, $p < 0.00$), and probability of becoming a victim model ($\chi^2 = 632$, $p < 0.00$). Thus statistically there is not much difference for choosing between them.

The advantage of the flexibility of the multinomial logit model has as its downside: the multiplicity of estimated coefficients. The NS model has 30 variables and 7 outcomes therefore have potentially 630 possible significant β coefficients. Models WD and PV have 180 possible β coefficients each. Thus in the following summary of the findings for ease of interpretation the narrative is based in the analysis of the multinomial logit predicted probabilities only for the variables of interest. The full results of the predicted probabilities are in presented in the Annex III. Further, to avoid an excessive number of charts the following charts are drawn as the relative probability of fear that is the percentage difference in probabilities between those with the characteristic under discussion with respect to the average person drawn from least to most for each of the three measures of fear. Thus a tilt towards "negative slope" of the distribution implies an increase in fear while a tilt towards a positive slope implies a decrease in fear

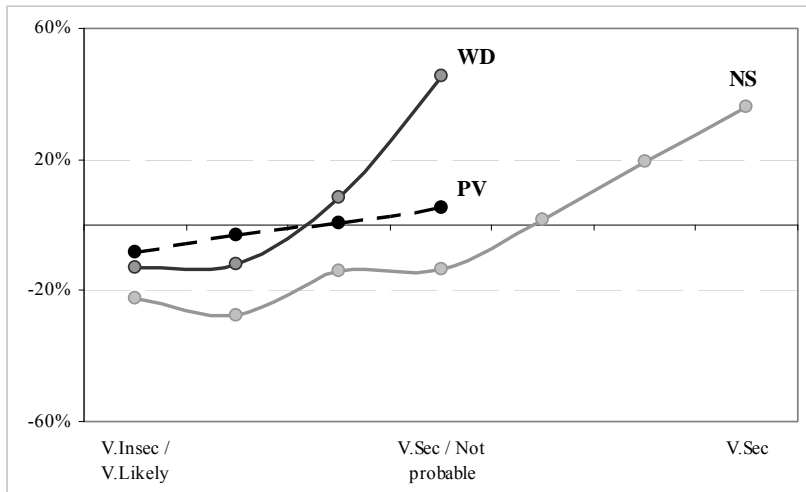
Effects of Trust on Fear of Crime

Trust matters. For all three measures of fear, trust (mistrust) in the neighbours reduces (increases) fear as indicated by the positive slope of the relative probabilities (see Chart 2). Further, the relation is statistically significant as the p-values are: NS ($p < 0.000$), WD ($p < 0.000$), and PV ($p < 0.021$).⁶ Very high trust (very high mistrust) in the police also reduces (increases) fear as the relative probabilities have positive (negative) slopes. For very high trust the p-values are:

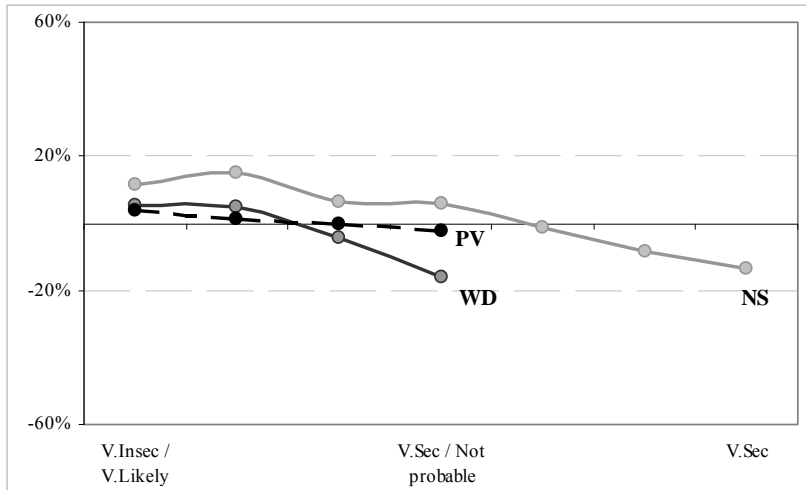
⁶ Note the null hypothesis is that all coefficients associated with the variable under discussion are zero, where we give the p values that reject the null. The full set of p-values is given in Annex III.

NS ($p < 0.000$), WD ($p < 0.000$), PV ($p < 0.021$); while for high mistrust they are NS ($p < 0.000$), WD ($p < 0.002$), PV ($p < 0.355$) the latter indicating that high mistrust has no statistically significant effect.

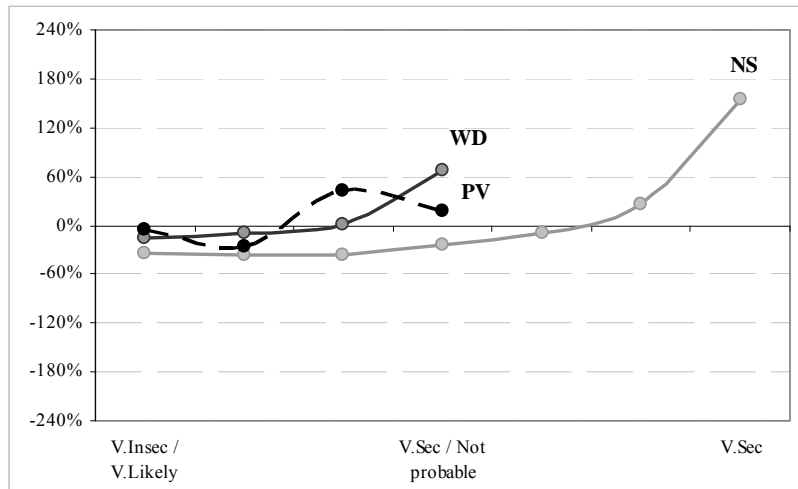
Chart 2: Effects of Trust in the Fear of Crime
Trust the Neighbours



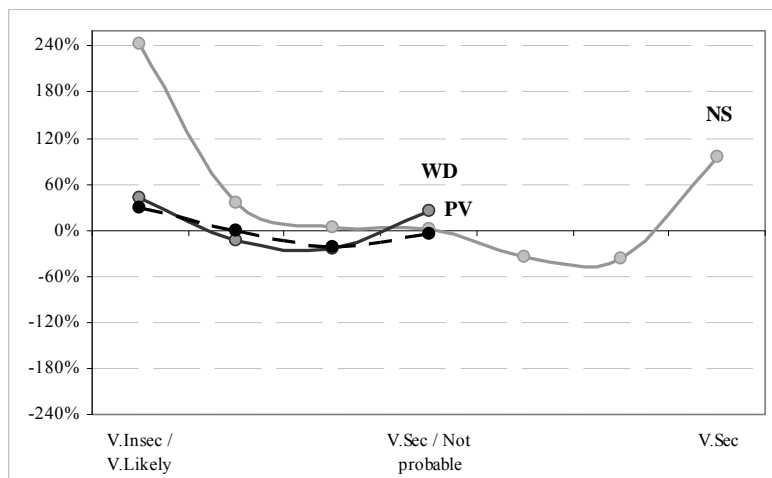
Do Not Trust the Neighbours



Trust the Police



Do Not Trust the Police



However, the magnitude of the effect on fear of trust and mistrust differs significantly; information from these graphs show that trust and mistrust have asymmetrical effects in that trust in the police reduces fear less than mistrust increases fear with respect to the average. Also, trust in the neighbours reduces fear more than mistrust decreases it. Furthermore, the magnitude of the effect also differs between the indicators of trust. Trust in the police is more important as the relative impact on fear is higher for this measure compared with trust in the neighbours.

We create the profile of the persons who trust (mistrust) and participate (does not participate) by determining if the means of the declared characteristics of the people that trust (participates) and mistrust (not participates) are statistically different.⁷ The formal results are presented in Annex V. The interpretation is the following: if the difference in average age between people who trust and who mistrust their neighbours is statistically significant and the average age is higher for the people that trust, we can conclude that the more elderly trust their neighbours relatively to the young.

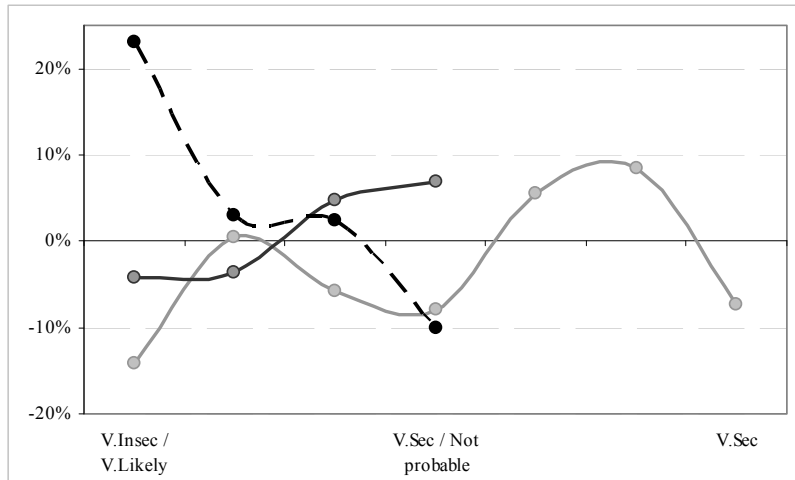
The profile of persons who trust their neighbours is the following: elderly married females with low income that participate actively in organization membership and are involved in activities to improve the neighbourhood. They also participate actively in Safer Chile, trust the police, have better local area perceptions, experienced less victimization, and have a long length of residence in the neighbourhood. They declare to be safer and to have less probability of being a victim.

The profile of persons who trust the police is the following: elderly married people with better perceived socioeconomic status (also less involved in domestic partnership relations), members of the Neighbourhood Security Council, involved in passive activities of Safer Chile, trust their neighbours and have experienced less victimization. They declare to be safer but their assessed probability of becoming a victim is the same.

Given the magnitude of trust and mistrust of the police on fear of crime we analysed the role of Plan Precinct on fear by determining the effect on the fear of crime in the population that knows that this program is applied in the municipality. The following chart presents the results.

⁷ Where the significance is obtained by using the difference-in-means “t” test.

Chart 3: Effects of Knowledge of the Application of Plan Precinct in the Municipality



The knowledge of the application of Plan Precinct in the municipality is associated with an increase of the perception of safety but only for model NS ($p < 0.007$) and with an increase in the perceived probability of becoming a victim PV ($p < 0.000$). This result is similar to the one found for the passive participation in Safer Chile (see below), in which there is also a weak relationship with an increase of the perception of security and a relatively strong with the perceived risk of becoming a victim. This result suggests that knowledge about the existence of crime prevention programs in the municipality without an active involvement in them is related to a higher perceived probability of becoming a victim instead of an increase in the perception of safety.

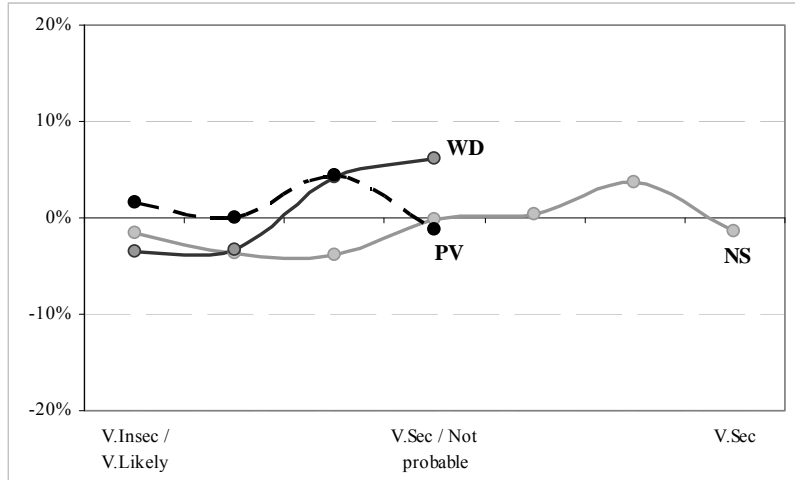
The profile of the persons who know that the Precinct Plan is applied in the municipality is: married males formally employed with better perceived socioeconomic status, have high organisation membership and involvement with their neighbourhood, trust the police and their neighbours, and participate in Safer Chile.

Effects of participation on the fear of crime

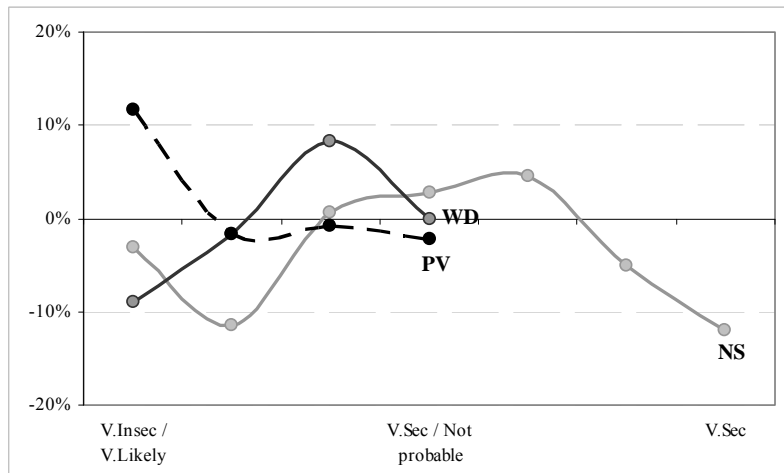
Participation generally does not matter. In the multinomial regression we used the seven categories of participation defined in the above Box. However, for heuristic reasons the individual coefficients of these variables have been aggregated to the four categories: participation in general activities and participation in crime specific activities where each in turn is subdivided into active and passive participation the result of which is presented in Chart 4. Although for all types of participation covered there is a semblance of a positive

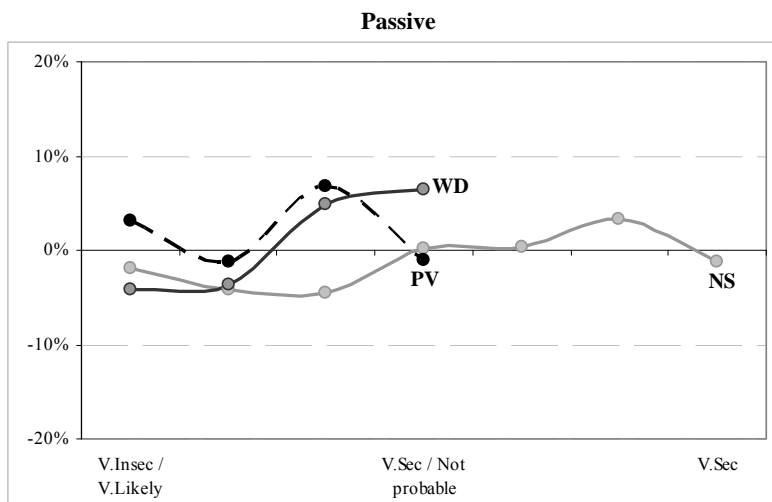
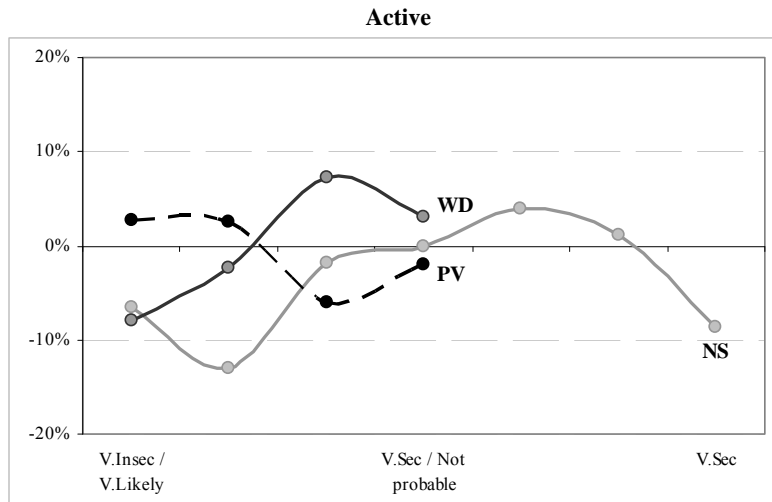
slope, for practically all participation measures there is reversal at the extreme of low fear.

Chart 4: Effects of Participation in the Fear of Crime General



Crime Prevention





The problem is not just the non-linearity of relative probabilities but also the lack of statistical significance. Table 2 summarises the impact on fear of crime of each of the participation indicators. As can be seen there is a statistically significant relation for the following categories: (i) active participation in local social integration activities for the NS measure; (ii) active participation in Safer Chile for the WD measure; and (iii) passive participation in Safer Chile for the WD measure.

Table 2: Effects of Each Participation Indicators in Fear of Crime

Classification	Participation	Model	P-value	Effect	Magnitude /1
General					
Active	- Social Integration Activities	NS	0.013	Increases the perception of security in 2 of 7 categories	18.0%
		WD	0.028	Increases the perception of security in 2 of 4 categories	8.1%
		PV	0.117	No significant effect	No effect
Passive	- Local Organisations Membership	NS	0.697	No significant effect	No effect
		WD	0.014	Increases the perception of security in 1 of 4 categories	3.7%
		PV	0.200	No significant effect	No effect
	- Neighbourhood Association Membership	NS	0.113	Reduces the perception of security in 1 of 7 categories	10.8%
		WD	0.056	Increases the perception of security in 1 of 4 categories	29.1%
		PV	0.974	No significant effect	No effect
Crime Specific					
Active	- Safer Chile. Active participation	NS	0.241	No significant effect	No effect
		WD	0.062	Increases the perception of security in 1 of 4 categories	53.9%
		PV	0.678	No significant effect	No effect
	- Safety Activities	NS	0.040	Reduces the perception of security in 1 of 4 categories	10.6%
		WD	0.470	No significant effect	No effect
		PV	0.487	No significant effect	No effect
Passive	- Neighbourhood Safety Committee	NS	0.614	No significant effect	No effect
		WD	0.463	No significant effect	No effect
		PV	0.510	No significant effect	No effect
	- Safer Chile. Passive participation	NS	0.006	Increases insecurity in 2 categories and reduces it in 1	11.4%
		WD	0.002	Increases the perception of security in 2 of 4 categories	13.7%
		PV	0.014	Reduces the perception of security in 1 of 4 categories	22.50%

/1 Average percentage difference in predicted probabilities for the significant categories between those that participates with respect to the average person. The magnitude presented is the average of the effect in the categories in which a statistical significant effect was found. For example, the population that actively participates in Safer Chile perceives to be 53.9% more secure than the average individual in the only category from which a significant difference was found as the predicted probability of being "Very secure" is 14.4% for the former group compared with 9.4% of the latter.

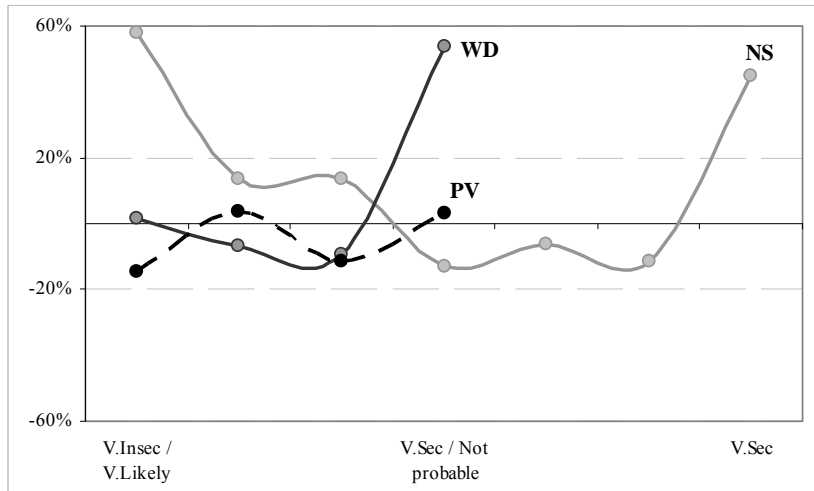
Thus, general participation activities are associated with a higher perception of security, especially for the participation in social integration activities. The profile of persons that participate in activities to improve the neighbourhood is: single young people with formal employment that do not perceive to have low income, and also participate actively in Safer Chile, high levels of organization membership, trust their neighbours but not the police, although they declare to feel less secure their assessed probability of becoming a victim is not different from the average.

Crime prevention activities, with the exception of active participation in Safer Chile, have a weaker and ambiguous relationship with fear. Although statistical significant relationships between the measures of fear and participation were found, the magnitude of the effect is smaller than the one observed for the indicators of trust. From these results is evident that the impact of participation on fear on crime is lower than the one observed for the measures of trust.

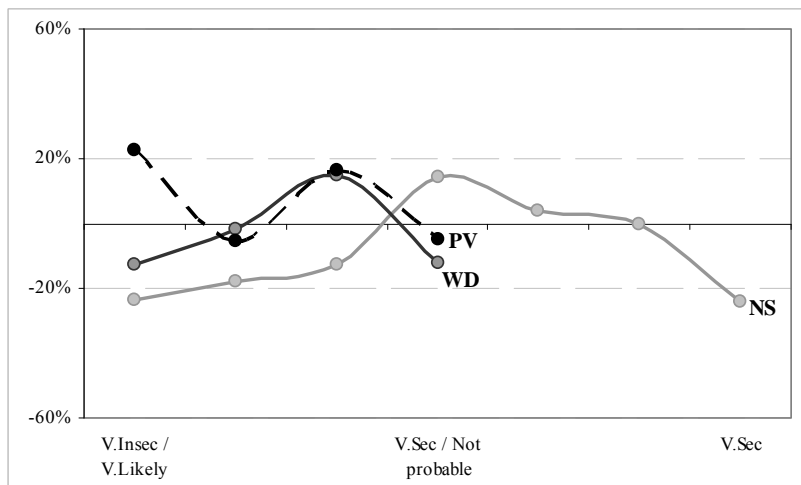
Given our specific objective to evaluate the effectiveness of Safer Chile in this section we present the results from the multinomial regressions complemented with an impact calculation of the effects of participation in Safer Chile. Participation in the Safer Chile program is divided into active and passive participation. Active participants are those that participated in citizenship security reunions or in the execution of any citizenship security project in the municipality. Passive participants know about the existence of the local Security Council, the citizenship security plan in the municipality, and the fund for

citizenship security projects. The following Chart 5 summarises the coefficients obtained from the multinomial regression.

Chart 5: Effects of Participation in Safer Chile on the Fear of Crime
Safer Chile – Active



Safer Chile – Passive



Passive participation on Safer Chile is statistically significant for all three measures: NS ($p < 0.003$), WD ($p < 0.002$), PV ($p < 0.014$), reduces fear in the WD model, has an ambiguous effect on model NS, and increases the perceived probability of being a victim. The profile of those that passively participate in Safer Chile is: married males formally employed with better perceived socioeconomic status, have high organisation membership and involvement with

their neighbourhood, trust the police, even more than those that actively participate in the program; however, they do not trust their neighbours more or less than those that do not participate. They feel more secure in their neighbourhood but less secure walking alone in the dark and also perceive that their probability of becoming a victim is higher.

Active participation in the program has significant effects only in model WD ($p < 0.062$) but it has the highest impact on fear of crime of the measures of participation analysed as it increases the perception of security in 53.9% compared with the average individual in the category “Very Secure”. The profile of active and passive participants is similar, although age and organisation membership and involvement with their neighbourhood are higher for those that actively participate in the program.

To test the casual relation between participation in Safer Chile and the fear of crime we performed an impact evaluation analysis. Given the small effect of passive participation on fear and the relatively high impact of active participation we only performed the impact evaluation for the latter. The basic idea of an impact evaluation is to find in a group of non-participants; that is, those individuals who are similar to the participants in all relevant pre-treatment characteristics. Here we define “treatment” as the active participation in the program. After this group is found, differences in outcomes of the most similar group of participants and non-participants can be attributed to the treatment. The outcome indicators to be evaluated are the average declared probability in each category of the three analysed measures of fear.

The methodology is the following. First, we calculated the probability for an individual to actively participate in Safer Chile given a set of covariates and estimated the Propensity Score for the entire sample from municipalities that had the Safer Chile Program. Then several matching algorithms were implemented in a trimmed common support region to find the control group most similar to the participants in relevant pre-treatment characteristics. Finally, the matching quality was evaluated by determining if both groups were “equal” in all the relevant observable characteristics after matching. Two tests were implemented to determine this in a group of relevant variables; a two-sample t-test for each variable and the Hotelling test that evaluates if the vector of means for the group of variables is different between the matched individuals. Also, a visual comparison before and after matching of the propensity scores is presented.

The results for estimated impact effects measured as the average treatment of the treated effect (ATT) from diverse specifications all point to a zero

impact⁸ (see Annex V). The results confirm that active participation on Safer Chile has a zero impact in the perception of security. This is a similar result to that found through the multinomial regression analysis. However, unlike the regression results the impact calculations allow us to conclude that active participation in Safer Chile has no impact on the fear of crime.

CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of this article was to examine the relationship between trust and community involvement with fear measured either as perceived safety (walking alone in the dark or of the neighbourhood) or risk of victimisation. We generally used a multinomial estimation technique plus an impact –single difference propensity score method for participation in a crime prevention program. The data came from victimisation survey in Chile. The following was found.

Trust in the police and in the neighbours matters for fear. There is a significant relation between trust and fear. However, there is an asymmetrical size effect between trust and mistrust. For mistrust of the police there is a larger negative effect on fear than the positive effect of trust. For trust in the neighbours the opposite holds; trust in the neighbours has a greater effect than mistrust. The knowledge of the application of a neighbourhood-policing program, Plan Precinct, in the municipality is associated with an increase of the perception of neighbourhood safety but simultaneously is associated with an increase in the perceived probability of becoming a victim.

Participation in general does not matter for fear. The relation between participation in general local activities and crime specific activities either active or passive participation has a weak relation with fear. This conclusion questions the empirical validity of crime prevention programs that promote active participation of the local community in the program. The result of the importance of the association between mistrust of the police and the fear of crime suggests possible high returns from tackling this problem.

⁸ A significant but small reduction of insecurity was found only for one category in Model WD using the Nearest Neighbourhood – 1 (Caliper 0.01) matching technique. The significance of this result did not hold for the other three matching techniques tested.

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APPENDIX I
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

<i>Dependent Variables</i>	Percentage	Coding Scheme
A) Perceived Safety in the Neighborhood		1 Very Insecure - 7 Very Secure
1 Very Insecure	5.5	
2	4.4	
3	9.8	
4	21.8	
5	33.4	
6	17.5	
7 Very Secure	7.7	
B) Perceived Safety when walking in the neighbor alone after dark		1 Very Insecure - 4 Very Secure
Very Insecure	24.6	
Insecure	32.4	
Somewhat Secure	32.8	
Very Secure	10.2	
C) Perceived probability of being a victim during the the next year		1 Very likely - 4 Not probable
Very likely	14.7	
Likely	35.9	
Unlikely	6.2	
Not probable	43.2	

Controls

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Gender(Female)	52.4%	1. Female, 0. Male
- Age	41.5 years	Years of age
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status		1 High - 5 Low
High	0.7%	
Middle high	3.3%	
Middle (reference category)	43.8%	
Middle low	36.0%	
Low	16.2%	
- Marital Status		
Married	42.4%	
Domestic partnership	10.0%	
Single	35.7%	
Widower	5.4%	
Divorced or separated (reference category)	6.5%	
- Condition of Activity		
Informal employment	16.3%	
Formal employment	31.3%	
	47.5%	
Inactive (reference category)		
Unemployed	4.7%	

ORGANISATION MEMBERSHIP /1	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Participation in any organization during the last 12 months (excludes Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Security Council)	52.0%	1. Yes - 0. No (For details see appendix 1 in this Annex)
- Participation on Neighborhood Council during the last 12 months	7.9%	1. Yes - 0 No
- Participation on Neighborhood Security Council during the last 12 months	2.0%	1. Yes - 0 No

NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT AND PERCEPTION /2

	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Participation in safety procurement activities (last 12 months)	18.7%	1. Yes, participation in any related activity - 0. No (For details see appendix 2 in this Annex)
- Participation in activities to improve the neighborhood (last 12 months)	20.7%	1. Yes, participation in any related activity - 0. No (For details see appendix 2 in this Annex)
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime rates in the neighborhood (Dummy)	23.6%	1. Yes - 0. No
- Trust in the neighbours	25.8%	1. The majority of the neighbours help each other when facing difficulties - 0. Neighbours are indifferent or do not help each other
- Length of residence		1. Less than a year - 4.10 years or more
Less than a year	6.2%	
From 1 to 4 years	12.6%	
5 to 9 years	11.7%	
10 years or more (reference category)	69.5%	

VICTIMISATION	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Person experienced a crime related risk situation at home during the last year	20.8%	1. Yes - 0 No

TRUST IN THE POLICE	Percentage	Coding Scheme
Perceived performance on the security of the population area.		
- Police		
Very good	5.7%	
Good	42.1%	
	40.3%	
Regular (reference category)		
Bad	9.7%	
Very bad	2.1%	

PARTICIPATION IN SAFER CHILE /3	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Active participation	3.2%	1. Yes, participation in any related activity - 0. No (For details see appendix 3 in this Annex)
- Passive participation	12.6%	1. Yes, participation in any related activity - 0. No (For details see appendix 3 in this Annex)

PRECINCT PLAN	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Knowledge about the program	27.2%	1. The respondant knows the program and declares that it is applied in the municipality - 0. Other options

Notes

1. Organisation membership (dummy)	Percentage	Coding Scheme
- Union	5.5%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Religious	22.0%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Sports Club	15.1%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Cultural	6.8%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Student center	3.9%	A-Partipation in any organization
- "Centro de apoderados"	10.6%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Voluntaries organisation	4.7%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Neighbourhood Council	7.9%	
- Community Improvement Committee	2.4%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Health and self-help group	3.2%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Political organisation	1.7%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Women's organisation	3.1%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Pensioners organisation	3.3%	A-Partipation in any organization
- Neighbourhood Security Council	2.0%	
- Other	3.1%	A-Partipation in any organization

2. Participation in neighborhood activities (dummy)	Percentage	Control variable
- Protection of children and youths in the NH	4.4%	B- Safety procurement activities
- Protection of the family	12.5%	B- Safety procurement activities
- Improve living together in the neighbourhoc	3.6%	A- Activities to improve the NH
- Help persons with drugs problems	2.2%	A- Activities to improve the NH
- Improve public spaces	1.7%	A- Activities to improve the NH
- Improve vigilance in the neighbourhood	1.4%	B- Safety procurement activities
- Reduce theft in the neighbourhood	0.5%	B- Safety procurement activities
- Reduce intra-family violence	0.6%	A- Activities to improve the NH
- Increase interpersonal relationships	14.8%	A- Activities to improve the NH
-None	57.6%	

3. Participation in Safer Chile (Dummy)	Percentage	Control variable
- Receive any information about the program	6.0%	B-Passive participation
- Participated in citizenship security reunions	2.9%	A- Active participation
Knows about the existence of:		
- Municipality's security council	5.2%	B-Passive participation
- Municipality's security diagnostic	2.3%	B-Passive participation
- Citizenship security plan in the municipali	7.2%	B-Passive participation
- Fund for citizenship security projects	3.9%	B-Passive participation
citizenship security project in the	1.2%	A- Active participation

APPENDIX II

TEST OF THE PARALLEL REGRESSION ASSUMPTION

- a) Approximate likelihood-ratio test of proportionality of odds across response categories. This test compares the log likelihood from an ordered logit with that obtained from pooling $J-1$ binary models fitted with logit, making an adjustment for the correlation between the binary outcomes defined by $y < m$.

Models		
A - Neighbourhood Security	B- Walking alone after dark	C-Probability of becoming a victim
$\chi^2(155) = 591.6$	$\chi^2(62) = 417.4$	$\chi^2(62) = 168.8$
Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.000$	Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.000$	Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.000$

The parallel regression assumption is rejected

- b) Brant test. Ho: β s are equal for each equation

Variables	A-Neighbourhood Security			B-Walking alone after dark			C-Probability of becoming a victim		
	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df
ALL	626.6	0.000	155	427.5	0.000	62	178.0	0.000	62
- Female	31.6	0.000	5	23.0	0.000	2	4.4	0.113	2
- Age	3.1	0.687	5	35.1	0.000	2	43.1	0.000	2
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status									
High	12.0	0.034	5	4.0	0.134	2	1.9	0.387	2
Middle high	13.9	0.016	5	2.9	0.229	2	0.2	0.898	2
Middle low	9.0	0.111	5	0.4	0.809	2	7.1	0.029	2
Low	120.1	0.000	5	40.1	0.000	2	6.6	0.037	2
- Marital Status									
Married	10.0	0.076	5	1.2	0.561	2	0.1	0.962	2
Domestic partnership	9.6	0.087	5	1.8	0.418	2	3.7	0.161	2
Single	10.4	0.064	5	0.0	0.989	2	1.3	0.525	2
Widower	2.9	0.718	5	0.1	0.953	2	5.0	0.083	2
- Condition Activity									
Informal employment	9.4	0.094	5	3.5	0.178	2	7.9	0.019	2
Formal employment	4.5	0.484	5	5.4	0.068	2	8.7	0.013	2
Unemployed	2.0	0.847	5	0.5	0.800	2	2.3	0.321	2
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime in the neighbourhood	0.9	0.972	5	1.8	0.408	2	0.3	0.851	2

Appendix II
Page 2 of 2

Variables	A-Neighbourhood Security			B-Walking alone after dark			C-Probability of becoming a victim		
	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df	χ^2	Prob > χ^2	df
- Social Network									
Participation in any organization	9.9	0.078	5	12.6	0.002	2	2.2	0.339	2
Participation in Neighborhood Council	10.4	0.064	5	6.6	0.037	2	1.3	0.522	2
Participation in Neighborhood Security Council	4.2	0.526	5	0.3	0.879	2	4.4	0.110	2
- Participation in the neighborhood									
Participation in activities to improve the neighborhood	12.6	0.028	5	2.7	0.260	2	2.0	0.365	2
Participation in safety activities	11.2	0.048	5	1.4	0.497	2	2.0	0.378	2
- Length of residence									
Less than a year	10.3	0.067	5	6.5	0.039	2	1.4	0.486	2
From 1 to 4 years	3.9	0.564	5	2.5	0.286	2	1.7	0.418	2
5 to 9 years	6.1	0.297	5	2.5	0.284	2	1.6	0.445	2
- Person experienced a dangerous situation at home	10.9	0.054	5	20.0	0.000	2	4.0	0.134	2
- Trust the neighbors	3.2	0.669	5	27.9	0.000	2	5.6	0.060	2
- Trust in institutions, Perceived performance: Police									
Very good	23.6	0.000	5	14.8	0.001	2	20.8	0.000	2
Good	5.7	0.342	5	2.0	0.362	2	1.1	0.574	2
Bad	52.1	0.000	5	43.3	0.000	2	1.4	0.503	2
Very bad	77.4	0.000	5	22.1	0.000	2	23.4	0.000	2
- Participation in Safer Chile									
Active Participation in Safer Chile	6.7	0.243	5	6.7	0.035	2	0.2	0.908	2
Passive Participation in Safer Chile	18.2	0.003	5	11.8	0.003	2	6.4	0.042	2
- Knowledge of the application of Prec. Plan in the Munic.	12.0	0.035	5	5.5	0.064	2	3.1	0.217	2

APPENDIX III
MULTINOMIAL LOGIT MODEL RESULTS (NS)

	MULTINOMIAL LOGIT - PREDICTED PROBABILITIES							Wald Test	
	Perceived Safety in the Neighborhood							Ho: All coeff. associated with given variable(s) are 0.	
	Probability for Outcome Category							χ^2	P> χ^2
1 Very Insecure	2	3	4	5	6	7 Very Secure			
Average Individual	4.1%	4.0%	9.4%	22.9%	35.4%	17.4%	6.9%		
- Female	5.6% s	4.4% s	10.1% s	22.2%	34.0% s	17.5%	6.4% s	63.3	0.000
- Age								64.3	0.000
20	5.7% s	4.7% s	10.6% s	24.2%	34.9%	14.9% s	5.0% s		
30	5.0% s	4.4% s	10.1% s	23.7%	35.2%	16.0% s	5.7% s		
40	4.3% s	4.1% s	9.6% s	23.1%	35.4%	17.0% s	6.6% s		
50	3.8% s	3.7% s	9.1% s	22.4% s	35.4% s	18.1% s	7.5% s		
60	3.3% s	3.4% s	8.6% s	21.7% s	35.4%	19.2% s	8.5% s		
70	2.8% s	3.1% s	8.0% s	21.0% s	35.2% s	20.2% s	9.7% s		
80	2.4% s	2.9% s	7.5% s	20.2% s	34.9%	21.2% s	11.0% s		
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status									
High	3.3%	0.8% s	5.4%	16.1%	16.6% s	39.3% s	18.6% s	35.0	0.000
Middle high	4.0%	3.3%	10.5%	14.1% s	36.9%	24.1% s	7.1%	20.3	0.002
Middle low	4.6%	5.1% s	11.3% s	24.2% s	32.8% s	15.7% s	6.3%	52.2	0.000
Low	6.9% s	7.1% s	12.0% s	22.9%	28.9% s	14.7% s	7.4%	90.5	0.000
- Marital Status									
Married	3.9%	3.8%	11.8% s	23.8%	34.6%	15.8% s	6.4%	13.9	0.031
Domestic partnership	4.7%	4.4%	14.4% s	23.5%	30.9% s	15.3%	6.7%	14.8	0.022
Single	3.3% s	3.7%	12.0% s	22.9%	34.2%	17.1%	6.9%	10.4	0.109
Widower	3.5%	4.2%	12.7%	21.4%	34.4%	16.4%	7.3%	4.1	0.668
- Condition Activity									
Informal employment	5.6% s	3.9%	9.5%	22.7%	35.2%	16.7%	6.3%	10.8	0.094
Formal employment	4.3%	4.3%	9.6%	23.6%	35.4%	16.6%	6.2%	6.4	0.380
Unemployed	4.4%	3.7%	10.5%	23.1%	32.9%	18.3%	7.1%	1.7	0.944
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime	5.0% s	4.7% s	10.3%	24.4% s	35.5%	14.7% s	5.4% s	43.4	0.000
- Social Network									
Participation in any organization	4.2%	3.9%	9.0%	22.8%	35.2%	17.9%	7.0%	3.9	0.697
Participation in Neighborhood Council	4.7%	4.7%	9.6%	21.8%	31.6% s	19.5%	8.1%	10.3	0.113
Participation in NH Security Council	4.0%	6.5%	8.8%	23.2%	35.2%	16.1%	6.2%	4.5	0.614
- Participation in the neighborhood									
Part. in activities to improve the NH	3.4% s	3.2% s	8.7%	22.9%	37.0%	18.7%	6.1%	16.2	0.013
Participation in safety activities	4.5%	3.5%	10.6%	22.9%	36.9%	15.6% s	6.1%	13.2	0.040
- Length of residence									
Less than a year	2.9% s	3.4%	5.5% s	20.8%	37.9%	22.1% s	7.3%	31.2	0.000
From 1 to 4 years	3.8%	3.4%	8.6%	21.1%	35.3%	21.0% s	7.0%	14.2	0.027
5 to 9 years	3.5%	4.3%	9.1%	20.9%	37.0%	18.8%	6.5%	6.8	0.336
- Exp. a dangerous situation at home	8.7% s	6.5% s	14.9% s	26.8% s	30.9% s	9.3% s	2.9% s	408.1	0.000
- Trust the neighbors	3.2% s	2.9% s	8.1% s	19.9% s	35.8%	20.7% s	9.4% s	117.8	0.000
- Perceived performance: Police									
Very good	2.8% s	2.5% s	6.1% s	17.4% s	31.8% s	21.8% s	17.7% s	89.7	0.000
Good	3.1% s	3.0% s	7.7% s	21.5% s	35.6%	20.1% s	9.0% s	123.1	0.000
Bad	7.5% s	4.9%	11.0%	22.3%	29.5% s	15.8%	8.9% s	48.5	0.000
Very bad	13.9% s	5.4%	9.7%	23.0%	23.7% s	11.1% s	13.3% s	67.1	0.000
- Participation in Safer Chile									
Active Participation in Safer Chile	6.5%	4.5%	10.7%	19.8%	33.2%	15.4%	9.9%	8.0	0.241
Pasive Participation in Safer Chile	3.1% s	3.2%	8.2%	26.1% s	36.8%	17.4%	5.2% s	18.2	0.006
- Knowledge of Prec.Plan in the munic	3.5%	4.0%	8.9%	21.0% s	37.4% s	18.9% s	6.4%	17.8	0.007

s: The predicted difference between and average individual and an individual with this characteristics in the probability outcome for this category does not include zero in the 95% confidence interval.

Observations	19,320
LR chi2	1641.1
Prob > chi2	0.000
Pseudo R-squared	0.046
Final Log Likelihood	-31761.8

MULTINOMIAL LOGIT MODEL RESULTS (WD)

MULTINOMIAL LOGIT - PREDICTED PROBABILITIES

Perceived Safety when walking in the neighbor alone after dark

	Probability for outcome category				Wald Test Ho: All coeff. associated with given variable(s) are 0.	
	Very Insecure	Insecure	Somewh at Secure	Very Secure	χ^2	P> χ^2
Average individual	23.9%	33.6%	33.1%	9.4%		
- Female	30.4% s	32.8%	28.9% s	7.9% s	205.7	0.000
- Age					44.6	0.000
20	19.4% s	36.3% s	34.7%	9.6%		
30	21.3% s	35.2% s	34.0% s	9.5%		
40	23.4% s	33.9% s	33.3% s	9.4%		
50	25.6% s	32.7% s	32.5% s	9.3%		
60	27.9% s	31.4% s	31.6% s	9.1%		
70	30.3% s	30.0% s	30.7% s	9.0%		
80	32.9% s	28.6% s	29.7% s	8.8%		
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status						
High	24.3%	26.4%	35.4%	13.9%	2.3	0.515
Middle high	22.1%	29.9%	39.5% s	8.4%	6.0	0.112
Middle low	26.1% s	34.4%	31.3% s	8.2% s	22.2	0.000
Low	27.3% s	33.5%	28.8% s	10.4%	19.5	0.000
- Marital Status						
Married	25.6%	32.6%	32.8%	9.0%	3.1	0.381
Domestic partnership	28.4% s	30.3%	31.6%	9.7%	6.3	0.100
Single	26.1%	31.7%	32.9%	9.4%	3.5	0.321
Widower	25.3%	31.8%	33.6%	9.3%	0.7	0.872
- Condition Activity						
Informal employment	22.2%	33.8%	33.4%	10.5%	4.6	0.203
Formal employment	22.3% s	32.5%	36.2% s	9.0%	15.3	0.002
Unemployed	21.5%	31.2%	36.3%	10.9%	4.5	0.209
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime in the	24.6% s	33.0%	34.1%	8.2% s	7.2	0.066
- Social Network						
Participation in any organization	23.6%	32.4% s	34.1%	10.0%	10.6	0.014
Participation in Neighborhood Council	22.3%	32.4%	33.2%	12.1% s	7.6	0.056
Participation in NH Security Council	26.7%	36.0%	29.8%	7.5%	2.6	0.463
- Participation in the neighborhood						
Part. in activities to improve the NH	22.0% s	32.8%	35.8% s	9.3%	9.1	0.028
Participation in safety activities	22.6%	33.9%	34.5%	9.1%	2.9	0.407
- Length of residence						
Less than a year	24.9%	34.0%	33.6%	7.5% s	3.9	0.275
From 1 to 4 years	24.5%	34.1%	33.2%	8.2%	2.7	0.438
5 to 9 years	24.9%	35.5%	31.0%	8.7%	4.1	0.248
-Exp. a dangerous situation at home	36.0% s	33.1%	26.0% s	4.8% s	231.3	0.000
- Trust the neighbors	20.9% s	29.6% s	35.9% s	13.6% s	118.9	0.000
- Perceived performance: Police						
Very good	20.1% s	30.4%	33.6%	15.8% s	24.5	0.000
Good	21.3% s	33.3%	35.1% s	10.3% s	31.8	0.000
Bad	31.4% s	30.6% s	26.9% s	11.0%	35.8	0.000
Very bad	34.2% s	28.8%	25.2% s	11.8%	14.6	0.002
- Participation in Safer Chile						
Active Participation in Safer Chile	24.3%	31.3%	30.0%	14.4% s	7.3	0.062
Pasive Participation in Safer Chile	20.9% s	32.9%	38.0% s	8.2%	14.9	0.002
- Knowledge of Prec.Plan in the munic	23.0%	32.4%	34.6%	10.0%	6.5	0.089

s: The predicted difference between and average individual and an individual with this characteristics in the probability outcome for this category does not include zero in the 95% confidence interval.

Observations	18,420
Wald chi2(90)	1036.1
Prob > chi2	0.000
Pseudo R-squared	0.039
Final Log Likelihood	-23159.7

MULTINOMIAL LOGIT MODEL RESULTS (PV)

MULTINOMIAL LOGIT - PREDICTED PROBABILITIES
Perceived probability of being a victim during the the next year

	Probability for outcome category				Wald Test	
	Very likely	Likely	Unlikely	Not probable	Ho: All coeff. associated with given variable(s) are 0.	
					χ^2	P> χ^2
Average individual	13.8%	36.6%	6.1%	43.4%		
- Female	14.1%	37.1%	5.7%	43.1%	3.0	0.386
- Age					19.1	0.000
20	12.7% s	39.0% s	7.4% s	40.9% s		
30	13.2% s	38.0% s	6.8% s	42.0% s		
40	13.7%	37.0% s	6.2% s	43.1% s		
50	14.2%	35.9% s	5.7% s	44.2% s		
60	14.7%	34.9% s	5.2% s	45.2% s		
70	15.2%	33.8% s	4.8% s	46.2% s		
80	15.7%	32.8% s	4.4% s	47.1% s		
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status						
High	18.1%	35.1%	1.9% s	44.9%	6.3	0.096
Middle high	11.6%	36.3%	7.1%	45.0%	1.3	0.723
Middle low	14.9%	36.7%	6.6%	41.8% s	7.7	0.052
Low	12.5%	37.1%	7.4%	43.0%	6.1	0.108
- Marital Status						
Married	14.4%	38.2%	6.0%	41.4%	3.3	0.351
Domestic partnership	15.4%	37.2%	7.7%	39.7%	4.4	0.226
Single	13.9%	36.0%	6.4%	43.7%	0.3	0.953
Widower	11.1%	36.6%	6.2%	46.1%	2.5	0.482
- Condition Activity						
Informal employment	16.4% s	36.0%	6.0%	41.6%	6.9	0.074
Formal employment	16.7% s	37.9%	5.0% s	40.5% s	30.2	0.000
Unemployed	16.8%	37.9%	4.8%	40.5%	4.5	0.217
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime in the NH	14.7%	37.0%	6.1%	42.1%	2.7	0.441
- Social Network						
Participation in any organization	14.0%	35.9%	6.6%	43.5%	4.6	0.200
Participation in Neighborhood Council	13.7%	37.3%	6.3%	42.8%	0.2	0.974
Participation in NH Security Council	16.4%	33.6%	7.8%	42.1%	2.3	0.510
- Participation in the neighborhood						
Part. in activities to improve the NH	13.6%	39.0% s	5.4%	42.0%	5.9	0.117
Participation in safety activities	14.1%	36.9%	5.3%	43.7%	2.4	0.487
- Length of residence						
Less than a year	14.7%	34.3%	7.0%	44.0%	2.1	0.561
From 1 to 4 years	13.6%	37.3%	6.7%	42.4%	1.4	0.714
5 to 9 years	12.3%	38.7%	5.7%	43.3%	3.9	0.277
-Exp. a dangerous situation at home	24.7% s	43.5% s	4.7% s	27.1% s	353.5	0.000
- Trust the neighbors	12.7% s	35.5%	6.1%	45.8% s	9.7	0.021
- Perceived performance: Police						
Very good	13.0%	26.9% s	8.7%	51.4% s	26.1	0.000
Good	12.4% s	34.8% s	6.5%	46.3% s	24.7	0.000
Bad	15.2%	37.8%	6.0%	41.0%	2.5	0.473
Very bad	18.0%	36.3%	4.8%	41.0%	3.4	0.335
- Participation in Safer Chile						
Active Participation in Safer Chile	11.8%	38.0%	5.4%	44.8%	1.5	0.678
Pasive Participation in Safer Chile	17.0% s	34.6%	7.1%	41.4%	10.7	0.014
- Knowledge of Prec.Plan in the munic	16.8% s	37.7%	6.2%	39.3% s	32.1	0.000

s: The predicted difference between and average individual and an individual with this characteristics in the probability outcome for this category does not include zero in the 95% confidence interval.

Observations	16,589
Wald chi2(90)	632.9
Prob > chi2	0.000
Pseudo R-squared	0.030
Final Log Likelihood	-19085.8

APPENDIX IV

PROFILES OF THE POPULATION THAT TRUST AND PARTICIPATES

	TRUST										PARTICIPATION										PRECINT PLAN				
	Trust in the neighbors				Trust in institutions: Police			Participates			Activities to improve the NH			Safer Chile - Active			Safer Chile - Passive			Knowledge of the application of the program in the municipality					
	Yes (29.2%)	No or indifferent (70.8)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value		Very Good (5.7%)	Very Bad (2.1%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (67.3%)	No (32.7%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (20.7%)	No (79.3%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (3.2%)	No (96.8%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (12.6%)	No (81.4%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (27.2%)	No (72.8%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value			
Average																									
- Female	52.4%	51.6%	0.012	51.9%	51.7%	0.960	51.0%	55.1%	0.000	52.0%	52.5%	0.660	46.9%	52.5%	0.031	49.3%	52.8%	0.017	47.6%	54.1%	0.000				
- Age	41.5	44.3	40.4	0.000	45.6	35.5	0.000	41.0	42.5	0.000	40.3	41.8	0.000	45.0	41.4	0.000	41.4	41.5	0.789	42.1	41.3	0.030			
- Perceived Socioeconomic Status																									
High	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.000	1.0%	0.6%	0.683	0.6%	0.8%	0.255	0.7%	0.7%	0.931	0.2%	0.7%	0.006	0.7%	0.7%	0.847	0.8%	0.6%	0.540			
Middle high	3.3%	2.1%	3.8%	0.000	5.5%	0.9%	0.017	3.6%	2.7%	0.087	3.9%	3.1%	0.149	3.4%	3.3%	0.912	4.4%	3.1%	0.039	4.9%	2.7%	0.000			
Middle low	36.0%	36.3%	35.9%	0.697	31.3%	39.2%	0.026	35.9%	36.3%	0.713	35.2%	36.3%	0.395	35.9%	36.0%	0.960	33.8%	36.4%	0.099	34.9%	36.5%	0.187			
Low	16.2%	18.4%	15.4%	0.001	13.7%	17.7%	0.133	15.2%	18.3%	0.001	14.1%	16.8%	0.010	13.0%	16.3%	0.066	9.3%	17.2%	0.000	10.6%	18.3%	0.000			
- Marital Status																									
Married	42.4%	46.0%	41.0%	0.000	48.1%	30.9%	0.000	43.8%	39.6%	0.000	40.3%	43.0%	0.015	56.3%	42.0%	0.000	46.9%	41.8%	0.000	47.0%	40.8%	0.000			
Domestic partnership	10.0%	9.6%	10.2%	0.290	8.1%	13.3%	0.016	9.3%	11.4%	0.001	9.3%	10.2%	0.236	8.7%	10.0%	0.304	8.7%	10.2%	0.053	9.1%	10.4%	0.033			
Single	35.7%	31.0%	37.6%	0.000	30.5%	45.9%	0.000	35.3%	36.4%	0.302	38.3%	35.0%	0.003	22.9%	36.1%	0.000	33.4%	36.0%	0.060	33.1%	36.6%	0.001			
Widower	5.4%	6.7%	4.9%	0.000	6.9%	2.3%	0.017	5.2%	5.9%	0.115	5.1%	5.5%	0.369	3.3%	5.5%	0.012	3.6%	5.7%	0.000	4.2%	5.9%	0.000			
- Condition Activity																									
Informal employment	16.3%	16.8%	16.1%	0.420	12.5%	17.2%	0.080	15.5%	17.9%	0.011	13.6%	17.0%	0.001	12.9%	16.4%	0.046	12.9%	16.8%	0.000	13.1%	17.5%	0.000			
Formal employment	31.3%	28.5%	32.5%	0.000	35.9%	28.8%	0.058	32.2%	29.6%	0.019	32.9%	30.9%	0.085	42.4%	31.0%	0.000	41.2%	29.9%	0.000	40.3%	28.0%	0.000			
Unemployed	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	0.908	4.6%	7.0%	0.155	4.8%	4.7%	0.883	4.9%	4.7%	0.739	5.6%	4.7%	0.463	4.7%	4.7%	0.996	4.3%	4.9%	0.258			
- Drugs and gangs as causes of crime in the NH	23.6%	22.3%	24.2%	0.043	21.8%	22.8%	0.763	23.6%	23.6%	0.946	22.3%	24.0%	0.113	22.9%	23.6%	0.746	22.7%	23.7%	0.426	23.2%	23.8%	0.579			
- Social Network																									
Participation in any organization	50.1%	52.9%	48.9%	0.000	55.0%	52.7%	0.571	74.5%	0.0%	n.a	68.1%	45.4%	0.000	76.8%	49.2%	0.000	63.1%	48.2%	0.000	55.2%	48.2%	0.000			
Participation in Neighborhood Council	7.9%	10.9%	6.7%	0.000	9.4%	5.6%	0.144	11.7%	0.0%	n.a	12.9%	6.6%	0.000	39.7%	6.8%	0.000	15.2%	6.8%	0.000	10.4%	7.0%	0.000			
Participation in Neighborhood Security Council	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%	0.000	3.2%	0.6%	0.040	2.9%	0.0%	n.a	3.6%	1.5%	0.000	21.9%	1.3%	0.000	7.1%	1.2%	0.000	3.1%	1.5%	0.000			
- Participation in the neighborhood																									
Participation in activities to improve the NH	20.7%	22.5%	19.9%	0.010	22.2%	16.2%	0.060	30.7%	0.0%	n.a	100.0%	0.0%	n.a	35.7%	20.2%	0.000	27.5%	19.7%	0.000	23.5%	19.6%	0.000			
Participation in safety activities	18.8%	19.8%	18.3%	0.143	25.1%	18.9%	0.119	27.9%	0.0%	n.a	0.0%	23.7%	n.a	34.3%	18.3%	0.000	27.4%	17.5%	0.000	21.9%	17.6%	0.000			
- Length of residence																									
Less than a year	6.2%	4.5%	6.8%	0.000	6.1%	7.0%	0.603	5.9%	6.7%	0.088	6.5%	6.1%	0.482	4.9%	6.2%	0.291	6.4%	6.1%	0.745	5.4%	6.4%	0.033			
From 1 to 4 years	12.6%	10.7%	13.4%	0.000	13.0%	13.4%	0.861	12.5%	12.8%	0.644	13.9%	12.3%	0.047	13.1%	12.6%	0.778	14.5%	12.3%	0.054	13.1%	12.4%	0.350			
5 to 9 years	11.7%	10.2%	12.3%	0.005	11.7%	10.0%	0.493	11.8%	11.5%	0.643	12.2%	11.6%	0.491	10.1%	11.8%	0.292	12.6%	11.6%	0.336	13.0%	11.2%	0.039			
10 or more	69.5%	74.6%	67.4%	0.000	69.3%	69.5%	0.941	69.8%	69.0%	0.495	67.5%	70.1%	0.029	71.8%	69.5%	0.337	66.5%	70.0%	0.032	68.4%	69.9%	0.245			
- Crime related Risk situation at home	20.8%	18.0%	22.0%	0.000	20.4%	32.9%	0.000	21.9%	18.7%	0.001	20.9%	20.8%	0.897	29.8%	20.5%	0.000	24.3%	20.3%	0.004	24.3%	19.5%	0.000			
- Trust the neighbors	29.2%	100.0%	0.0%		33.8%	19.0%	0.000	30.2%	27.1%	0.003	31.8%	28.6%	0.004	34.8%	29.0%	0.021	30.6%	29.0%	0.240	32.2%	28.1%	0.000			

	TRUST						PARTICIPATION						PRECINCT PLAN										
	Trust in the neighbors			Trust in institutions: Police			Participates			Activities to improve the NH			Safer Chile - Active			Safer Chile - Passive			Knowledge of the application of the program in the municipality				
	Yes (29.2%)	No or indifferent (70.8)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Very Good (5.7%)	Very Bad (2.1%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (67.3%)	No (32.7%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (20.7%)	No (79.3%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (3.2%)	No (96.8%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value	Yes (12.6%)	No (81.4%)	T-test Ho: Means are ()	Yes (27.2%)	No (72.8%)	T-test Ho: Means are equal P-Value		
Average																							
<i>- Trust in institutions, Perceived performance: Police</i>																							
Very good	5.7%	6.6%	5.4%	0.025	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n.a	6.4%	4.5%	0.001	6.2%	5.6%	0.365	10.7%	5.6%	0.006	10.3%	5.1%	0.000	9.0%	4.5%	0.000
Good	42.1%	46.8%	40.2%	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	n.a	43.3%	39.7%	0.003	42.6%	42.0%	0.605	45.8%	42.0%	0.159	48.3%	41.2%	0.000	48.3%	39.8%	0.000	
Bad	9.7%	8.4%	10.2%	0.005	0.0%	0.0%	n.a	9.4%	10.2%	0.232	8.3%	10.0%	0.014	8.1%	9.7%	0.263	7.7%	9.9%	0.005	6.4%	10.9%	0.000	
Very bad	2.1%	1.4%	2.4%	0.000	0.0%	100.0%	n.a	2.1%	2.1%	0.910	1.7%	2.2%	0.072	1.8%	2.1%	0.535	1.5%	2.2%	0.055	0.9%	2.6%	0.000	
<i>- Participation in Safer Chile</i>																							
Active Participation in Safer Chile	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%	0.025	6.1%	2.7%	0.112	4.8%	0.0%	n.a	5.6%	2.6%	0.000	100.0%	0.0%	n.a	23.3%	0.3%	n.a	6.7%	2.0%	0.000	
Passive Participation in Safer Chile	12.6%	13.2%	12.4%	0.274	22.7%	9.1%	0.000	18.8%	0.0%	n.a	16.8%	11.5%	0.000	90.7%	10.0%	n.a	100.0%	0.0%	n.a	24.1%	8.3%	0.000	
- Knowledge Quadrant Plan	27.2%	29.9%	26.0%	0.000	42.8%	12.2%	0.000	30.3%	20.8%	0.000	30.9%	26.2%	0.000	56.2%	26.2%	0.000	51.9%	23.6%	0.000	100.0%	0.0%	n.a	
<i>Declared Fear</i>																							
Safety in the Neighbor (Cat 1 and 2) - Very Insecure	9.8%	7.1%	10.9%	0.000	6.4%	28.3%	0.000	9.6%	7.4%	0.489	9.2%	10.3%	0.000	10.6%	9.8%	0.458	8.1%	10.1%	0.003	8.1%	10.5%	0.000	
Safety Walking Alone in the dark in the NH - Very Insec.	23.5%	20.5%	24.8%	0.000	19.9%	35.6%	0.000	23.0%	21.1%	0.116	22.7%	24.2%	0.002	21.7%	23.6%	0.461	20.6%	24.0%	0.002	21.5%	24.3%	0.005	
Probability of being a victim - Very Likely	12.5%	11.0%	13.1%	0.005	13.8%	20.3%	0.068	12.9%	11.1%	0.113	12.0%	12.6%	0.428	13.7%	12.4%	0.161	14.4%	12.1%	0.011	15.9%	11.2%	0.000	

APPENDIX V
IMPACT EVALUATION RESULTS

a) Participation function. Model 8 is the final specification used.

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Victimisation								
Person experienced a dangerous situation at home		0.444*** [0.103]	0.439*** [0.103]	0.432*** [0.102]	0.353*** [0.117]	0.307*** [0.110]	0.310*** [0.111]	0.273* [0.149]
Municipality victimization rate per 100 habitants (High Crimes)							0.029** [0.014]	0.034** [0.014]
Demographic								
Household dead (Dummy)	0.203** [0.101]	0.214** [0.107]	0.245** [0.113]	0.229** [0.111]	0.193* [0.111]	0.183 [0.116]		
Number of household members (Natural logarithm)	0.254*** [0.082]	0.256*** [0.086]	0.204** [0.099]	0.270*** [0.088]	0.224** [0.088]	0.177** [0.088]		
Gender (Dummy, Female)	-0.025 [0.124]							
Age	0.074*** [0.015]	0.072*** [0.015]	0.049*** [0.018]	0.068*** [0.015]	0.052*** [0.015]	0.041*** [0.015]	0.002 [0.002]	0.005 [0.003]
Age squared	-0.001*** [0.000]	-0.001*** [0.000]	-0.000** [0.000]	-0.001*** [0.000]	-0.001*** [0.000]	-0.000*** [0.000]		
Marital status								
Married			0.162 [0.150]					
Domestic Partnership			-0.018 [0.239]					
Single			-0.085 [0.157]					
Widower			-0.658*** [0.204]					
Perceived Socioeconomic status								
High			-0.752 [0.981]					
Middle - High			0.372* [0.220]					
Middle - Low			-0.085 [0.106]					
Low			-0.159 [0.117]	-0.157 [0.107]	-0.11 [0.108]	-0.13 [0.111]	-0.125 [0.109]	0.446*** [0.144]
Occupation Status								
Occasional and Informal employment			-0.369 [0.226]	-0.398* [0.224]	-0.348 [0.225]	-0.382 [0.235]	-0.316 [0.238]	-0.497* [0.291]
Wage earner: Administrative worker			0.451*** [0.123]	0.478*** [0.121]	0.475*** [0.121]	0.565*** [0.131]	0.641*** [0.127]	0.394*** [0.140]
Wage earner: Unqualified worker			-0.174 [0.191]	-0.214 [0.189]				
Self-employed			-0.038 [0.120]	-0.018 [0.120]				
Participation								
Without difficulties to participate in citizenship security activities	1.312*** [0.161]	1.313*** [0.159]	1.328*** [0.154]	1.318*** [0.157]	1.015*** [0.163]	0.745*** [0.162]	0.746*** [0.160]	0.368* [0.199]
Any organization						0.613*** [0.115]	0.617*** [0.115]	0.379*** [0.123]
Neighborhood Council						1.486*** [0.130]	1.522*** [0.126]	1.640*** [0.150]
Neighborhood Security Council					2.520*** [0.131]	1.486*** [0.154]	1.497*** [0.153]	1.473*** [0.225]
Safety activities					0.601*** [0.106]	0.736*** [0.118]	0.762*** [0.118]	0.471*** [0.122]
Activities to improve the Neighborhood						0.615*** [0.107]	0.610*** [0.107]	0.438*** [0.117]
Safer Chile - Passive								4.377*** [0.198]

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length of residence								
Less than a year				-0.217 [0.196]				
From 1 to 4 years				-0.049 [0.133]				
5 to 9 years				-0.037 [0.129]				
Constant	-5.578*** [0.365]	-5.677*** [0.365]	-5.192*** [0.458]	-5.631*** [0.368]	-5.515*** [0.369]	-5.811*** [0.380]	-5.411*** [0.353]	-7.537*** [0.458]
Regional dummies (12, exc. Metropolitan region)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	15751	15751	15647	15638	15647	15647	15647	15647
Pseudo R-squared	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.48

All the models include regional dummies. The excluded category is the Metropolitan region

Robust standard errors in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

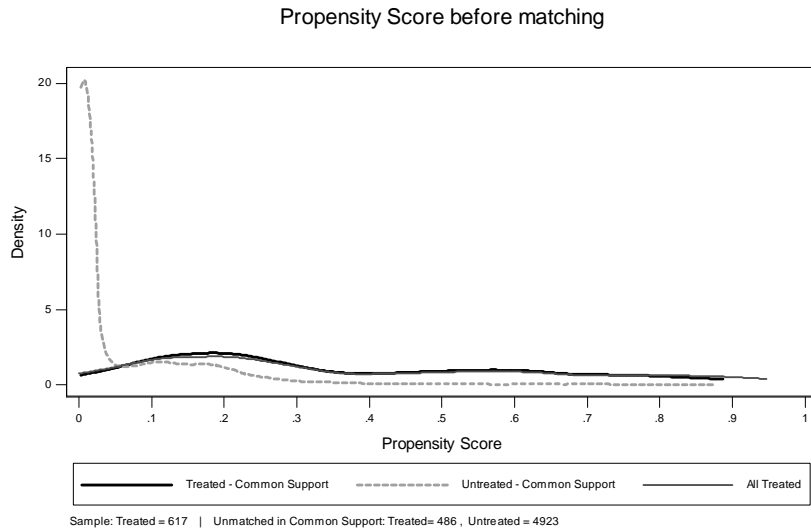
b) Trimming of the common support

The overlap and the region of common support between the propensity score of active participants in Safer Chile and the rest of the survey sample was trimmed before implementing the matching algorithms to find the control group most similar to the participants in the relevant pre-treatment characteristics. Implementing the common support condition ensures that any combination of characteristics observed in the treatment group can also be observed among the control group (Caliendo and Kopeining, 2005). However, the common support region in this case is wide and, on the left side of the distribution, the overlap between potential controls and beneficiaries is small as there is large number of non-participants with a small predicted probability of participation. Therefore, the common support region was trimmed on both sides of the distribution until we found an overlap region that encompassed a large number of active participants and a small number of the controls with a low predicted probability of participation. The resulting range of predicted probabilities of the trimmed common support was very similar to that of the original common support region.

Impact on Sample Size and range of the Propensity Score of the trimming of the Common Support Region

	Sample observations			Range of the Propensity Score	
	All	Control Group	Active Participants	Min	Max
All	15,647	15,109	538	0.00025	0.94709
Common Support region (CS)	15,589	15,076	513	0.00040	0.89346
CS after trimming	5,428	4,945	483	0.00317	0.89055

b) Propensity Score before matching (Trimmed Common Support)



c) Balancing tests of selected matching techniques

Methodology	Code
Nearest-neighbor 1, with replacement	N1
Nearest-neighbor 1, with no replacement caliper(0.01)	N1C1
Nearest-neighbor 5	N5
Nearest-neighbor 5, caliper(0.01)	N5C2

SAMPLE

Active participants in Safer Chile	Obs
All the sample	538

Common Support Sample (Trimmed)	Sample
Controls	4,945
Active Participants in Safer Chile	483

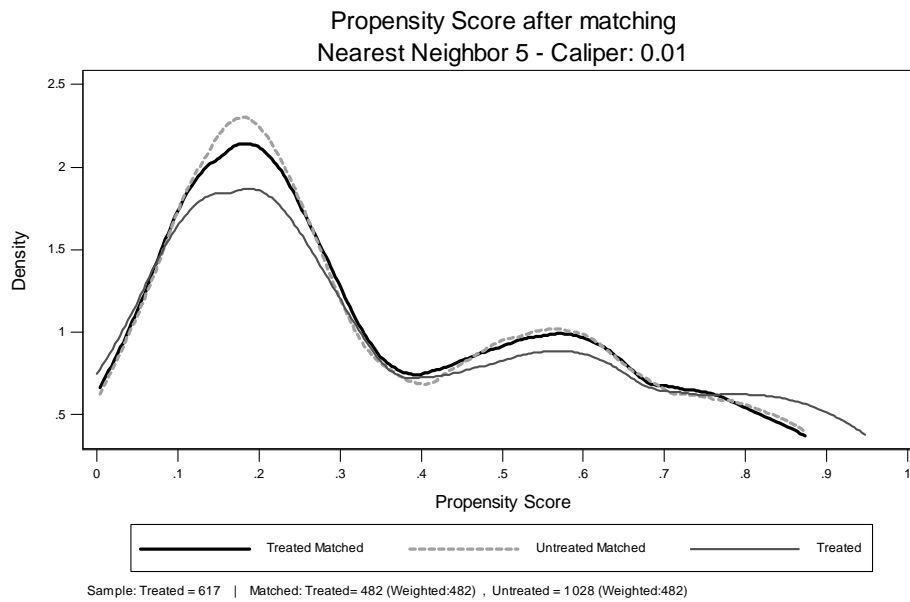
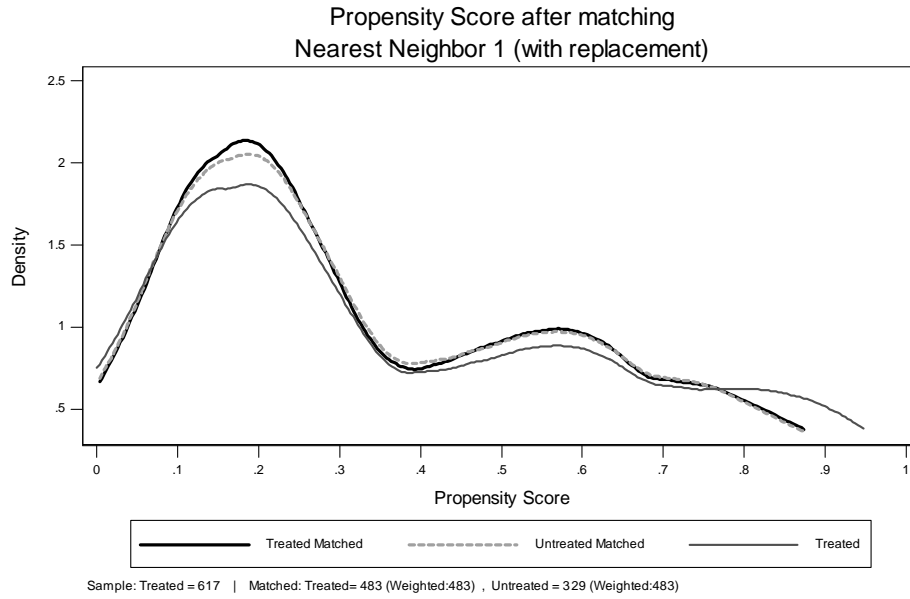
Matched sample	N1	N1C1	N5	N5C1
Treated	438	394	483	480
Control	329	394	1,028	1,028

BALANCING TESTS

Individual Balance T-Test (Reported P-Values: Ho. Equality of means)	N1*	N1C1	N5	N5C1*
Variables from the participation function				
Municipality victimization rate per 100 habitants (High Crimes)	0.912	0.617	0.410	0.560
Without difficulties to participate in citizenship security activities	0.553	0.364	0.739	0.745
Experience of a crime related risk situation	0.669	0.893	0.955	0.783
Age	0.255	0.978	0.408	0.336
Perceived Socioeconomic Status: Low	0.478	0.433	0.500	0.507
Participation				
Any organization	0.822	0.265	0.787	0.799
Neighborhood Council	0.644	0.492	0.802	0.894
Neighborhood Security Council	0.794	0.848	0.944	0.870
Activities to improve the Neighborhood	0.099	0.653	0.124	0.169
Safety activities	0.156	0.889	0.827	0.867
Safer Chile - Passive	0.633	0.849	0.865	0.865
Geography location: Metropolitan Region	0.394	0.593	0.479	0.581
Variables not included in the participation function				
Gender (Female=1)	0.368	0.200	0.777	0.758
Household Head	0.44	0.997	0.867	0.956
Household Members	0.619	0.653	0.949	0.822
Coping strategy(1= Yes)	0.335	0.998	0.425	0.524
Perceived Socioeconomic Status: High	0.318	0.314	0.318	0.318
Marital status: Married	0.123	0.948	0.274	0.189
Hotelling Test (Reported P-Values: Ho. The set of means is equal between the two groups)				
F(18,n= Matched Sample)	0.6605	0.3645	0.7882	0.7481
Prob> F(18, n=Matched Sample)	0.8514	0.9931	0.7162	0.7625

* Preferred methodologies based on the balancing tests and the number of matched controls. The balancing tests for this methodologies signals that the matched samples are balanced in observables. Also, the number and characteristics of the remaining matched controls can be viewed as representative of the total number of active participants in Safer Chile.

d) Propensity Score after matching



e) Impact evaluation results

Average Treatment Effect on the Treated

Indicator	Un-matched	Nearest-neighbor 1, with replacement			Nearest-neighbor 1, caliper(0.01)			Nearest-neighbor 5			Nearest-neighbor 5, caliper(0.01)		
		Matched	95% Conf. Interval		Matched	95% Conf. Interval		Matched	5% Conf. Interval		Matched	5% Conf. Interval	
Neighborhood Security (NS)													
1 Very Insecure	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.06
2	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.04
3	0.00	-0.02	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.06	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.04
4	-0.02	-0.05	-0.14	0.00	-0.03	-0.09	0.02	-0.03	-0.09	0.02	-0.04	-0.09	0.01
5	0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.11	0.01	-0.06	0.09	-0.03	-0.11	0.03	-0.02	-0.08	0.05
6	-0.01	0.00	-0.06	0.06	-0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.05	-0.01	-0.05	0.04
7 Very Secure	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.02	-0.01	0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07
Walking alone after dark (WD)													
1 Very Insecure	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.09	0.03	-0.03	0.09	0.02	-0.04	0.08	0.02	-0.04	0.07
2 Insecure	-0.04	-0.05	-0.14	0.01	-0.06	-0.14	-0.03	-0.02	-0.09	0.04	-0.01	-0.08	0.04
3 Somewhat Secure	-0.03	-0.01	-0.08	0.09	0.00	-0.05	0.08	-0.03	-0.10	0.04	-0.04	-0.11	0.04
4 Very Secure	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.04	-0.01	0.08	0.04	-0.01	0.08
Probability of becoming a victim (PV)													
1 Very likely	-0.01	-0.02	-0.09	0.03	0.00	-0.05	0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.06	-0.01	-0.06	0.05
2 Likely	-0.02	-0.04	-0.11	0.05	-0.02	-0.09	0.05	-0.05	-0.11	0.02	-0.05	-0.11	0.02
3 Unlikely	0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.00	-0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.05
4 Not probable	0.02	0.05	-0.03	0.16	0.01	-0.09	0.08	0.05	-0.02	0.12	0.06	-0.01	0.13

Based on the Bias Corrected Standard error reported from Bootstrapping at 500 repetitions