

## **Appendix**

### ***Selected crimes and their description***

1. Burglary: a person breaks into a house;
2. Physical assault: a person intentionally beats another person several times;
3. Theft: a person intentionally steals another person's properties;
4. Murder: a person intentionally kills another person;
5. Terrorism: a group of terrorists intentionally makes a bomb explode to achieve its political aims;
6. Sexual assault: a person touches another person in the latter's intimate parts without the latter's consent;
7. Vandalism: a person intentionally damages another person's property;
8. Corporate fraud: the head of a company manipulates repeatedly over the years the company's accounting;
9. Cocaine trafficking: a person imports cocaine to Belgium and sells it to other persons;
10. Cannabis production and trafficking: a person grows cannabis and imports grams of cannabis from the Netherlands to sell it to other people.

### ***Scenarios of physical assault, burglary and cocaine trafficking for questions on the harm severity***

Physical assault: a person intentionally punches another person several times. The latter falls and must be brought to the hospital to receive treatment.

#### ***Harms to individuals:***

- The punching generates physical pain for the victim (e.g., fractures, breaks)

- The punching makes the victim feel humiliated and unsafe (e.g., the victim becomes object of gossip, (s)he is afraid to go out alone)
- The punching generates financial costs for the victim (e.g., because of the hospitalization costs, and the fact that he cannot work for some time.
- The punching generates time losses for the victim (e.g., the latter has to go to the police, spend time applying for insurance reimbursement and to go to the health insurance)

*Harms to private entities:*

- The punching generates financial costs for the victim's health insurance (e.g., this has to reimburse the victim's health costs and invest personnel to handle the victim's claim)

*Harms to government and society:*

- The punching generates financial costs for the Belgian government and therefore for the taxpayers (e.g., the government has to pay for police investigation and social security costs)
- The punching generates/contributes/leads to a negative image of the police with the Belgian public (e.g., the assault is seen an indicator of the fact that police do not work well)
- The punching makes other citizens feel anxious, unsafe and worried (e.g., they are afraid, they no longer trust each other or the government).

Burglary: A person breaks in the house of another person and steals property worth 500 euros.

*Harms to individuals:*

- The burglary generates financial losses for the victim (e.g., a new TV-set has to be bought, locks have to be replaced, jewelries are stolen)
- The burglary makes the victim feel unsafe and gives him/her the feeling that his/her privacy is violated ((s)he is afraid in his/her own house and has the annoying feeling that the burglar searched his/her belongings)
- The burglary generates time losses for the victim (e.g., the latter has to go to the police and spend time applying for insurance reimbursement)

*Harms to private entities:*

- The burglary generates financial costs for the victim's health insurance (e.g., this has to reimburse the victim's health costs and invest personnel to handle the victim's claim)

*Harms to government and society:*

- The burglary generates financial costs for the Belgian government and therefore for the taxpayers (e.g., the government has to pay for police investigation)
- The burglary generates/contributes/leads to a negative image of the police with the Belgian public (e.g., the burglary is seen an indicator of the fact that police do not work well)
- The burglary makes other citizens feel anxious, unsafe and worried (e.g., they are afraid, they no longer trust each other or the government).

Cocaine trafficking: A person imports 300 kilograms of cocaine into Belgium and sell cocaine to other persons. To smuggle the drug into Belgium, the persons uses a courier.

*Harms to individuals:*

- The cocaine trafficking leads to an overdose and subsequent death of the drug courier (i.e., cocaine packets—or “balls”— ingested by the courier explode in his/her body)
- The cocaine trafficking generates physical violence between the traffickers and his accomplices (e.g., because of a quarrel)
- The cocaine trafficking generates health problems for the person who finally buys the cocaine (e.g., addiction symptoms and appetite loss).
- The cocaine trafficking generates financial costs for the person who finally buys the cocaine (cocaine is expensive)

*Harms to private entities:*

- The cocaine trafficking leads to some employees in Belgian airports and ports being bribed during their job (e.g., their cooperation is necessary to smuggle cocaine into Belgium)
- The cocaine trafficking leads to reinvestment of the trafficking profits in hotel and catering businesses and thus to a disturbance of the local economy (e.g., to launder large sums of money)

*Harms to government and society:*

- The cocaine trafficking generates financial costs for the Belgian government and therefore for the taxpayers (e.g., the government has to pay for police investigation, funding of drug treatment centers)
- The cocaine trafficking generates/contributes/leads to a negative image of the police with the Belgian public (e.g., the burglary is seen an indicator of the fact that police do not work well)

- The cocaine trafficking makes other citizens feel anxious, unsafe and worried (e.g., they are afraid, they no longer trust each other or the government)
- The cocaine trafficking generates harms for the environment (e.g., through illegal cultivation)

***Scenarios of the seven other crimes for the summary question on the harm severity***

1. Theft: a person breaks into a house and steals properties worth of 500 euros;
2. Murder: a person intentionally kills another person;
3. Terrorism: a group of terrorists intentionally makes a bomb explode to achieve its political aims; Two people die and about ten people are severely injured;
4. Sexual assault: a person touches another person in the latter's intimate parts without the latter's consent. The victims feels bad and is afraid to go outside;
5. Vandalism: a person intentionally damages another person's car;
6. Corporate fraud: the head of a company manipulates repeatedly over the years the company's accounting. When the company goes bankrupt, each of the 10,000 shareholders loses 100 euros;
7. Cannabis production and trafficking: a person grows cannabis and imports 50 grams of cannabis from the Netherlands to sell it to other people.

**Conservationism items (see also Schwartz et al., 2012)**

1. It is important for me to live in secure surroundings. I avoid anything that might endanger my safety.
2. I believe that people should do what they are told. I think people should follow rules at all times, even when no-one is watching.

3. It is important to me to be humble and modest. I try not to draw attention to myself.
4. It is important to me that the government insures my safety against all threats. I want the state to be strong so it can defend its citizens.
5. It is important to me always to behave properly. I want to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong.
6. Tradition is important to me. I try to follow the customs handed down by my religion or my family. (deleted after pre-test due to factor loading below .40)

**Legal Cynicism items (see also Sampson & Bartusch, 1998)**

1. Laws were made to be broken.
2. It's okay to do anything you want as long as you don't hurt anyone.
3. To make money, there are no right and wrong ways anymore, only easy ways and hard ways.
4. Fighting between friends or within families is nobody else's business. (deleted after exploratory factor analysis due to factor loading below .40)
5. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. (deleted after pre-test due to factor loading below .40)