

Perceptions of the police in Montenegro

Survey Results

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Introduction

The police are an institution with a key responsibility for maintaining public order, protecting citizens, and enforcing the law. Its efficiency, professionalism, and integrity directly affect the level of trust that citizens have in the security system. Therefore, it is important to continuously monitor public perceptions of police work in order to identify areas that require improvement and strengthen the relationship between the police and citizens.

The subject of this research was citizens' perceptions in Montenegro of police work in **2025**. Comparative data from **2024 and 2023** were utilized to assess trends and shifts in respondents' attitudes and experiences. The research covers several thematic areas, including an assessment of the security situation, police cooperation with the community, perceptions of corruption, attitudes toward firearm ownership, integrative aspects of police conduct toward different groups, and citizens' level of information about police activities. In addition, a new section addressing human trafficking was introduced for the 2025 survey. Since these issues were not included in previous measurements, the results from this section served as a baseline measure, and year-to-year comparisons were not possible.

The aim of the research was to determine the level of respondents' trust in the police, identify the key challenges the police faced, and provide guidelines for improving the work of this institution and strengthening its relationship with citizens.

The structure of the report includes the following sections:

A. General questions: analysis of perceptions of the security situation and general attitudes toward the police.

B. Police in the community: police cooperation with citizens and presence in local communities.

C. Corruption: perceptions of corruption within the police and assessments of the success of anti-corruption efforts.

D. Human trafficking: awareness and attitudes regarding human trafficking, the role of the media, and assessments of institutional effectiveness (new section; no comparative data).

E. Firearms: attitudes toward legal and illegal firearm possession and assessments of control measures.

F. Integrative policies: professionalism and equal treatment by the police toward different social groups.

G. Information: sources of information about police work and topics on which respondents want more information.

H. Personal experiences with the police and judicial outcomes: use of coercive measures, misdemeanor reports, and criminal convictions.

Methodology

Fieldwork period: Data collection was conducted from 16 December to 28 December 2025.

Sampling frame: 2023 Population Census

Target group: Adult residents of Montenegro (18+).

Sample size: 1,000

Three-stage, stratified, random sample

Stage 1: Region

Sample design:

Stage 2: Household selection using simple random sampling

Stage 3: Household member selection using the birthday method

Survey mode: CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing), with an average duration 20 minutes.



Key Findings of the Study

A. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Perception of the security situation

- The share of respondents who perceived the situation as safe (completely + somewhat) decreased from **71.0%** (2023) to **58.0%** (2024) and **53.8%** (2025). Thus, according to the 2025 results, approximately one in every two respondents perceived the security situation as safe.
- The share of those who perceived the situation as unsafe (somewhat + not at all) increased from **24.9%** (2023) to **36.2%** (2024) and **41.1%** (2025).

2. Sense of personal safety in the community

- The share of respondents who felt safe in their community decreased from **80.6%** (2023) to **67.9%** (2024), with a slight recovery in 2025 (**69.0%**). Compared to 2024, the 2025 results showed an improvement in respondents' sense of personal safety, with almost seven out of ten stating that they felt safe in their own community. When these findings are compared with perceptions of the overall security situation, it can be concluded that although nearly every second respondent of Montenegro viewed the circumstances as unsafe, they still reported a high level of personal safety.
- The share of those who do not feel safe at all remains high and stable in 2024/2025 (**11.7% → 11.9%**), significantly above the 2023 level (**5.1%**). Those who felt completely safe in their community are men (**27.2%**) and respondents aged 25–34 (**28.4%**).

3. Main threats to security

- In 2025, the most frequently cited major threats were: organised crime (**55.6%**), drug addiction (**55.3%**), drug trafficking (**52.2%**), followed by corruption (**49.1%**) and murders (**46.0%**).
- High levels of concern were also recorded for: domestic violence (**43.9%**), economic crime (**41.5%**), peer violence/safety in schools (**40.6%**), and road traffic safety (**37.7%**).

4. Trust in institutions

- In 2025, when it comes to institutions within the system, respondents of Montenegro expressed the highest level of trust in the Army (**3.10**), followed by the Police (**2.76**), NGOs (**2.73**), and the media (**2.63**). Political parties remained at the bottom, with a downward trend in trust (**2.39 → 2.25 → 2.21**).
- Regarding trends from 2023 to 2025, the Army consistently maintained the highest level of trust, with a slight increase (**3.02 → 3.03 → 3.10**); trust in the police continued to decline (**3.06 → 2.87 → 2.76**), while the most pronounced decreases were recorded for the judiciary (**2.67 → 2.46 → 2.26**) and local government (**2.95 → 2.81 → 2.54**).
- The three most common associations with the word “police” were “security, safety and peace” (**32.5%**), “arresting criminals” (**16.4%**), and “traffic accidents” (**21.0%**).
- Over the past 12 months, **38.5%** of respondents had noticed (some or many) changes in police work for the better, **34.2%** had noticed no changes, while **19.2%** had noticed changes (some or many) for the worse.

B. POLICE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Police cooperation with citizens

- In 2025, **33.9%** believed that the police cooperated (fully + somewhat), representing a decrease compared to 2024 (**38.4%**) and 2023 (**43.6%**).
- The most common response in 2025 was a neutral position: “neither cooperates nor does not cooperate” (**34.6%**).

2. Police presence in the neighbourhood

- Overall, the findings indicated a stable and high visibility of patrols by official vehicles (**63.9%**), lower visibility of foot patrols compared to 2024 (**25.0% vs. 29.2%**), and a positive trend in the perceived taking of adequate measures in response to disturbances of public order and peace (**27.4% vs. 24.4%**).

3. Support for joint police–citizen activities

- There was very strong support for strengthening joint activities: **80.9%** supported (**42.8%** “yes, definitely” + **38.1%** “yes, somewhat”) joint activities between the police and citizens to prevent crime in the community.

4. Assessment of police effectiveness (scale 1–5)

- Compared to 2024, 2025 suggested a slight improvement in perceptions of the fight against corruption (**2.40 → 2.52**), the fight against crime (**2.52 → 2.64**), and the fight against organised crime (**2.35 → 2.40**). However, although it remained the highest-rated area, the score for border management and border security declined (**3.13 → 3.01**), as does the rating for road traffic safety (**2.84 → 2.77**).
- Among respondents who had contact with a particular police service in the past 12 months, satisfaction declined and dissatisfaction increased regarding: (1) traffic police performance (**18.4% → 23.6%**), and (2) the police in terms of property protection services (**15.6% → 19.9%**). For (3) border police, the share of satisfied respondents remained relatively high (**33.1%**), while dissatisfaction increased slightly (**15.5% → 19.1%**).
- Respondents’ willingness to report knowledge of criminal activities declined noticeably over the 2023–2025 period, with an increase in those who would not report (probably + definitely not: **21.0% → 27.2% → 32.0%**). The most dominant reason for not reporting was fear of retaliation due to powerful protectors of criminal groups (**55.9%**), followed by the belief that the police would not take adequate action (**40.9%**).

C. CORRUPTION

1. Perception of corruption as a problem

- **78.3%** of respondents perceived corruption as a mostly or very pronounced problem (2024: **78.9%**; **2023: 69.7%**).
- The share who viewed corruption as a very pronounced problem is increasing (**31.7% → 40.8% → 42.0%**).

2. Perceived police involvement in corruption

- Compared to 2024, in 2025 the share of respondents who believed that “a certain number of police officers” were involved decreased slightly (**31.3% → 28.2%**), while the share of those who attributed involvement to “individuals” increased (**23.0% → 26.1%**). Only 4.2% of respondents believed that no police officer was involved.

3. Whether the police are successfully combating corruption within their ranks

- Compared to 2024, the share of positive assessments (“to a great extent” + “successfully”) increased from **27.1%** to **37.0%**, while negative assessments remained high but declined somewhat, from **52.2%** to **46.7%**.

4. Perceived influence of different actors on police work in 2025

- Perceived influence of politicians on police work (“completely” + “somewhat”) declined to **55.9%** in 2025, compared with **72.3%** in 2024 and **62.2%** in 2023. A similar pattern was observed for the perceived influence of criminal groups on police work (**67.4%** in 2023, **61.8%** in 2024, and **50.5%** in 2025). Although these trends indicated some improvement, respondents’ perception that external factors influenced police work remained pronounced.

5. Experience with bribery

- **14,8%** of respondents reported that they or a family member had offered a bribe to a police officer in the past 12 months in order to avoid a penalty (an increase compared to **12.8%** in 2024 and **9.6%** in 2023). The share of those stating that the bribe was not paid increased in 2025 (**53.4%**) compared to 2024 (**47.7%**), which may indicate a slight decrease in the acceptance of bribes, although the level remained high.

6. Anti-corruption activities within the police

- In 2025, **41.3%** of respondents reported that they had heard of specific activities aimed at combating corruption within the police, representing an increase of **6.5** percentage points compared to 2024. Overall, however, the share of those who had not heard of anti-corruption activities within the police remained high, at **51.7%**.

7. Support for measures against organised crime

- **64,0%** supported the temporary confiscation of property from persons strongly suspected of links to organised crime (until a court decision), and **50.8%** believed this measure would be effective in reducing organised crime.

D. HUMAN TRAFFICKING (new section – no comparative data)

1. Awareness of forms of human trafficking

- The highest recognition was for forced begging (**60.8%**), with moderate recognition for sexual exploitation (**40.7%**) and forced child marriage (**39.5%**).
- The least recognised forms were exploitation through surrogacy (**26.3%**) and criminal exploitation (**29.1%**), with a high share of “don’t know” responses (around **16–21%**).

2. Practical readiness (indicators and where to report)

- Only **11.4%** knew both the indicators and whom to contact.
- **31.1%** did not know either the indicators or whom to contact, while **69.6%** did not know the indicators overall.

3. Exposure to campaigns and education

- Almost half (**47.3%**) were not exposed to content on human trafficking in the last 12 months; **15.0%** reported a significant impact of the activities they were exposed to.

4. Role of the media

- Overall, **55.9%** provided a negative assessment of the media’s role (**36.6%** “poorly and insufficiently” + **19.3%** “do not address it at all”), while only **3.7%** believed the media provided exceptionally good information.

5. Assessment of institutional effectiveness

- The police received the most favorable ratings overall (**39.2%** rated them as very or somewhat effective), while the courts were viewed most critically (**44.0%** rated them as not very or not at all effective).

E. FIREARMS

1. Attitudes toward firearm ownership

- The majority remained opposed to firearm ownership (**85.5%**), but support has increased (**11.0% → 13.0% → 14.5%**).

2. Reasons for ownership (among those who support firearm ownership)

- Personal security was the dominant motive (**95.2%**), while tradition and hunting played a marginal role.

3. Legalisation of unregistered firearms

- Support for legalisation (within a deadline + on an ongoing basis) rose to **59.9%** (2024: **43.7%**; 2023: **45.5%**), with a strong increase in support for continuous legalisation (**37.9%**).

4. Carrying firearms in public places

- A restrictive stance still prevailed: **44.1%** oppose carrying firearms in public, while support increased for the model “only with special authorisations” (**41.2%**).

5. Penalties and assessment of police activities

- The most effective measures were predominantly combinations: a fine + confiscation of firearms (**35.8%**) and imprisonment + confiscation of firearms (**27.2%**).
- Satisfaction with police activities aimed at curbing violations of the Law on Firearms increased to **72.1%** (2024: **63.6%**).

6. Illegal firearms – willingness to surrender without consequences

- Willingness to surrender decreased to **50.2%** (2023: **61.8%**; **2024: 55.2%**), while the undecided group (**27.1%**) increased.

F. INTEGRATIVE POLICIES

1. Contribution of local government and citizens to security

- A positive contribution (to a great extent + somewhat) amounted to **43.0%** (2024: **40.2%**; 2023: **47.8%**), while negative assessments remained steadily elevated at around **21%** (significantly higher than in 2023: **12.9%**).

2. Equality of police treatment across groups

- Equal treatment was most often recognised in relation to women and men (**61.3%**), as well as religious (**57.6%**) and ethnic groups (**56.5%**).
- The strongest doubts related to the treatment of politicians and public officials (**34.7%** “yes” versus **53.9%** “no”) and to relations between the wealthy and the poor (**42.3%** “yes” versus **49.7%** “no”).

3. Profile of the “average police officer”

- The most frequently identified positive traits were: communicative (**63.8%**), polite/courteous (**61.4%**), and willing to help (**59.3%**).
- Around half of respondents perceived a police officer as honest (**49.2%**) and fair (**49.8%**), indicating a weakening perception of integrity compared to earlier years.

4. Gender equality in the police

- **80,0%** believed that men and women are equally capable of performing police work (a slight decline from **82.7%** in 2024), while disagreement increased (**16.8%**).

- Support for equality was highest for administrative roles (**82.5%**) and management/leadership (**78.4%**), and lowest for special units (**54.0%**) and crime investigation (**57.3%**).
- The main concerns among women who would consider a career in the police in 2025 were balancing work and family life (**44.4%**) and the perception that police work is too demanding (**42.1%**).

5. Digital services

- The vast majority of respondents did not have a clearly defined suggestion for digital services that the police should provide; however, the most frequently mentioned proposals were: (1) an online service for checking, reporting, and paying fines and misdemeanours (**2.7%**); (2) a platform for anonymous reporting (**1.7%**); and (3) a service providing information on police activities (**1.7%**).

G. INFORMATION

1. Level of information about police work

- The share of “better informed” respondents (fully + mostly) decreased to **51.5%** (2024: **52.9%**; 2023: **58.2%**), while the share of those “fully informed” fell to **6.1%**.

2. Reasons for insufficient information

- The most frequently cited reason was that information was superficial and too general (**45.4%**), followed by lack of interest (**42.7%**), and the view that the police were closed and did not provide enough information (**40.8%**).

3. Sources of information

- The leading sources were online news portals (**40.8%**) and television (**28.2%**), with growth in Instagram as a source (**6.8%**) and stronger informal information through relatives and friends (**9.7%**).

4. Topics citizens want more information about

- The most requested topics were organised crime (**54.7%**) and corruption (**52.7%**), followed by traffic/road safety (**37.1%**) and money laundering (**34.8%**).

5. Information about police recruitment

- Only **29.7%** believed that, if they were interested in working for the police, they would have enough information about recruitment, while **50.4%** believed there is not enough information.

H. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE POLICE AND THE JUDICIARY

1. Use of coercive measures

- The use of coercive measures was rare, but showed a slight increase: **3.8%** (2023) → **4.2%** (2024) → **5.4%** (2025), while the majority reported that no coercive measures were used (**89.2%** → **92.9%** → **92.0%**).

2. Misdemeanour charges

- Misdemeanour charges were most frequently recorded in 2024 (**17.8%**), with a slight decrease in 2025 (**15.8%**), compared to 2023 (**12.6%**); the majority report that no charges were filed (**83.1%** → **78.6%** → **81.3%**).

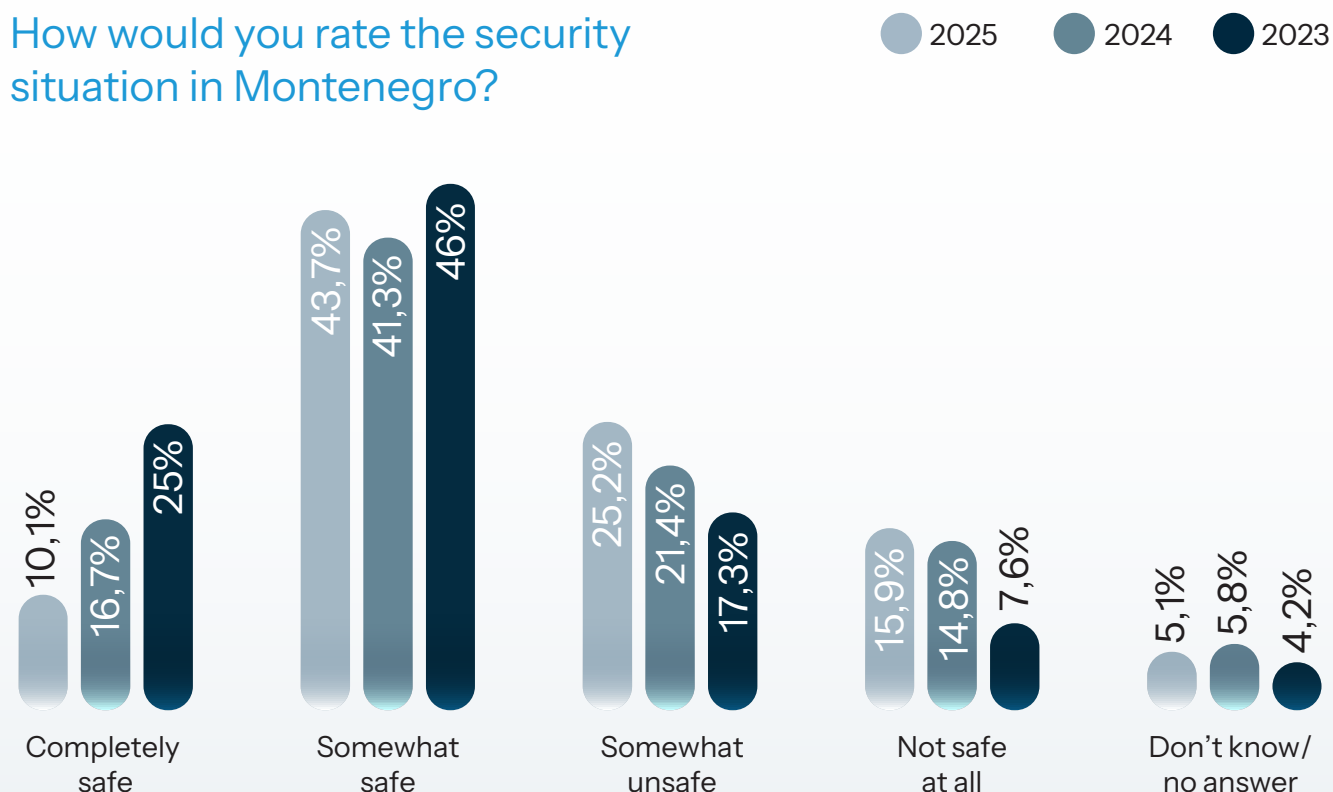
3. Iskustvo osuđivanosti

- Convictions remained a minority experience, but were higher in 2024/2025 than in 2023: **4.0%** (2023) → **7.8%** (2024) → **6.3%** (2025), while the vast majority report not having been convicted (**96.0%** → **92.2%** → **93.7%**).

A | General questions

This section of the study examined the general attitudes of Montenegro's respondents toward the security situation and the work of the police. It explored various aspects of perception, including feelings of personal safety, identification of the main security threats, trust in institutions, and overall views of the police. In addition, it analysed changes in perceptions of police performance over the past 36 months.

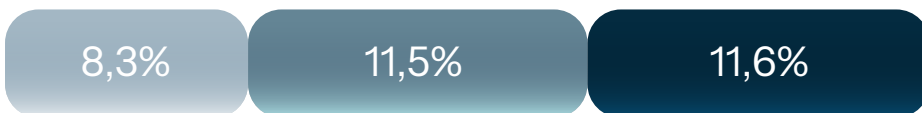
How would you rate the security situation in Montenegro?



Perceptions of the security situation in Montenegro deteriorated from 2023 to 2025. The share of respondents who viewed the situation as completely or somewhat safe fell from 71.0% (2023) to 58.0% (2024) and 53.8% (2025), while the share who assess it as somewhat or not at all safe increased from 24.9% to 36.2% and 41.1%. In particular, there was a notable decline in the “completely safe” category (25.0% → 10.1%) and an increase in perceptions of complete insecurity (“not safe at all”: 7.6% → 15.9%), alongside a stable share of undecided respondents (around 4–6%).

● Central ● South ● Northern

Completely safe



Somewhat safe



Somewhat unsafe



Not safe at all



Don't know/no answer



55,1%

Stanovnika centralne regije Crne Gore smatra situaciju u zemlji nebezbednom

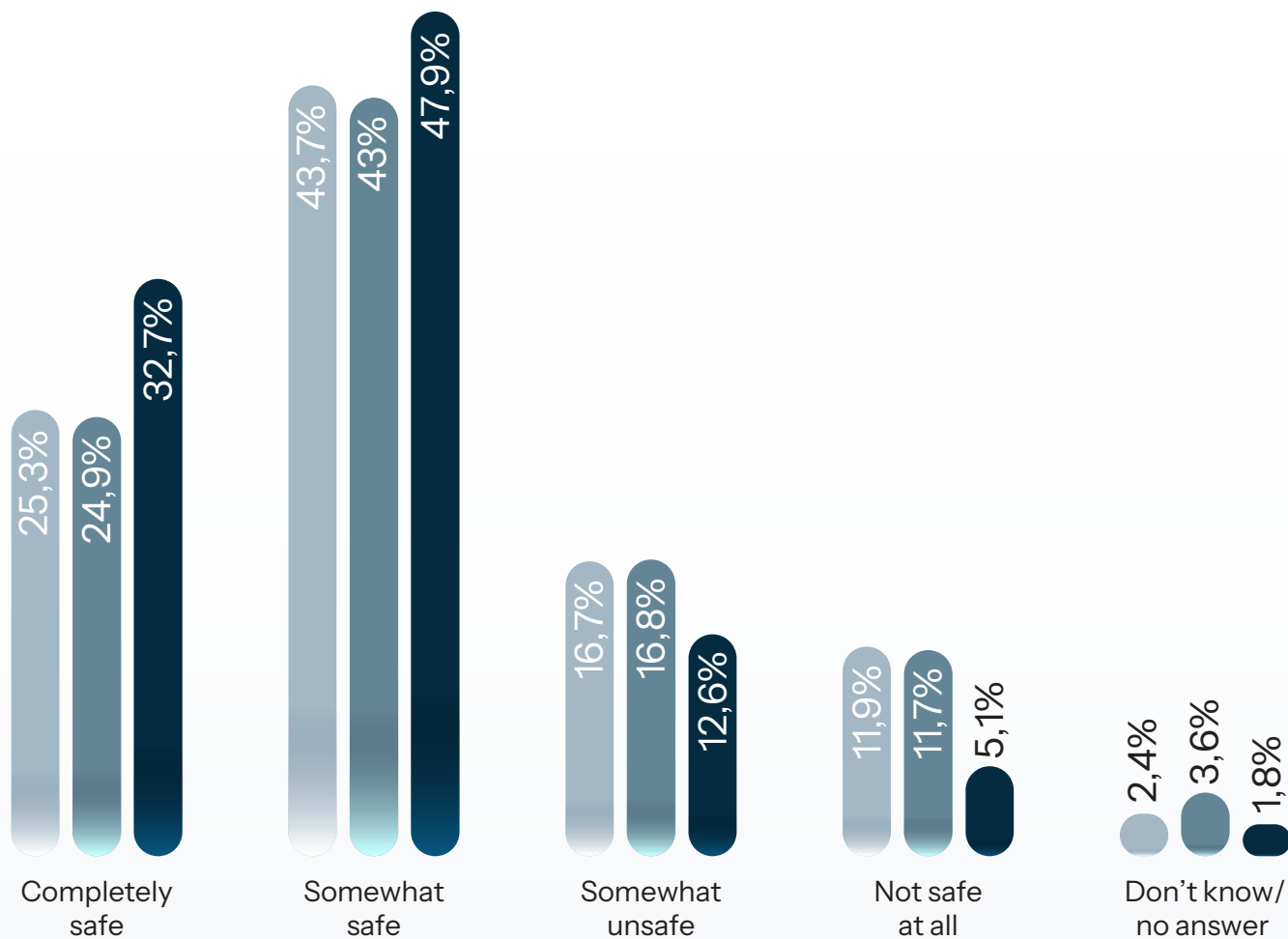
The Central region showed the most pronounced sense of insecurity: only 41.6% rated the situation as safe (completely + somewhat safe), while 55.1% considered it unsafe (somewhat + not safe at all). The share of “not safe at all” responses was particularly high (24.1%), which is the highest among the regions.

The Southern region was more evenly split, but with a predominance of perceived safety: 54.6% considered the situation safe, while 40.0% rated it as unsafe. The proportion saying “not safe at all” was 15.0%, lower than in the Central region but significantly higher than in the North.

The Northern region was the most positive in its assessment of safety: as many as 71.9% of respondents perceive the situation as safe, and 20.5% as unsafe. It stood out for a very low share of “not safe at all” responses (4.1%) and the highest share of “somewhat safe” responses (60.3%).

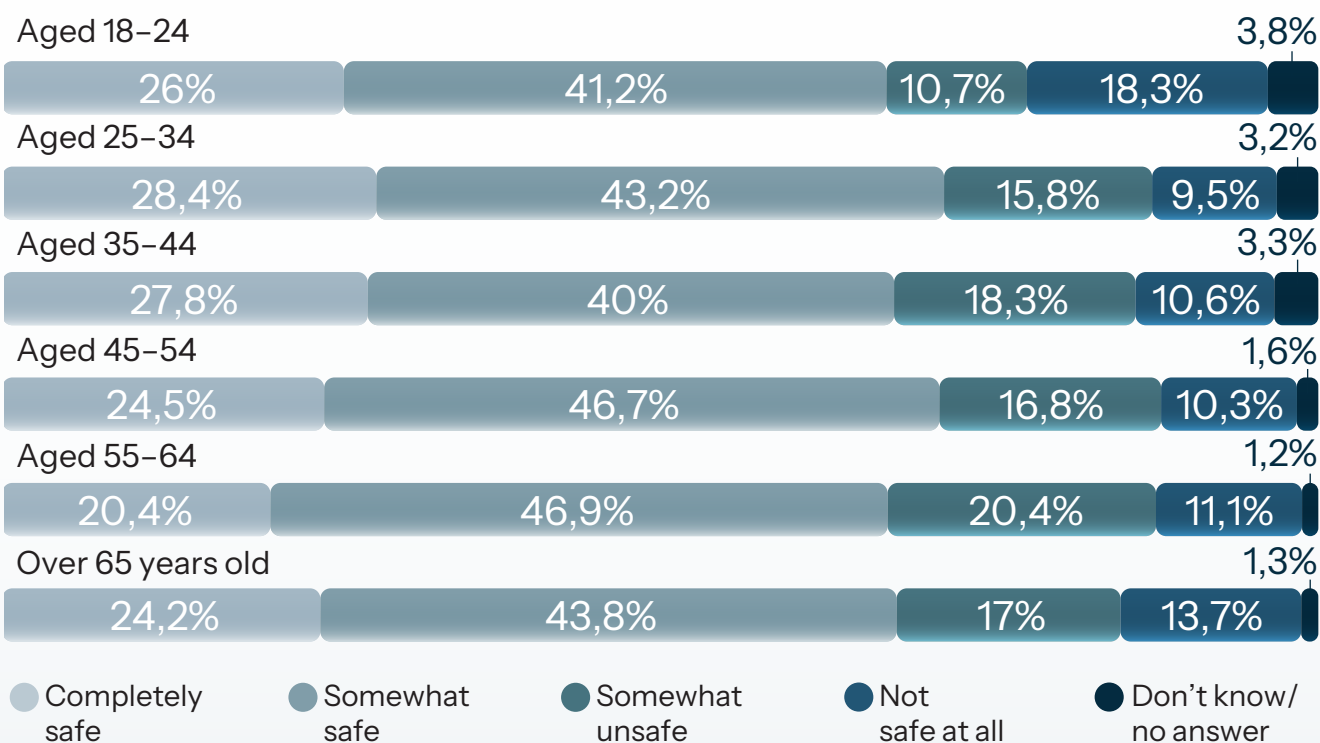
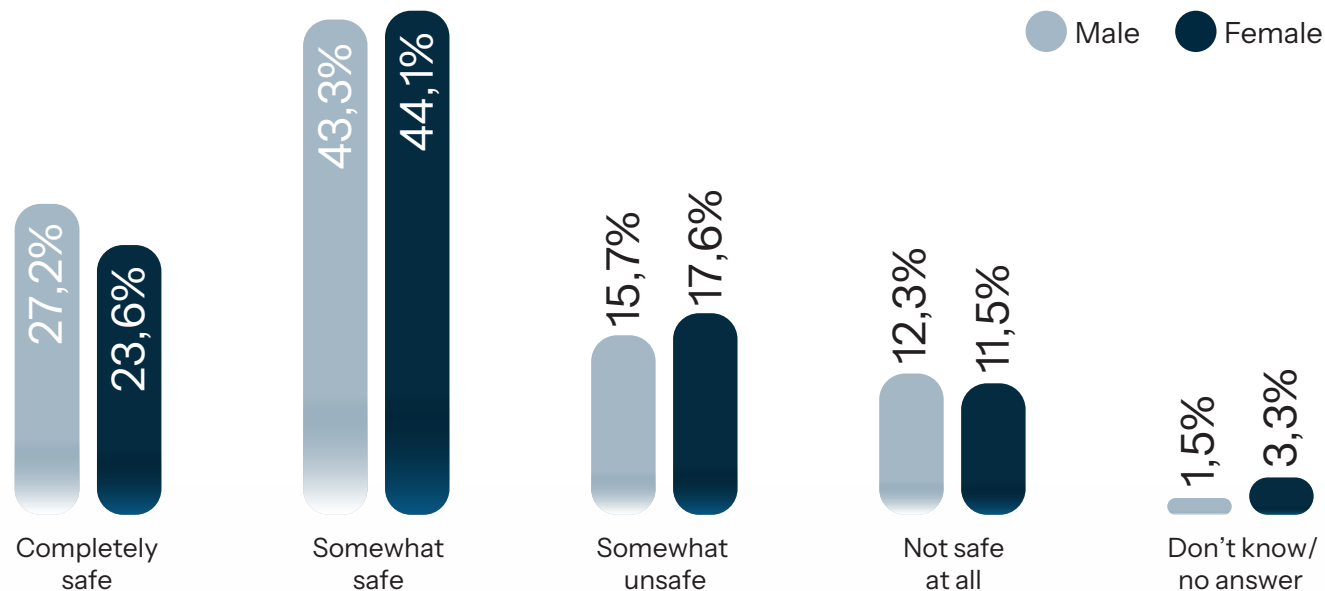
Do you feel safe in your community?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



The sense of personal safety in one's own community weakened compared to 2023. The share of respondents who felt completely or somewhat safe declined from 80.6% (2023) to 67.9% (2024), followed by a slight recovery to 69.0% (2025). At the same time, the share of those who felt somewhat or not at all safe increased from 17.7% (2023) to around 28.5% (2024) and 28.6% (2025). Of particular concern is the rise in perceptions of complete insecurity ("not safe at all"), which more than doubled from 5.1% in 2023 to 11.7% in 2024 and 11.9% in 2025, while the proportion of undecided respondents remained low and relatively stable (1.8–3.6%).

Among those who felt safe in their community (combined responses "completely safe" + "somewhat safe"), men are most represented (70.5%), as were the age groups 25–34 (71.6%) and 45–54 (71.2%). By contrast, negative feelings of safety (combined "somewhat unsafe" + "not safe at all") were more frequently expressed by women (29.1%), and respondents aged 55–64 (31.5%) and 65+ (30.7%); notably, the 18–24 age group stood out for a high share of "not safe at all" responses (18.3%), while "don't know" responses were most common among female respondents (3.3%) and among those aged 18–24 (3.8%).



When linking the data from this question with the data on perceptions of the overall security situation, we can conclude that they largely align in terms of the direction of change. Specifically, compared to 2023, both indicators showed a deterioration (a decline in “safe” and an increase in “unsafe,” including growth in the “not safe at all” category). At the same time, respondents consistently perceived their own community as safer than the overall situation in the country: the share rating the situation as “safe” was higher at the community level by +9.6 percentage points (2023) and +9.9 percentage points (2024), and this gap widened further in 2025 to +15.2 percentage points (69.0% at the community level versus 53.8% at the national level). Similarly, the share rating the situation as “unsafe” was higher at the national level by +7.2 percentage points (2023), +7.7 percentage points (2024), and +12.5 percentage points (2025). In addition, 2025 showed a slight divergence in trends: the overall perception of security continued to worsen, while the sense of safety in one’s community stabilized slightly compared to 2024, although it remained noticeably worse than in 2023.

In your opinion, to what extent does each of these problems pose a threat to citizens' safety in Montenegro? ¹

	It's a big problem	It's a problem to some extent	Neutral	It's not much of a problem	It's not a problem at all	Don't know/no answer
Drug addiction	55,3	21,8	11,3	6,2	2,5	2,9
Drug trafficking	52,2	21,2	11,6	7,4	4	3,6
Petty crimes against property	25,2	31,1	17,2	13,8	5,7	7,0
Organized crime	55,6	24,2	9,4	5,8	2,0	3,0
Robbery (using force)	33,1	25,7	16,7	13,8	5,7	5,0
Murder	46,0	23,9	13,1	9,3	4,1	3,6
Economic crime	41,5	24,6	17,2	9,5	3,1	4,1
Corruption	49,1	24,5	10,9	8,4	3,4	3,7
Violence at sports events and manifestations	23,1	28,7	17,5	15,7	8,3	6,7
Peer violence and school safety	40,6	29,0	16,9	8,5	2,7	2,3
Domestic violence	43,9	27,7	15,6	6,3	3,3	3,2
Juvenile delinquency	36,4	29,9	16,7	10,1	3,7	3,2
Human trafficking	34,0	21,6	16,0	15,7	5,5	7,2
Prostitution	26,1	26,0	18,6	15,2	5,0	9,1
Sexual violence	29,6	30,4	18,0	9,4	4,8	7,8
Car thefts	19,5	24,2	18,9	17,8	9,1	10,5
Road safety	37,7	30,6	15,5	9,3	3,5	3,4
Terrorism and violent extremism	25,2	20,1	20,0	16,4	9,5	8,8
Possession of firearms	29,6	29,1	19,8	13,0	4,1	4,4
Cybercrime (payment card fraud, etc.)	30,0	28,3	18,9	12,6	4,6	5,6
Hate crimes	34,0	23,9	16,0	14,7	4,8	6,6
Environmental crime	35,6	26,5	20,0	9,6	3,8	4,5

In 2025, respondents most frequently identified organised crime (55.6%), drug addiction (55.3%), and drug trafficking (52.2%) as the greatest threats to security, followed by corruption (49.1%) and murders (46.0%). A significant level of concern was also expressed regarding domestic violence (43.9%), economic crime (41.5%), peer violence and safety in schools (40.6%), road traffic safety (37.7%), and juvenile delinquency (36.4%). By contrast, car theft (19.5%), violence at sporting events (23.1%), and petty property crimes (25.2%) were more often perceived as relatively lesser threats.

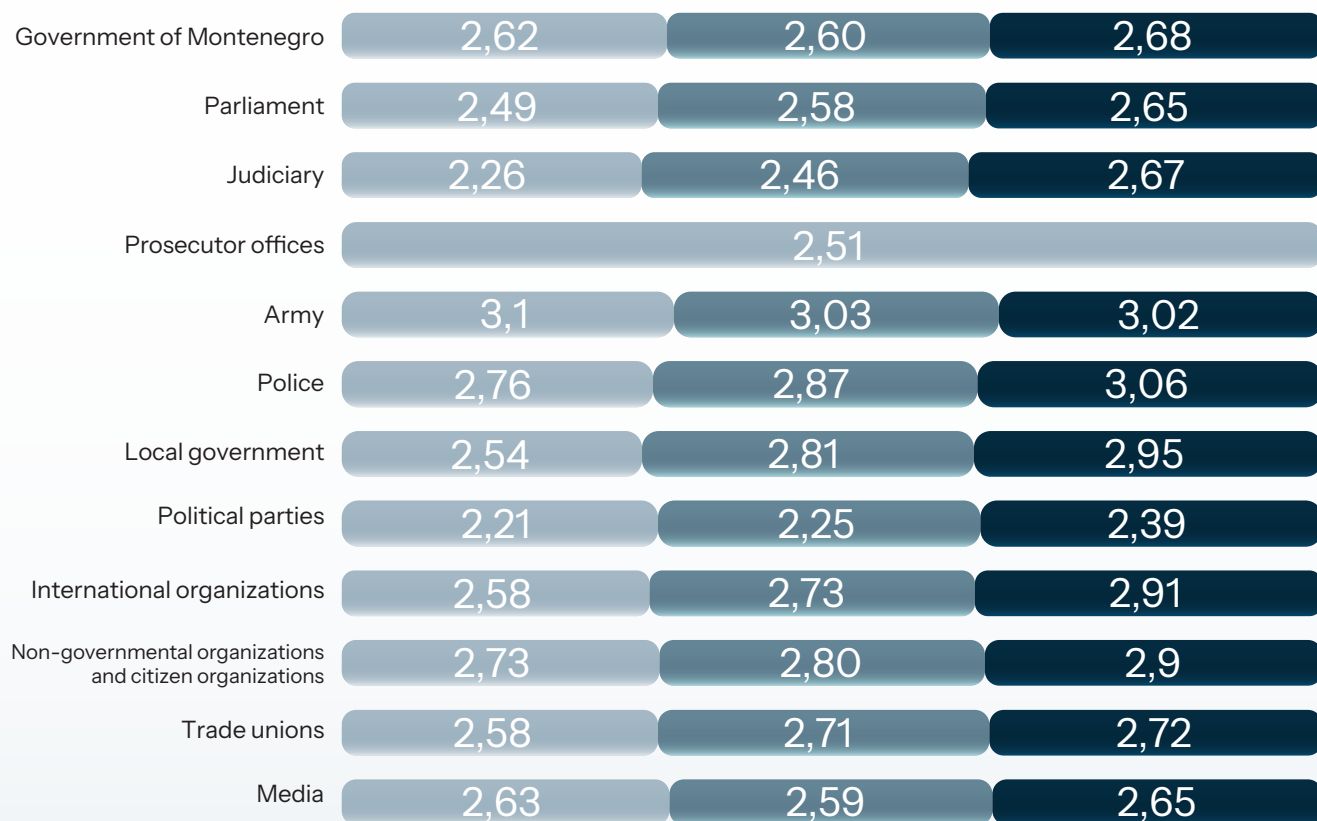
¹ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

Compared with 2023 and 2024, the ranking of key threats remained broadly similar (drug addiction, drug trafficking, and organised crime), but in 2025 there were visible declines in perceptions of drug trafficking (58.3% in 2024 → 52.2% in 2025) and especially corruption (58.1% → 49.1%), while drug addiction remained virtually stable (55.5% in 2023 → 55.3% in 2025). At the same time, relative to 2023, assessments remained elevated for murders (40.2% → 46.0%), economic crime (38.5% → 41.5%), and peer violence (37.3% → 40.6%). The most pronounced increases were recorded for hate crimes (23.7% → 34.0%) and environmental crime (30.8% in 2024 → 35.6% in 2025), while concern declined for terrorism and violent extremism (29.1% → 25.2%) and firearm possession (32.6% → 29.6%).

To what extent do you trust the work of the institutions listed in the table below?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

(Rating: 1 = No trust at all, 5 = Full trust.)



Trust in institutions in Montenegro over the 2023–2025 period generally declined, with partial stabilisation among certain actors in 2025. The Government recorded a slight recovery compared to 2024 (2.68 → 2.60 → 2.62), while Parliament continued to decline (2.65 → 2.58 → 2.49). The most pronounced drops in trust were observed for the judiciary (2.67 → 2.46 → 2.26) and local government (2.95 → 2.81 → 2.54), and the police also showed a continuous decline (3.06 → 2.87 → 2.76). Following a sharp drop in 2024, the prosecution service showed a partial recovery in 2025 (2.76 → 2.46 → 2.51). Political parties continued to have the lowest level of trust (2.39 → 2.25 → 2.21), while the Armed Forces retained the highest level and increased slightly (3.02 → 3.03 → 3.10). Trust in international organisations, the NGO sector, and trade unions declined compared to 2023, while the media remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in 2025 (2.65 → 2.59 → 2.63).

What are the first three associations that come to your mind when you hear the word “police”?²

	First association	Second association	Third association
Safety, security, and order	32,5	9	11,8
Traffic accidents	21	17,1	9,3
Apprehension of criminals	16,4	19,3	13,8
Repression of violation of laws	8	12,3	8,8
Prevention of crime	5,4	11,3	11,2
Protection of people and their rights	5,6	12	13
Repression	2,1	4,5	6,1
Protection of property	0,9	2,7	7
Limitation of freedom and rights, excess of authority	0,8	2,7	4,1
Corruption	6,4	6,9	9,7
Border control and border security	0,9	2,2	5,2

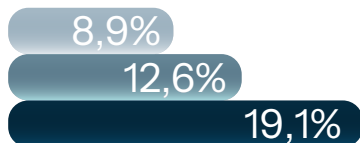
Results for the question on first associations with the word “police” in the 2023–2025 period showed that respondents continued to associate the police primarily with “safety, security, and peace,” and this association increased as the first association (29.1% in 2023 → 31.5% in 2024 → 32.5% in 2025), while in 2025 it is also more pronounced as the third association (11.8%). At the same time, the link between the police and traffic strengthened considerably, especially in relation to “traffic accidents,” which moved from being a secondary association in 2023 (4.8% as the first association) to one of the dominant associations in 2024 (18.9%) and 2025 (21.0%). “Arresting criminals” also strengthened (10.8% → 14.1% → 16.4% as the first association), while “protection of people and their rights” declined as the first association (10.1% → 5.1% → 5.6%), although it remained steady as a second and third association (around 12–14%). Negative associations (e.g., corruption, violations of regulations, repression, and exceeding authority) remained less represented as first associations, but were more visible among second and third associations. This pointed to a divided image of the police: both as a guarantor of safety and as an institution associated with traffic control and potential abuses.

² The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

What is your overall attitude to the police:

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

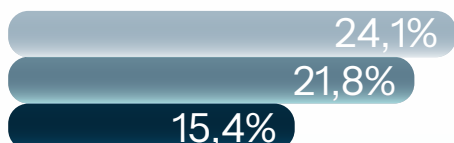
Very positive



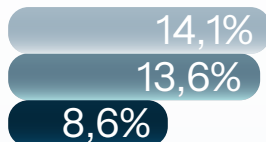
Somewhat positive



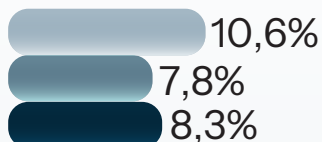
Somewhat negative



Very negative



Don't know/no answer



51,2%

share of respondents with a positive attitude toward the police in 2025, which represents a decline compared with 2023 (67.8%) and 2024 (56.9%).

Respondents' general attitude toward the police noticeably deteriorated over the 2023–2025 period. The share of respondents with a positive attitude (very + somewhat positive) decreased from 67.8% in 2023 to 56.9% in 2024 and 51.2% in 2025, while the share with a negative attitude (somewhat + very negative) increased from 24.0% to 35.4% and 38.2%. The decline in the “very positive” attitude is particularly pronounced (19.1% → 12.6% → 8.9%), alongside a simultaneous increase in the “very negative” attitude (8.6% → 13.6% → 14.1%). In 2025, the share of undecided respondents also rose (10.6%), further indicating weakening trust and greater reservation toward the police.

Among respondents who held a positive attitude toward the police (very + somewhat positive), the largest shares were found among those aged 35–44 (58.9%), as well as those over 65 (54.2%) and women (52.2%). Conversely, a negative attitude (somewhat + very negative) was most pronounced among young people aged 18–24 (44.2%), and men were somewhat more negative than women (40.1% vs. 36.4%). A notably high level of indecision was also observed among those aged 18–24 (18.3% “don't know”), suggesting a less firmly formed opinion within this age group.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

I've noticed many changes for the better

6,6%

7,5%

14,8%

I've noticed some changes for the better

31,9%

27,8%

27,6%

I haven't noticed any changes

35,2%

37,8%

38,8%

I've noticed some changes for the worse

11,9%

9,5%

5,9%

I've noticed many changes for the worse

7,3%

8,6%

5,6%

Don't know/no answer

7,1%

8,9%

7,4%

Perceptions of changes in police performance over the 2023–2025 period indicated a weakening impression of progress alongside a growing assessment that the situation was deteriorating. The share of respondents who observed significant improvements declined sharply from 14.8% (2023) to 7.5% (2024) and remained low in 2025 (6.6%), while the category reporting some improvements increased in 2025 to 31.9% (up from 27.8% in 2024). At the same time, the share of those who perceived deterioration rose: “somewhat worse” increased from 5.9% (2023) to 9.5% (2024) and 11.9% (2025), while “much worse” remained elevated compared to 2023 (5.6% → 8.6% → 7.3%). The largest share of respondents still reported no noticeable changes, but this proportion gradually declined (38.8% → 37.8% → 35.2%), alongside a relatively stable share of undecided respondents (7.4%–8.9%–7.1%).

B | Police in the community

This part of the study examined respondents' perceptions in Montenegro of police cooperation with the local community and the police's effectiveness in performing various tasks. The focus was on police visibility in the community, satisfaction with their work, and trust in the professionalism and ethical standards of police officers. It also analysed respondents' attitudes toward reporting violence and criminal activity, as well as the reasons for potential non-reporting.

Does the police cooperate with citizens in your community?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

Yes, definitely



Yes, to some extent



Neither yes nor no



Not much



Not at all



Don't know/no answer

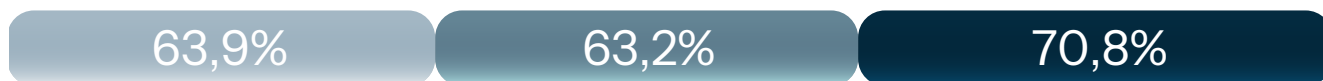


Perceptions of police cooperation with citizens in the community weakened over the 2023–2025 period. The share of respondents who believed the police cooperated (fully + somewhat) fell from 43.6% in 2023 to 38.4% in 2024 and 33.9% in 2025. This decline was driven in particular by a reduction in “somewhat yes” responses (30.1% → 25.1%), while “fully yes” remained markedly lower than in 2023 (13.5% → 8.8%). At the same time, the neutral assessment (“neither cooperates nor does not cooperate”) increased and become the most frequent response in 2025 (28.9% → 26.8% → 34.6), while the share who believed the police did not cooperate (somewhat no + not at all) rose from 15.1% in 2023 to around 21.5% in 2024 and 21.7% in 2025, alongside a decline in the share of undecided respondents in 2025 (13.4% → 9.8%).

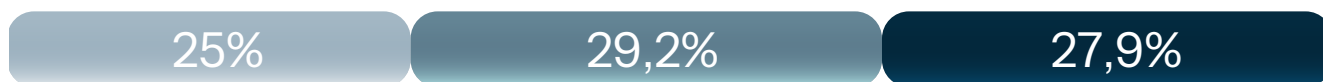
Have you seen police officers in your neighbourhood during the previous 12 months:

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

Patrolling the neighbourhood by car



Patrolling the neighbourhood on foot



Engaging the citizens who are conducting disorder in the neighbourhood

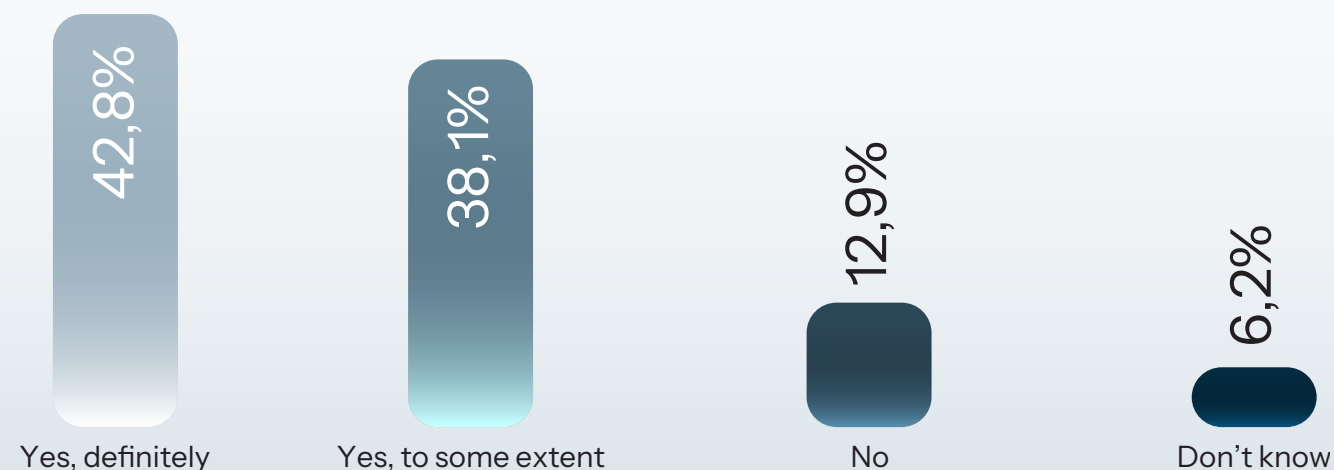


None of the above



In 2025, respondents most often reported seeing police patrols in official vehicles (63.9%), which was almost identical to 2024 (63.2%), but lower than in 2023 (70.8%). Foot patrols were less visible than before (25.0% in 2025 compared to 29.2% in 2024 and 27.9% in 2023). The share of respondents who have seen the police taking appropriate action in response to disturbances of public order and peace increased slightly compared to 2024 (27.4% versus 24.4%) and returned to the 2023 level (27.6%). At the same time, 22% reported that they have not seen any of the listed activities, which was lower than in 2024 (26.3%) but higher than in 2023 (18.4%). Overall, the picture suggested a stable police presence through vehicle patrols, weaker visibility of foot patrols, and a moderate improvement in perceptions of police responsiveness to incidents in the neighbourhood.

Would you support more joint activities between the police and citizens to prevent crime in your community (for example, neighbourhood watch, school programmes, or youth sports)?

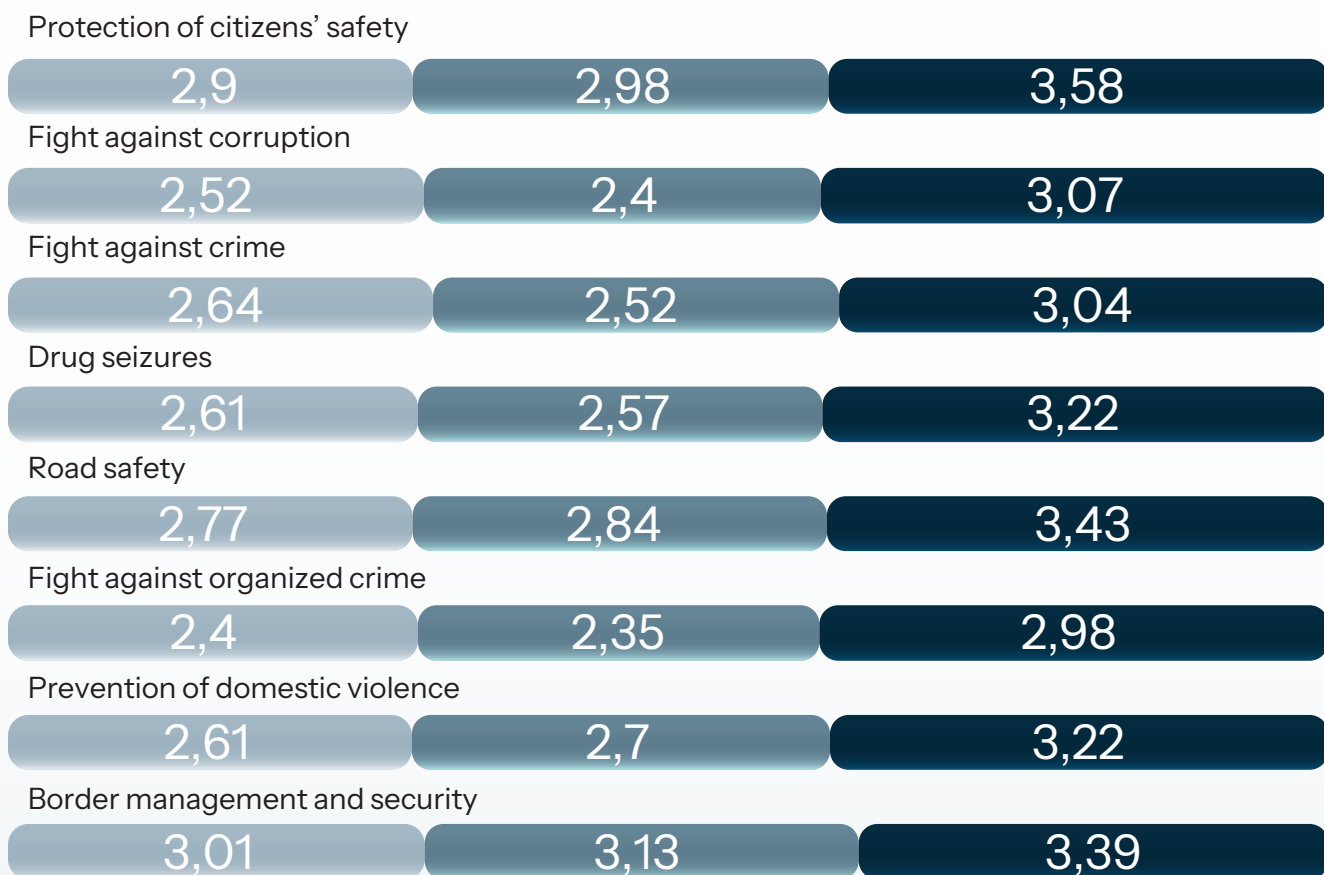


The data showed a very high level of support for strengthening joint police–citizen activities aimed at crime prevention. Overall, 80.9% of respondents supported such initiatives (42.8% “yes, definitely” and 38.1% “yes, somewhat”), while 12.9% were opposed and 6.2% were undecided. Since this question was not included in previous surveys, there is no possibility of direct year-to-year trend comparisons; however, the results clearly indicated substantial potential for introducing measures such as neighbourhood watch schemes, school programmes, and sports activities for young people.

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

(1 = Very dissatisfied, 5 = Very satisfied) | Average ratings

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

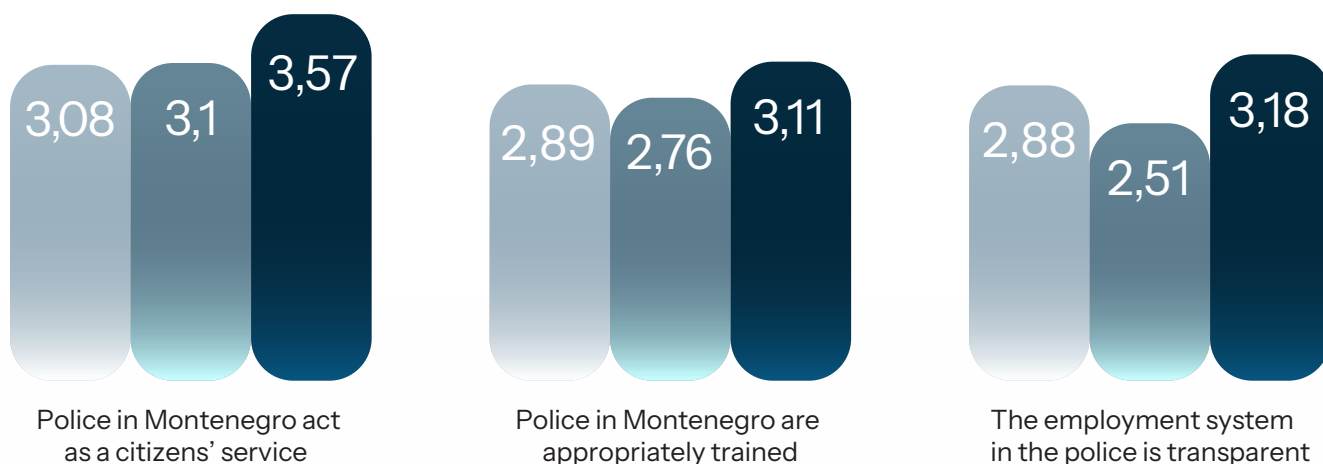


Satisfaction with police effectiveness across all observed areas remained low in 2025, with average ratings mostly below 3 and notably lower than in 2023. The largest declines compared to 2023 are recorded for the protection of citizens' safety (3.58 → 2.90) and road traffic safety (3.43 → 2.77). Ratings were also substantially lower for drug seizures (3.22 → 2.61) and the prevention of domestic violence (3.22 → 2.61). Compared with 2024, 2025 showed slight improvements in perceptions of the fight against corruption (2.40 → 2.52), the fight against crime (2.52 → 2.64), and the fight against organised crime (2.35 → 2.40). At the same time, ratings declined for border management and border security (3.13 → 3.01), as well as for traffic safety and the protection of citizens. Overall, the findings indicated continued reservation regarding police effectiveness, with only limited signs of recovery in certain segments.

To what extent do you agree with the following?

(1= Strongly disagree, 5= Strongly agree) | Average ratings

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Agreement with statements about the police in Montenegro over the 2023–2025 period showed an overall decline compared to 2023, with partial stabilisation and a slight recovery in 2025. The level of agreement that the police “serve as a service for citizens” dropped from 3.57 (2023) to around 3.10 in 2024 and 3.08 in 2025. At the same time, the assessment that the police were adequately trained increased slightly in 2025 (2.76 → 2.89), but still remained below the 2023 level (3.11). The most pronounced decline compared to 2023 related to perceptions of transparency in recruitment, which fell from 3.18 (2023) to 2.51 in 2024, with a visible recovery in 2025 (2.88), yet still without returning to the earlier level.

If you had contact with any of the police services in the last 12 months, how satisfied were you with police performance in those situations?³

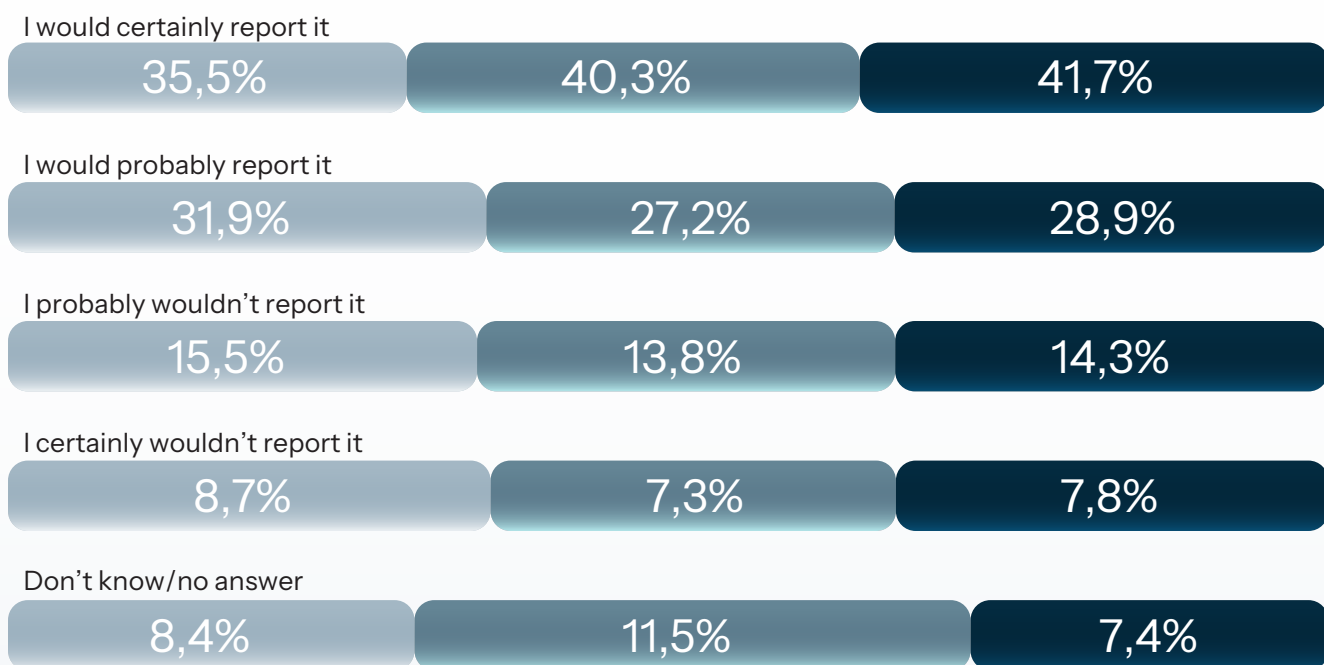
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	I did not have contact/ Don't know
Police in respect of personal protection	4,0	15,7	12,4	10,3	6,5	51,1
Police in respect of protection of property	4,1	11,3	12,7	12,0	7,9	52,0
Traffic police	11,4	22,0	15,0	12,8	10,8	28,0
Border police	11,5	21,6	15,5	12,4	6,7	32,3
122 hotline	4,2	11,9	14,7	10,3	7,3	51,6
In the capacity of an injured party in a criminal offence	3,7	11,5	13,3	10,7	7,6	53,2
Intervention unit	5,0	13,2	15,0	9,2	5,6	52,0

³ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

Respondent' satisfaction with the police in concrete contacts, observed at the level of the total sample, generally deteriorated over the 2023–2025 period. The share of satisfied respondents (very + somewhat) decreases, while the share of dissatisfied respondents (somewhat + very) increased, particularly with the traffic police (satisfied: 42.3% in 2023 → 37.5% in 2024 → 33.4% in 2025; dissatisfied: 10.0% → 18.4% → 23.6%) and with property protection (satisfied: 22.3% → 12.5% → 15.4%; dissatisfied: 7.8% → 15.6% → 19.9). Similarly, dissatisfaction increased in relation to personal protection (10.0% → 14.2% → 16.8), while for border police there remained a relatively higher share of satisfied respondents, but with a noticeable rise in dissatisfaction (8.3% → 15.5% → 19.1). At the same time, in 2025 the share of respondents stating that they had no contact with certain services decreased (especially personal protection, property protection, the 122 call centre, victim status, and the intervention unit), suggesting more direct respondent experiences. However, these experiences are not accompanied by higher satisfaction; on the contrary, negative ratings are more frequent than before.

If you were aware of domestic violence in your surroundings, how likely would you be to report it?

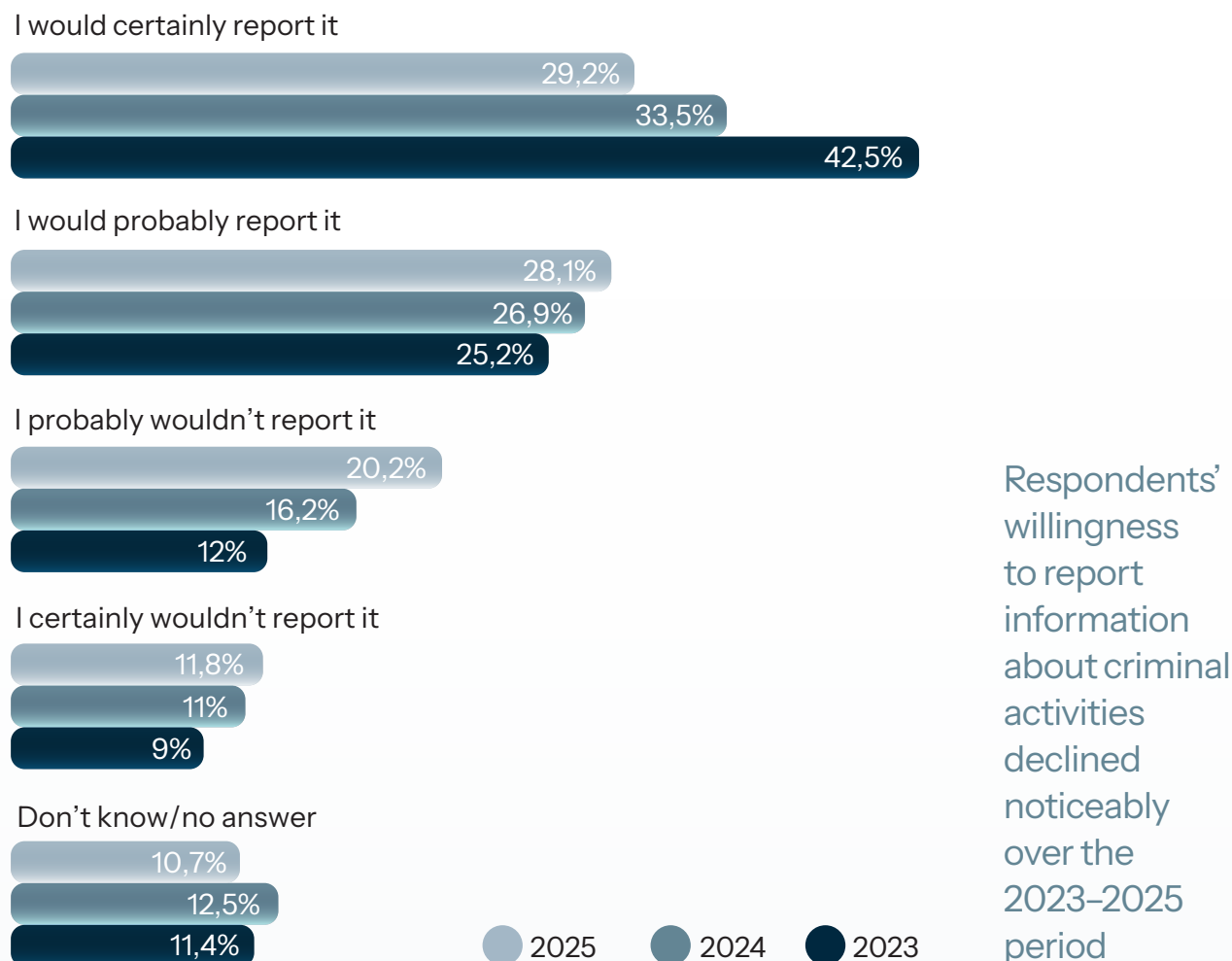
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Respondents' willingness to report domestic violence in their surroundings remained relatively high over the 2023–2025 period, but with a noticeable shift from certain to less decisive reporting. The share of those who would definitely report declined (41.7% in 2023 → 40.3% in 2024 → 35.5% in 2025), while the share of those who would probably report increased (28.9% → 27.2% → 31.9%). Overall willingness to report (definitely + probably) is stable between 2024 and 2025 (67.5% → 67.4), but lower than in 2023 (70.6). At the same time, the share of those who would not report (probably + definitely not) increased (22.1% → 21.1% → 24.2), while indecision was most pronounced in 2024 (11.5%) and then decreased in 2025 (8.4%).

The results indicated a high willingness to report domestic violence among both genders: 66.6% of men and 68.2% of women who would have report it (“definitely” + “probably”). Women more often stated that they would definitely report it (37.7% vs. 33.1%), while men were somewhat more inclined to say they would not report it (26.3% “probably not/definitely not” vs. 22.3% among women). The share of undecided respondents was low, but slightly higher among women (9.6% vs. 7.1%).

If you were aware of criminal activities, how likely would you be to report them?

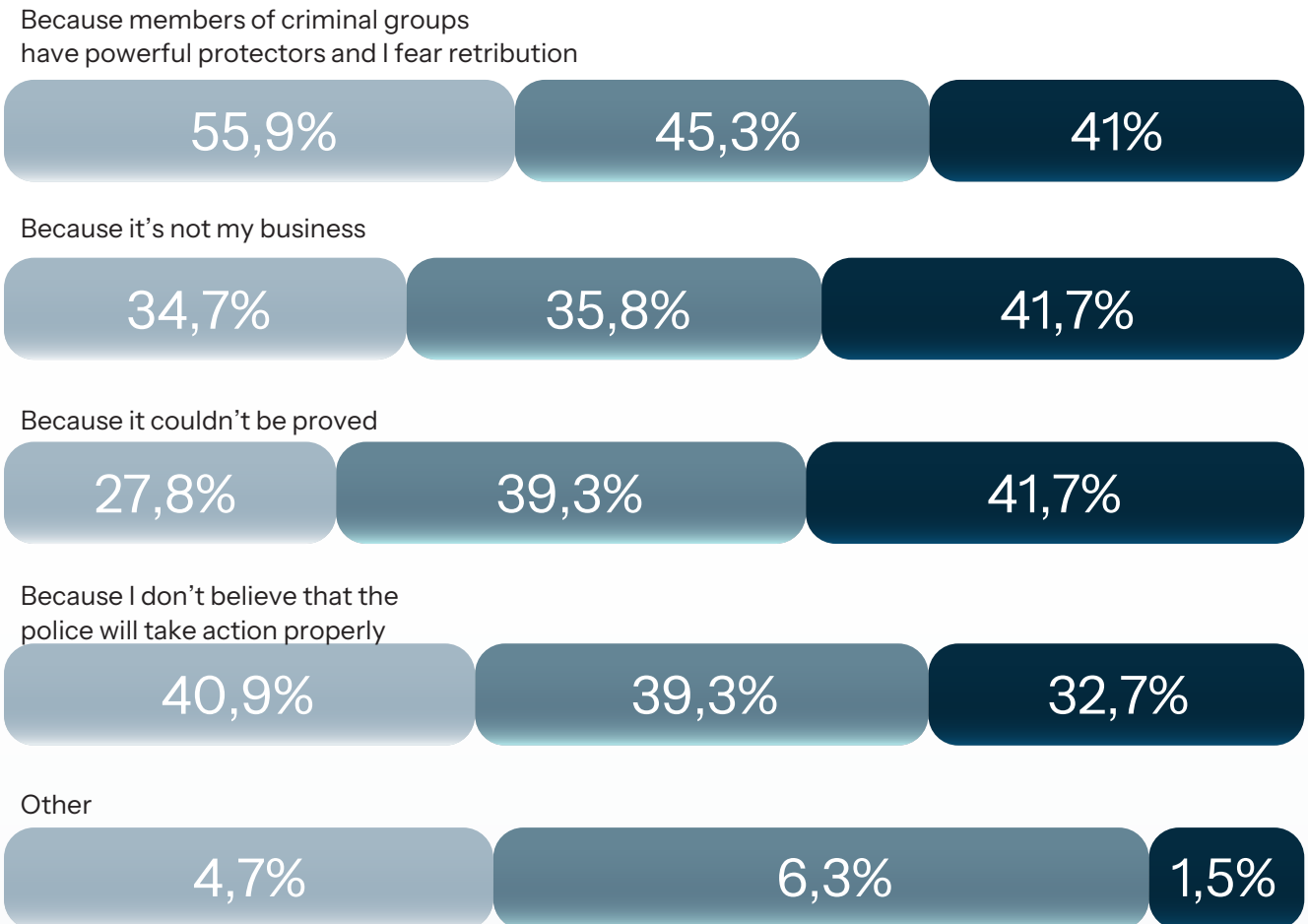


Respondents' willingness to report information about criminal activities declined noticeably over the 2023–2025 period, primarily due to a sharp drop in the share of those who would definitely report it (42.5% in 2023 → 33.5% in 2024 → 29.2% in 2025). Although the share of those who would probably report remained relatively stable (25.2% → 26.9% → 28.1), overall willingness to report (definitely + probably) decreased from 67.7% in 2023 to 60.4% in 2024 and 57.3% in 2025. At the same time, the share of those who would not report (probably + definitely not) increased (21.0% → 27.2% → 32.0), while the share of undecided respondents remained approximately stable (around 11–13%).

The highest willingness to report knowledge of criminal activities (combined “definitely” + “probably”) was recorded among respondents with higher education/college-level qualifications (63.0%), those aged 35–44 (62.2%), and those with a Master's/PhD degree (60.0%). By gender, willingness was almost identical (men 57.5%, women 57.0%). The largest share of those who would not report (combined “probably not” + “definitely not”) was among respondents with primary education or less (39.4%), those with higher vocational education (37.0%), and those aged 65+ (35.3%). Non-reporting was slightly more pronounced among men (33.2%) than women (30.9%), while women more often responded “don't know” (12.1% versus 9.2%).

Please state why you wouldn't report such activities?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



The most dominant reason was fear of retaliation due to powerful protectors of criminal groups, which strengthens further

The reasons why respondents would not report crime over the 2023–2025 period indicated increasing barriers related to fear and distrust in the institutional response. The most dominant reason was fear of retaliation due to powerful protectors of criminal groups, which strengthens further (41.0% in 2023 → 45.3% in 2024 → 55.9% in 2025). At the same time, the belief that the police would not take adequate action also increased (32.7% → 39.3% → 40.9), confirming deepening doubts about the effectiveness of the response. By contrast, reasons related to social distance and evidentiary challenges weakened: “it’s not my business” declined compared to 2023 (41.7% → 35.8% → 34.7), and the belief that “it could not be proven” decreased substantially (41.7% → 39.3% → 27.8). This is not contradictory: while “it could not be proven” points to an assessment of the availability of evidence, the rise in fear and distrust reflected the perception that institutions will not (or cannot) respond adequately and protect the person reporting; therefore, the barrier shifted from evidentiary issues to institutional response and personal risk.

Overall, the structure of reasons shifted away from “lack of interest” and “difficulty of proof” toward dominant barriers linked to personal safety and trust in police actions.

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

Percentage of those who are fully or somewhat in agreement

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

I have more confidence in a police officer of the same ethnicity as mine

36,6%

34,7%

43,3%

A police officer's sexual orientation is not important as long as they do their job

59,5%

56,7%

60,8%

A police officer must have a high level personal and professional integrity

78,8%

82,7%

85,4%

It doesn't matter what ethnicity the police officer is as long as they do their job properly

72,3%

78,4%

75%

Both men and women have to be present in thesecurity sector institutions

0

77,9%

82,2%

A police officer must respect human rights

80,4%

84,2%

83,5%

Both men and women have to be present in thesecurity sector institutions

75,7%

00

The data (combined share of respondents who are “fully” or “somewhat” in agreement) showed that expectations regarding the police's professional standards remained high, but with a slight decline in 2025. Agreement that a police officer must have high personal and professional integrity decreased (85.4% in 2023 → 82.7% in 2024 → 78.8% in 2025), as did agreement that a police officer must respect human rights (83.5% → 84.2% → 80.4%). The majority continued to support the view that a police officer's nationality was not important if they did their job well, but this support is lower in 2025 (75.0% in 2023; 78.4% in 2024; 72.3% in 2025). At the same time, the share of respondents who say they have more trust in a police officer of their own nationality was slightly higher in 2025 than in 2024 (43.3% → 34.7% → 36.6), though still below the 2023 level. The view that police officers' sexual orientation was not important remained a stable majority position (60.8% → 56.7% → 59.5). Note: For the statement “a police officer must respect diversity,” the table shows 0.0 in 2025 because it was excluded from this year's survey (so comparison is not possible). The statement regarding the presence of both men and women in the security sector was presented only for 2025 (75.7%), without comparable data for 2023/2024, as this variable was not part of the questionnaire in those years.

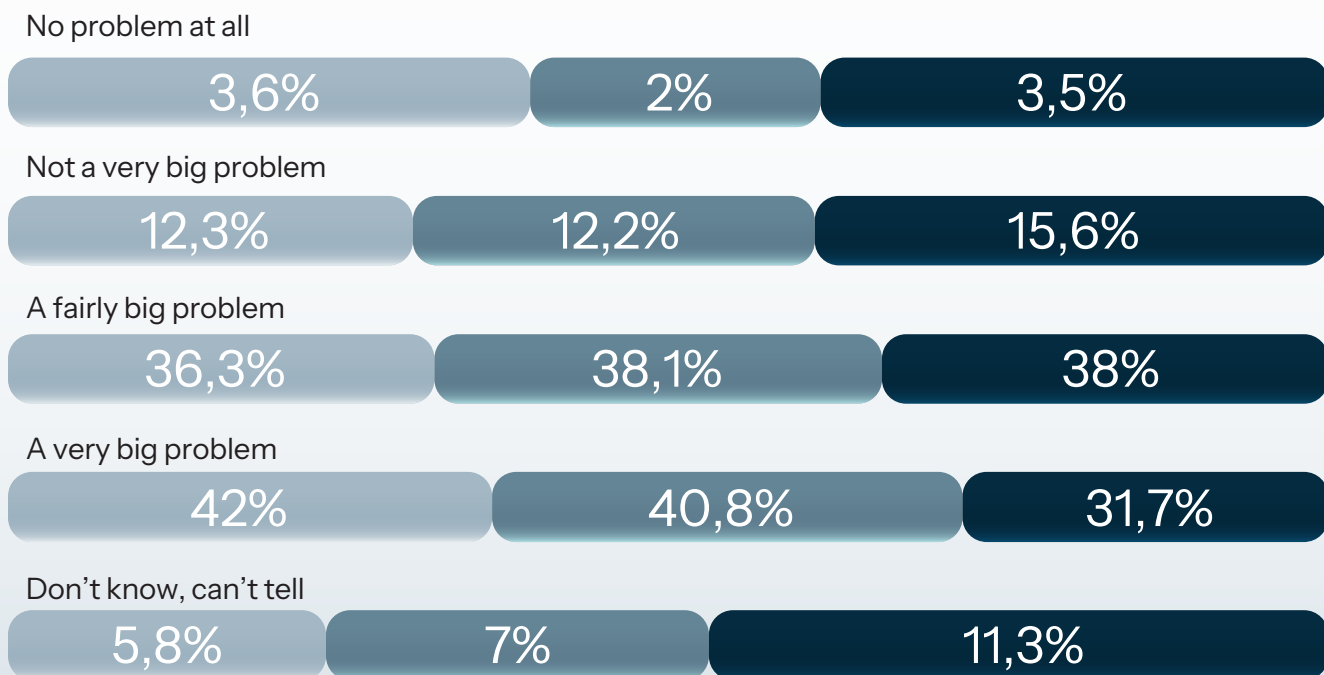
C | Corruption

Corruption represents one of the most significant challenges facing Montenegrin society, including institutions such as the police. This section of the study focuses on respondents' perceptions of corruption, their views on the involvement of police officers in corrupt practices, and the police's effectiveness in combating corruption within their own ranks.

Particular emphasis is placed on different influences on police work, such as political, criminal, and citizen-related influences. The study also examines respondents' experiences with offering bribes, as well as their level of awareness of specific anti-corruption activities carried out by the police. In this section, results for the 2023–2025 period are compared in order to identify changes in respondents' perceptions and attitudes.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

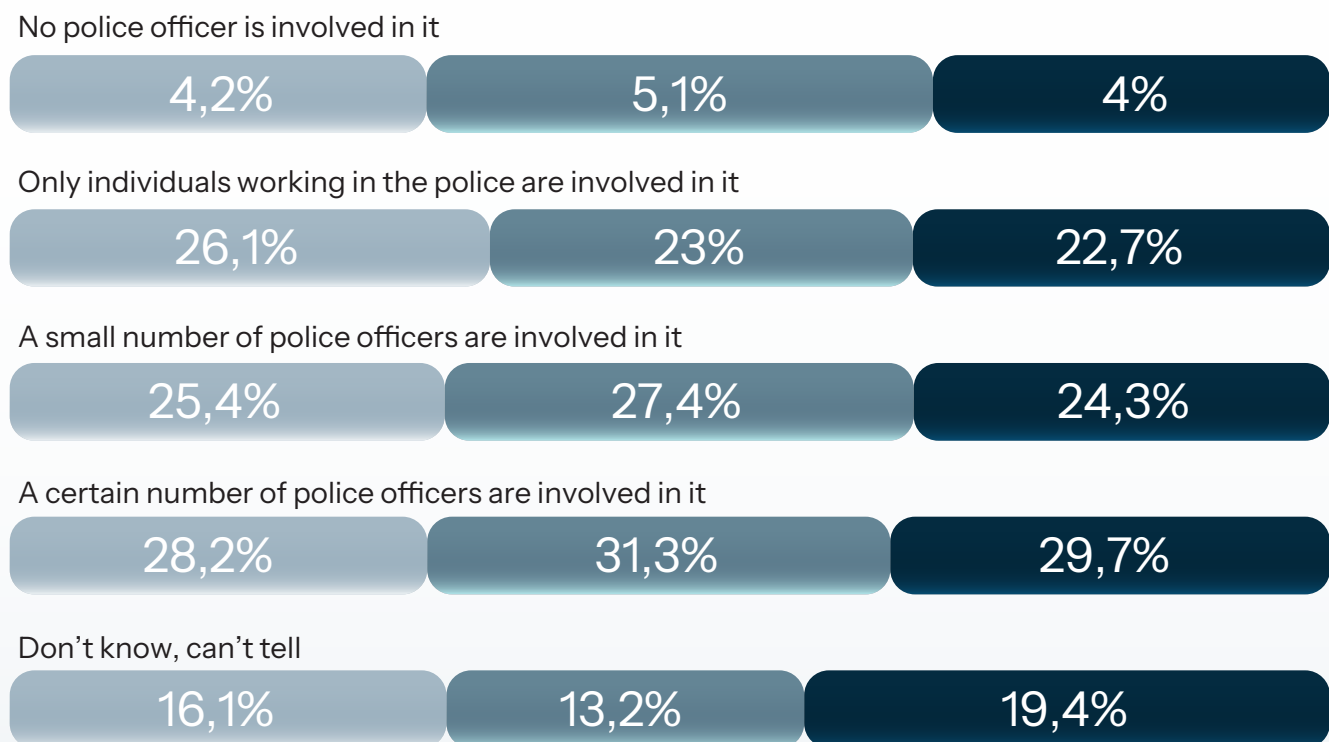


Perceptions of corruption as a serious social problem were extremely high and have further intensified compared to 2023. The share of respondents who viewed corruption as a mostly or very pronounced problem increased from 69.7% (2023) to 78.9% (2024) and remained at a similar level in 2025 (78.3%), with growing intensity: the share selecting “a very pronounced problem” rose continuously (31.7% → 40.8% → 42.0%). At the same time, the share of those who do not see corruption as a pronounced problem declined (from 19.1% in 2023 to 14.2% in 2024 and 15.9% in 2025), and indecision also decreased (11.3% → 7.0% → 5.8%), indicating increasingly clear and firmly formed views that corruption was widespread.

The highest share of respondents who perceived corruption as a pronounced problem (combined “mostly” + “very pronounced”) was recorded among those with a Master’s/PhD degree (86.7%) and those with higher education (82.4%), as well as in the age groups 65+ (83.6%) and 45–54 (83.1%). By contrast, the highest share of those who believed corruption was not a pronounced problem (combined “not at all” + “not very pronounced”) was among respondents with primary education or less (24.3%), and among those aged 35–44 (22.2%) and 25–34 (17.9%). Differences by gender were minimal: 78.5% of men and 78.2% of women see corruption as a pronounced problem, with a slightly higher share of “don’t know” responses among women (7.5% versus 4.0%).

What is your opinion on the potential involvement of police officers in corruption?

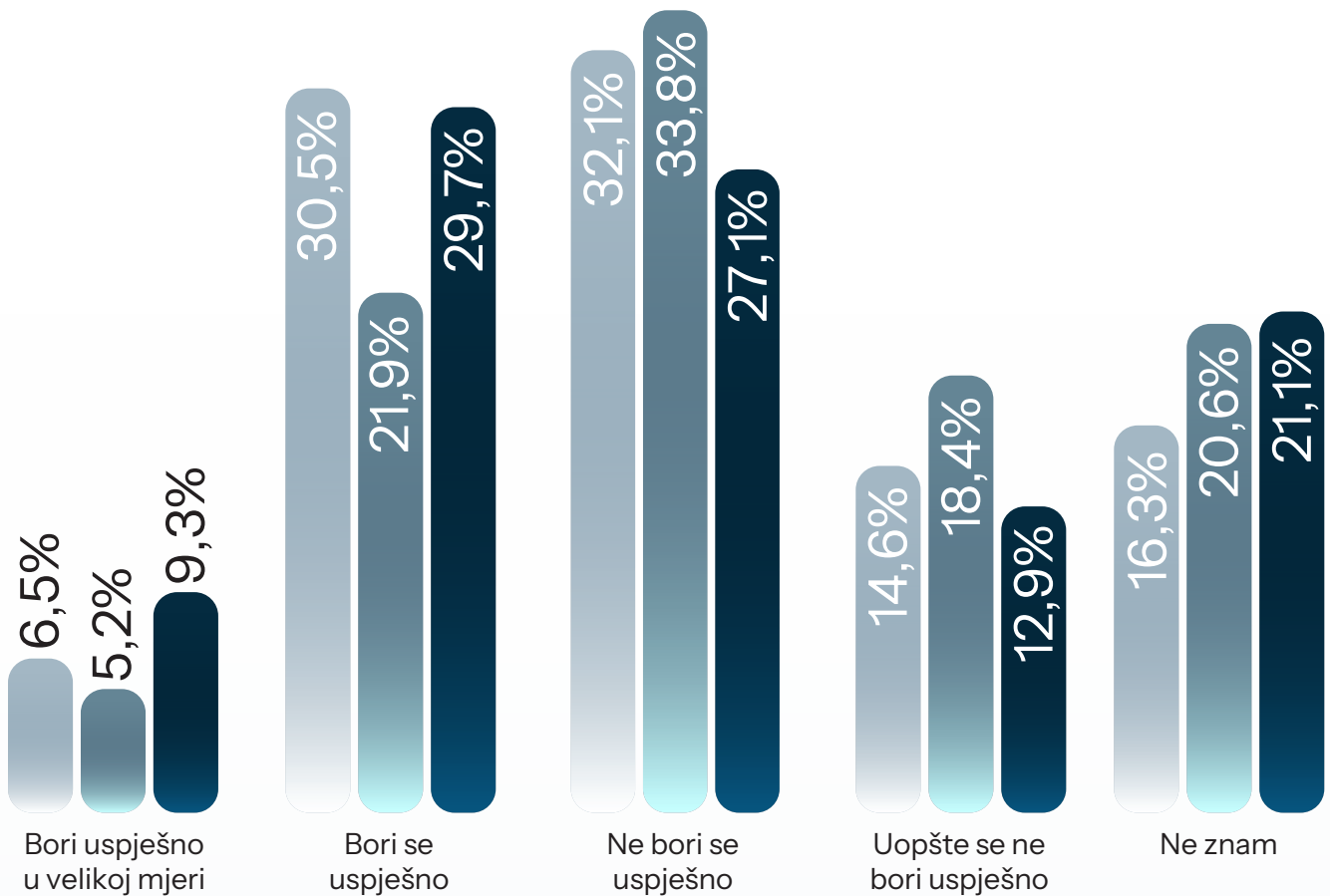
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Respondents' views indicated that potential police involvement in corruption was largely perceived as an issue that went beyond “isolated cases.” In 2025, only 4.2% believed that no police officer was involved, while the majority estimated that at least some police officers were involved: 26.1% saw this as the involvement of individuals, 25.4% as involving “a small number,” and 28.2% as involving “a certain number” of police officers (79.7% combined). Compared with 2024, in 2025 the share who believed “a certain number” were involved decreases slightly (31.3% → 28.2), while the share attributing it to “individuals” increased (23.0% → 26.1), and indecision rose (13.2% → 16.1). Relative to 2023, there was a decline in the share of undecided respondents (19.4% → 16.1) and a consistently low share of those who completely rule out involvement, suggesting that perceptions of corruption within the police were widespread, even though it was most often described as limited to a smaller or certain number of individuals.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Respondents' assessments indicated a predominantly critical view of the police's success in combating corruption within their own ranks, with a slight improvement in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025, a total of 37.0% believed the police were combating corruption successfully (6.5% to a great extent + 30.5% successfully), while 46.7% assessed that they were not doing so successfully (32.1% unsuccessfully + 14.6% not successfully at all), and 16.3% do not know. Compared with 2024, the share of positive assessments increased (27.1% → 37.0%) and the share of undecided respondents decreased (20.6% → 16.3%), while negative assessments remained high overall, though somewhat lower (52.2% → 46.7%). Relative to 2023, negative assessments were still more pronounced (40.0% in 2023 versus 46.7% in 2025), suggesting that although there was some recovery in perceptions during 2025, trust in the police's effectiveness in addressing corruption within their ranks remained limited.

The highest share of respondents who believed the police were successfully combating corruption (combined "to a great extent" + "successfully") was among those with primary education or less (51.5%). The highest share of those who believed the police were not combating corruption successfully (combined "unsuccessfully" + "not successfully at all") was among respondents with higher vocational education (55.5%) and young people aged 18–24 (52.6%). By gender, women slightly more often gave a positive assessment (37.6%) than men (36.4%), while men more often expressed a negative view (49.2%) than women (44.4%).

37%
respondents
in 2025
believed the
police were
combating
corruption
successfully

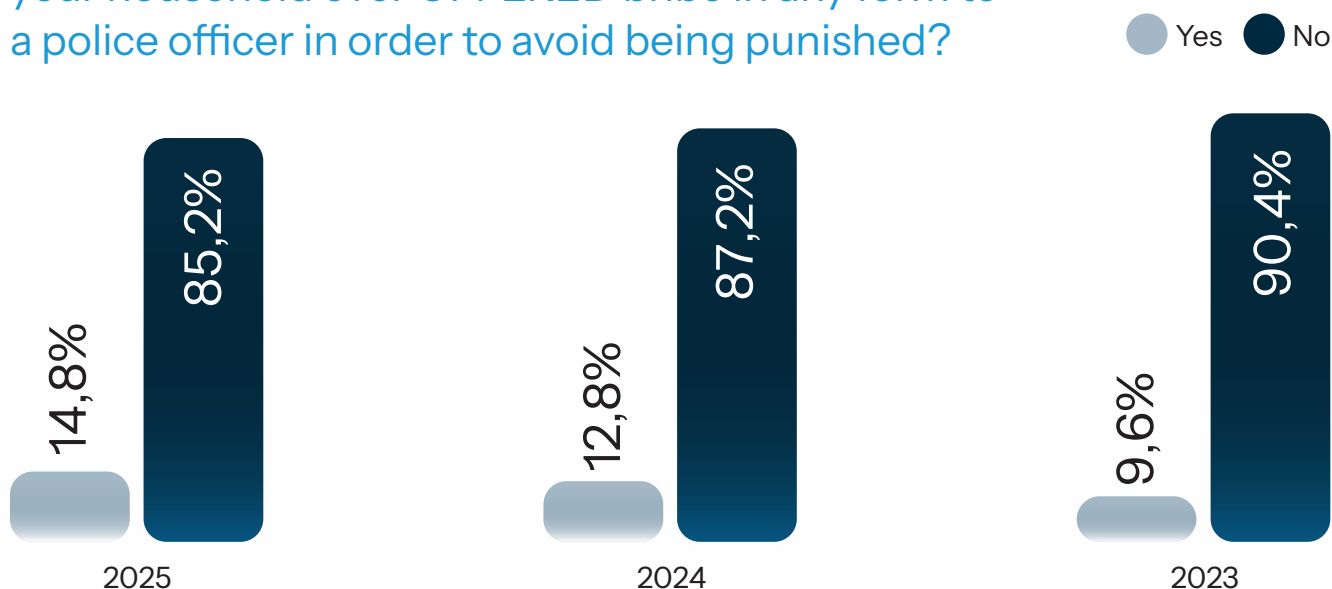
To what extent do you agree with the following statements?⁴

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ no answer
Politicians at the national level have influence on police work	24,3	31,6	20,8	11,3	6,2	5,8
Citizens have influence on police work	5,1	18,6	22,7	21,5	25,7	6,4
Criminal groups have influence on police work	20,5	30,0	20,0	11,9	8,2	9,4
The media have influence on police work	8,8	28,9	26,1	15,4	12,9	7,9
Politicians at the local level have influence on police work	14,6	27,5	22,1	19,7	9,2	6,9
Civil society has influence on police work	4,9	19,2	29,7	21,3	15,2	9,7
The business sector has influence on police work	12,5	27,5	28,7	12,9	8,4	10,0
No groups have influence on police work	6,1	13,3	27,3	21,0	23,1	9,2

Perceptions of the influence of different actors on police work in 2025 remained pronounced, but were generally weaker than in 2023 and 2024. The most frequently recognised influence was still that of politicians at the national level (55.9% combined “completely” + “somewhat”; 72.3% in 2023; 62.2% in 2024) and criminal groups (50.5%; 67.4% in 2023; 61.8% in 2024). Perceived influence of politicians at the local level also declined (42.1%; 56.7% in 2023; 49.6% in 2024). The influence of the business sector was recognised by 40.0% (48.4% in 2023; 45.9% in 2024), and the influence of the media by around 37.7% (40.2% in 2023; 37.6% in 2024), which remained relatively stable. By contrast, the influence of citizens and civil society remained the least recognised (23.7% and 24.1% in 2025, compared to 34.4% and 29.6% in 2023). Only 19.4% in 2025 agreed with the statement that no groups had any influence, while 44.1% disagreed, suggesting that most respondents still believed police work was subject to certain external influences.

⁴ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

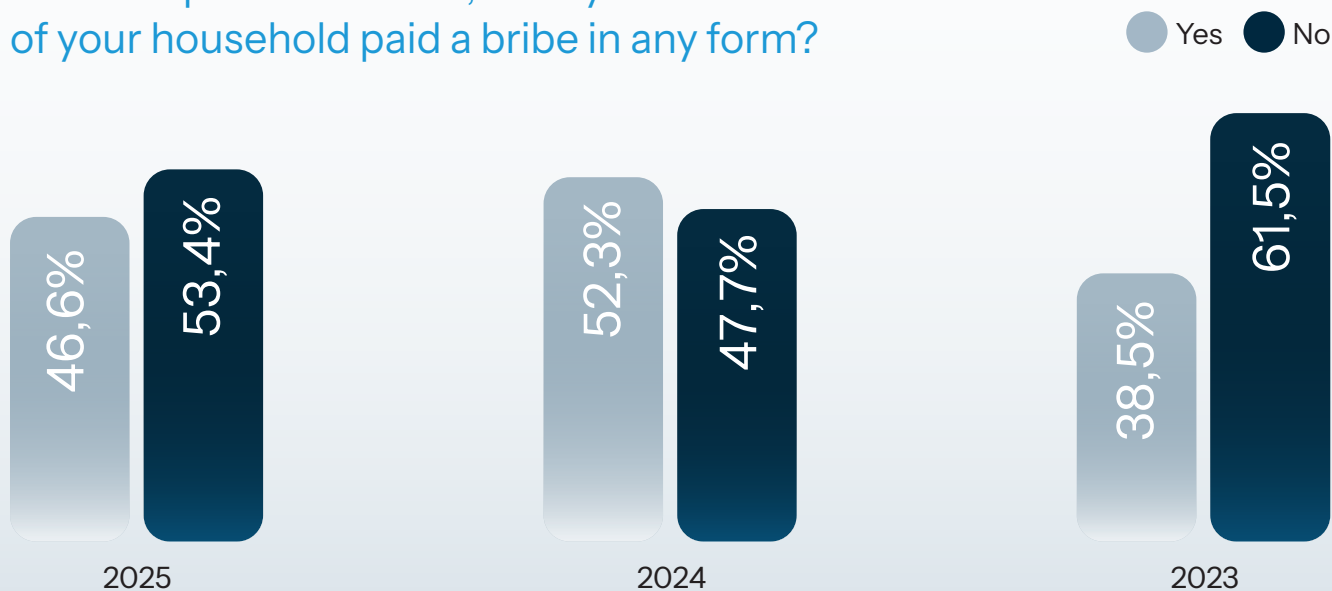
Over the past 12 months, have you or a member of your household ever OFFERED bribe in any form to a police officer in order to avoid being punished?



The share of respondents who reported that they or a family member offered a bribe to a police officer in the last 12 months in order to avoid a penalty increased over the observed period: from 9.6% in 2023, to 12.8% in 2024, and 14.8% in 2025. At the same time, the share of those who denied this declined (90.4% → 87.2% → 85.2%), indicating increasingly frequent self-reported experiences of offering bribes in interactions with the police.

The highest share of respondents reported that they or a family member offered a bribe to a police officer in the last 12 months (“Yes”) was recorded among women (15.5%), respondents aged 65+ (18.3%), and those with primary education or less (30.3%). By contrast, the highest share of “No” responses was among men (86.0%), respondents aged 18–24 (90.1%), and those with higher education (91.7%).

Over the past 12 months, have you or a member of your household paid a bribe in any form?



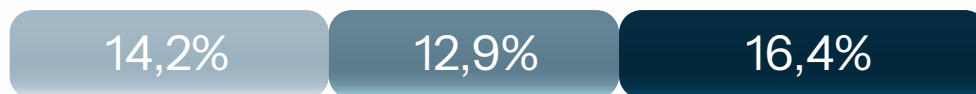
The data showed that among those who reported a situation involving an offered bribe, there was a high likelihood that the bribe was also paid (i.e., accepted). In 2025, 46.6% of respondents stated that they or a family member paid a bribe, which was lower than in 2024 (52.3%), but higher than in 2023 (38.5%). At the same time, the share reporting that the bribe was not paid increased in 2025 (53.4%) compared to 2024 (47.7%), which may indicate a slight decline in the acceptance of bribes over the past year, although the level remained high.

The highest share of responses indicating that a bribe was paid was recorded among men (50.7%), respondents aged 25–34 (63.0%), and those with primary education or less (60.0%). Conversely, the highest share of responses indicating that a bribe was not paid was among women (56.8%), respondents aged 55–64 (73.1%), and those with higher education (77.8%).

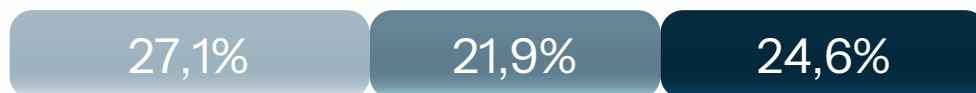
Have you heard of any specific activities aimed at suppressing corruption in the police over the past 12 months?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

Yes



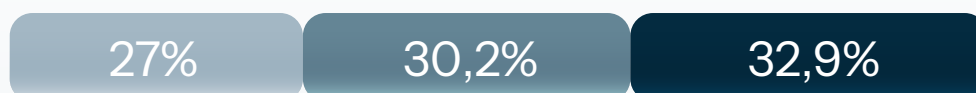
I think I have



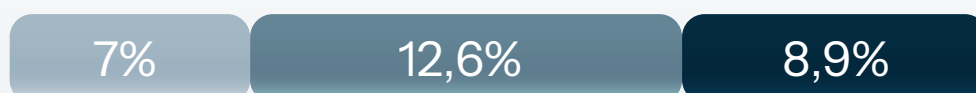
I think I haven't



No



Don't know/no answer

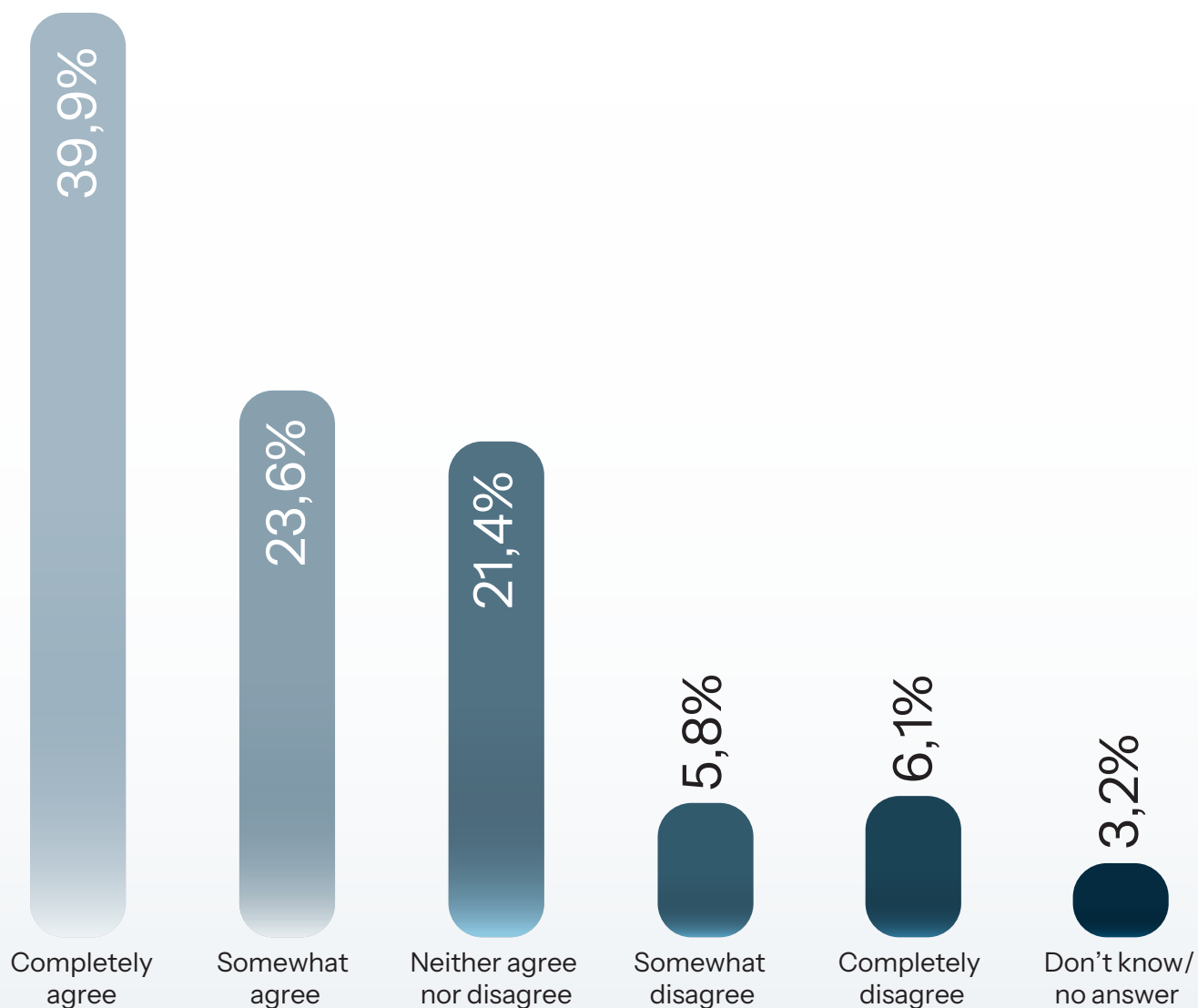


41,3%

respondents in 2025 report having heard about specific activities aimed at combating corruption in the police.

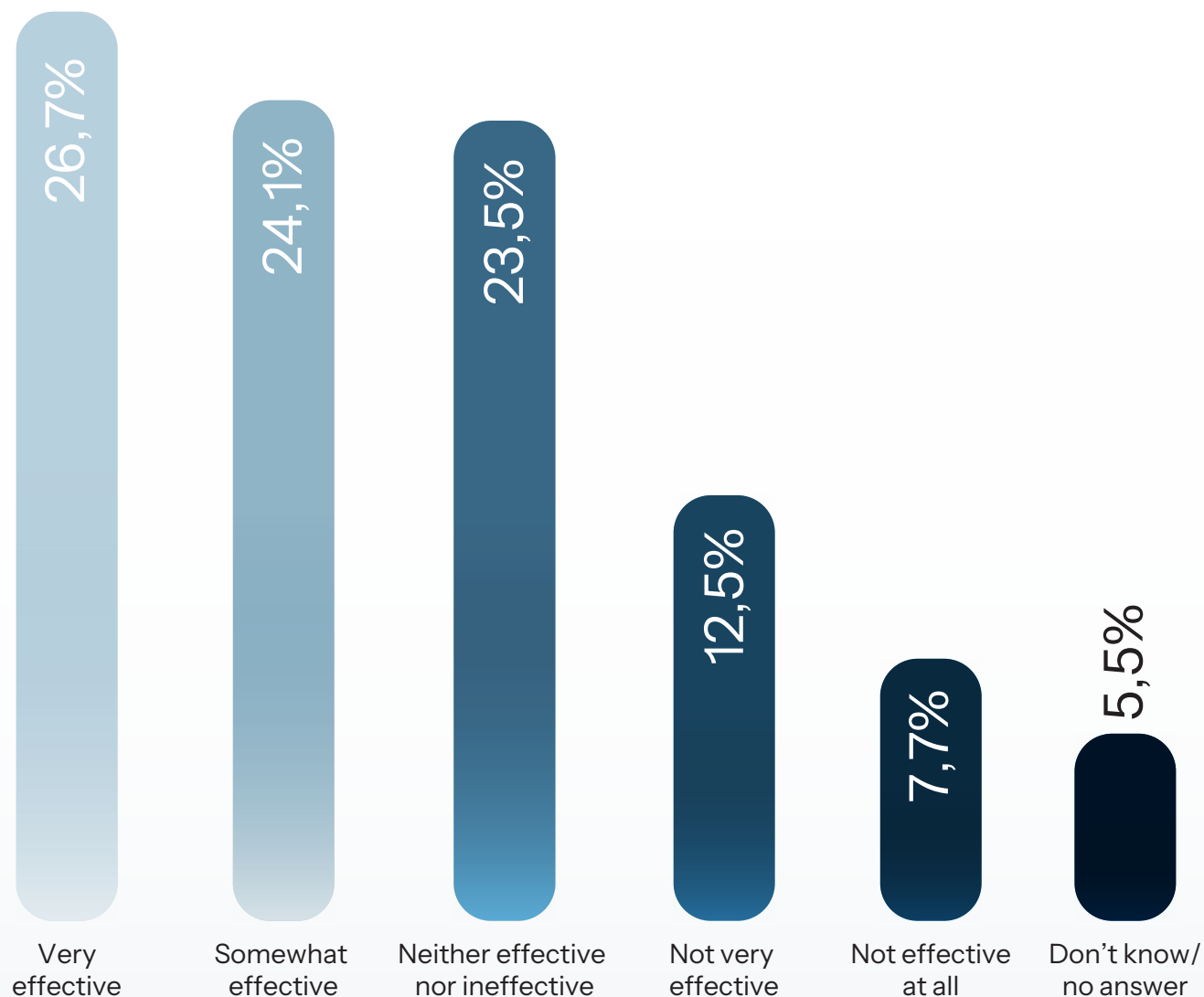
Awareness of specific anti-corruption activities within the police remained limited and showed no clear positive trend. In 2025, 41.3% of respondents stated that they have heard of such activities (14.2% “yes” + 27.1% “I think I have”), which was somewhat higher than in 2024 (34.8%), but still below 2023 (41.0%). At the same time, the share of those who believed they have not heard about such activities, or explicitly stated that they have not, remained high (51.7% in 2025; 52.6% in 2024; 50.2% in 2023). In 2025, the share of undecided respondents (“don’t know”) also decreased compared to 2024 (12.6% → 7.0%), suggesting somewhat clearer views; however, overall, respondents continue to frequently fail to recognize specific anti-corruption measures within the police.

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Authorities should have the right to temporarily confiscate the property of individuals strongly suspected of organized crime until a court decision is made.



The results showed strong support for the temporary confiscation of property from persons strongly suspected of links to organised crime until a court decision is made. Overall, 63.5% of respondents agreed with the statement (39.9% fully and 23.6% partly). At the same time, slightly more than one fifth took a neutral position (21.4% neither agree nor disagree), while opposition was relatively low (11.9% in total: 5.8% partly disagree and 6.1% strongly disagree) as well as 3.2% of respondents who did not provide an answer to this question. This suggested that most respondents supported such a measure, but with a noticeable share who remained reserved or uncertain.

In your opinion, how effective would confiscating property of persons suspected organized crime members be in reducing organized crime in Montenegro?



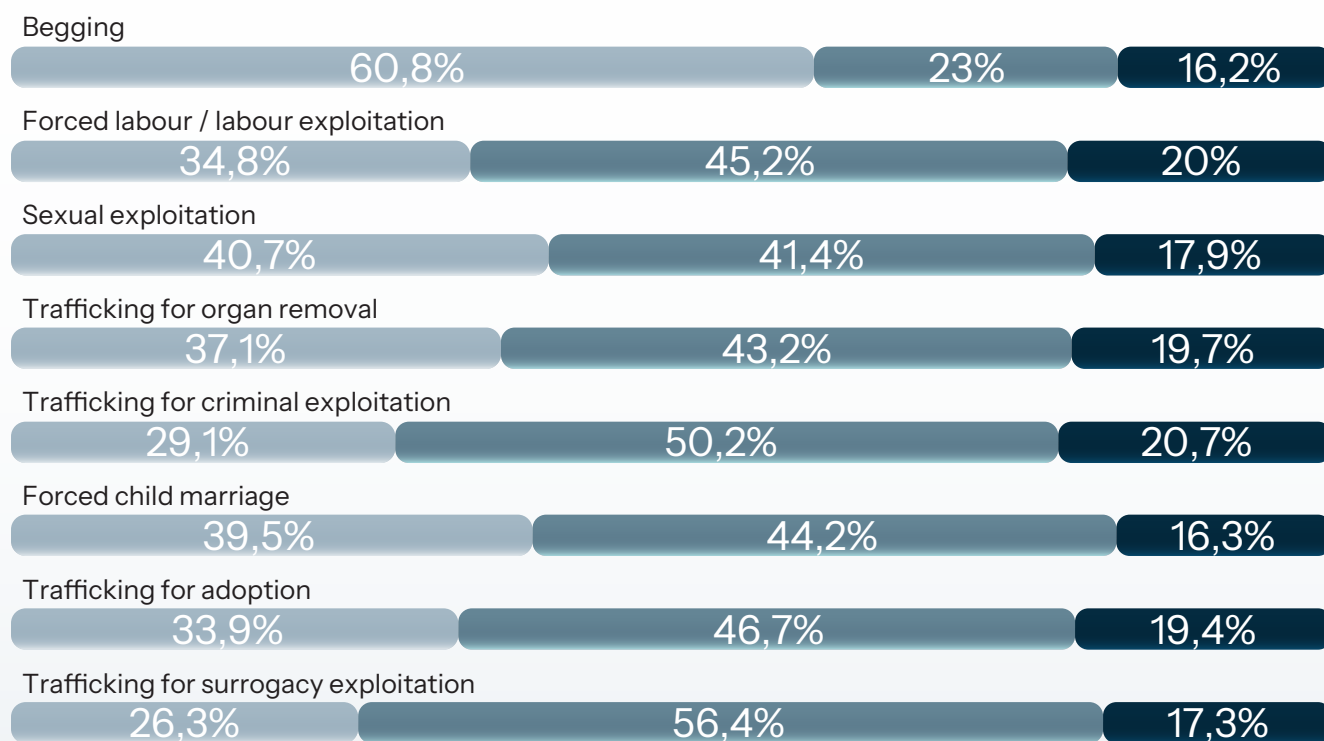
Perceptions of the effectiveness of confiscating property from those suspected of organised crime were predominantly positive, but with a substantial neutral share. Half of respondents believed the measure would be effective in reducing organised crime (50.8% in total: 26.7% very effective and 24.1% partly effective), while 23.5% were neutral (“neither effective nor ineffective”). Negative assessments were a minority (20.2% in total: 12.5% considered it not very effective and 7.7% not effective at all), with 5.5% of respondent undecided. This suggested that the policy had considerable public legitimacy, but also that there is room to increase confidence and support among neutral and sceptical respondents through clearer explanations of the mechanisms and safeguards involved.

D | Human trafficking

This section on human trafficking comprises a set of new questions examining respondents' awareness and attitudes regarding different forms of human trafficking, recognition of potential indicators, exposure to educational content, the role of the media, and assessments of the effectiveness of institutions in combating this phenomenon and protecting victims. Since these questions were not included in earlier surveys, it is not possible to present year-to-year comparisons or trends for this section; the results are therefore interpreted as an initial (baseline) measure for future monitoring.

How familiar are you with the following human trafficking forms?

Familiar Not familiar Don't know



The data showed an uneven level of awareness of different forms of human trafficking. The largest share of respondents reported being familiar with forced begging as a form of exploitation (60.8%), while awareness was moderate in relation to sexual exploitation (40.7%) and forced child marriage (39.5%), as well as trafficking for organ removal (37.1%). By contrast, most respondents were not familiar with more specific forms such as exploitation through surrogacy (56.4% not familiar; 26.3% familiar) and criminal exploitation (50.2% not familiar; 29.1% familiar). Recognition was also relatively low for forced labour/labour exploitation (34.8% familiar) and trafficking for the purpose of adoption (33.9% familiar). Across all items, a substantial share of "don't know" responses was also present (around 16–21%), indicating room for targeted information and educational campaigns, especially for the less recognised forms of exploitation.

How familiar are you with possible indicators (warning signs) that someone may be a victim of human trafficking, and do you know whom to contact if you suspect such a case?

I don't know the indicators, but I know whom to contact

38,5%

I don't know the indicators nor whom to contact

31,1%

I know the indicators, but I don't know whom to contact

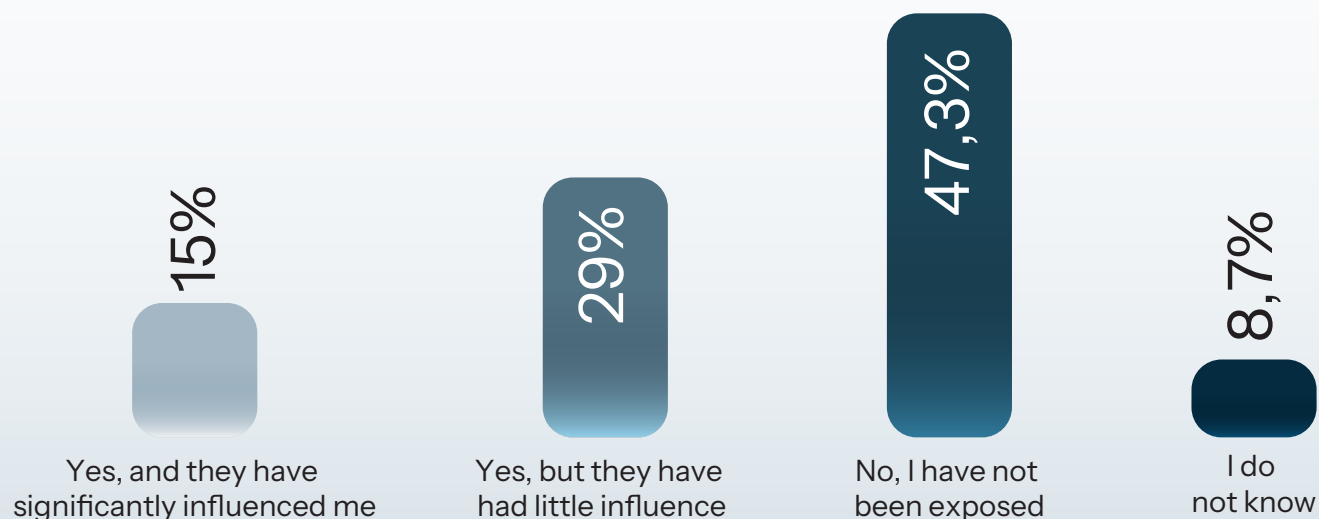
19%

I know the indicators and I know whom to contact

11,4%

Only 11.4% of respondents said they know the indicators and knew whom to contact, while an additional 19.0% knew the indicators but did not know where to report. At the same time, the largest share of respondents (38.5%) did not know the indicators but did know whom to contact, and as many as 31.1% knew neither the indicators nor the relevant contact point. Overall, 69.6% did not know the indicators (38.5% + 31.1), suggesting a need for education on warning signs, while 50.1% did not know whom to contact (19.0% + 31.1), indicating that information about reporting channels and available institutions should be communicated more clearly and systematically.

In the past 12 months, have you been exposed to campaigns, educational programs, media content, or school activities related to the topic of human trafficking? If yes, how much have these activities influenced your understanding of the issue?



Respondents exposure to human trafficking-related content in the last 12 months is limited. Nearly half of respondents reported that they were not exposed to campaigns or educational activities (47.3%), while 44.0% were exposed to some form of content (15.0% reported a significant impact + 29.0% reported a minor impact). Only 15.0% assessed that these activities significantly influenced their understanding of the issue.

How would you rate the role of the media in informing the public and raising awareness about human trafficking?

The media do a poor job and coverage is insufficient

36,6%

The media do a good job but there is room for improvement

27,1%

The media do not cover this topic at all

19,3%

I do not know

13,3%

The media do an excellent job informing the public and raising awareness

3,7%

Perceptions of the media's role in informing the public about human trafficking were predominantly critical. Only 3.7% of respondents believed that the media informed and raised awareness exceptionally well, while an additional 27.1% assessed that the media generally performed this role well, but with room for improvement (30.8% positive overall). By contrast, the majority provided a negative assessment: 36.6% believed the media do this poorly and that coverage was insufficient, and 19.3% believed the media did not address this topic at all (55.9% negative overall), with 13.3% undecided. This suggested that the public largely did not consider the media as a reliable and continuous source of information on human trafficking, indicating scope for more systematic and visible reporting.

55,9%

of respondents in 2025 give a negative assessment of the media's role in informing the public about human trafficking

How would you rate the effectiveness of the following institutions in combating human trafficking and protecting victims?

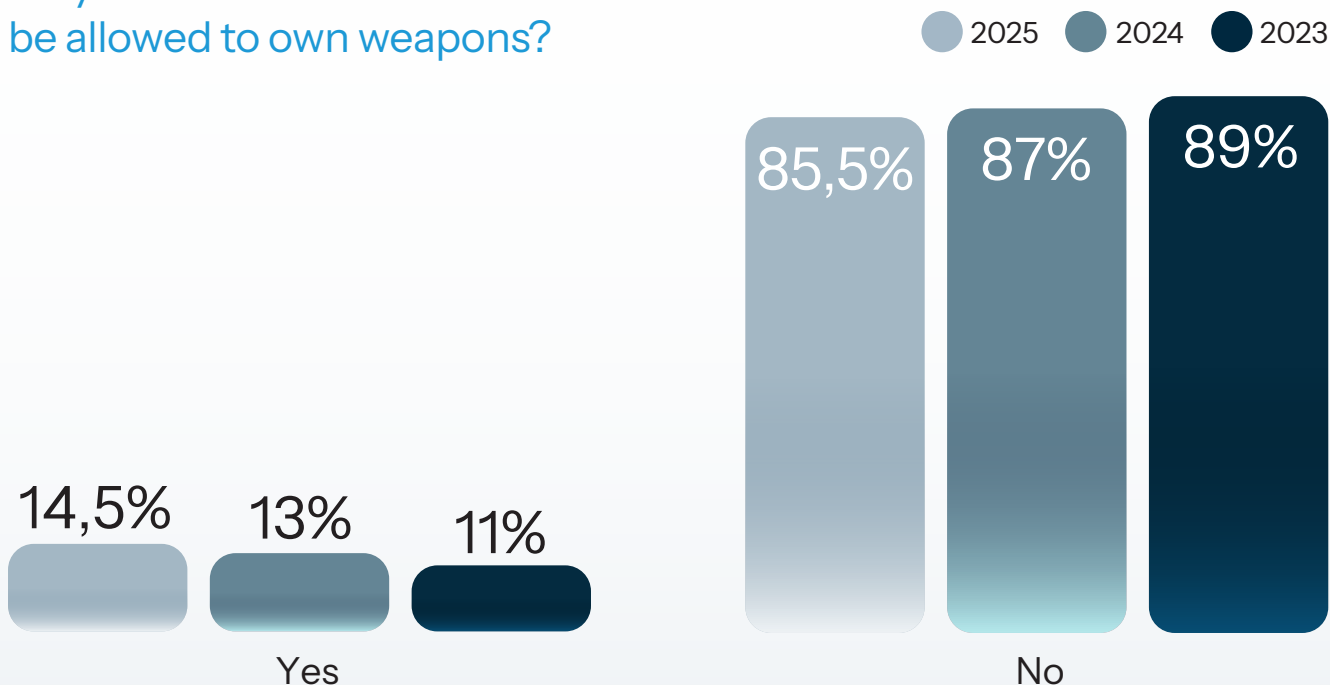
	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Neither effective nor ineffective	Not very effective	Not effective at all	Don't know/ no answer
Police	8,3	30,9	21,2	19,8	11,4	8,4
Social services	6,4	25,3	22,7	18,4	14,6	12,6
Schools and educational institutions	6,0	21,8	23,4	19,8	12,3	16,7
Healthcare institutions	7,7	24,2	20,0	20,1	12,2	15,8
Prosecutor's offices	5,3	22,7	23,6	25,1	12,8	10,5
Courts	4,3	18,5	21,4	25,6	18,4	11,8
Non-governmental organizations	5,4	26,0	24,3	19,8	12,0	12,5
Inspection services (e.g., labor inspection)	4,8	18,1	25,7	22,1	13,7	15,6
Ombudsperson	5,7	26,8	25,7	16,8	9,8	15,2
International organizations	3,8	24,2	27,7	21,3	8,6	14,4

Assessments of institutional effectiveness in combating human trafficking and protecting victims were generally mixed, with a substantial share of neutral and undecided responses. The police were perceived as relatively the most effective institution (39.2% rated them as very/partly effective, compared to 31.2% rating them as not very/not at all effective). Around one third also gave positive ratings to the Ombudsperson (32.5% positive; 26.6% negative), healthcare institutions (31.9% positive; 32.3% negative), social services (31.7% positive; 33.0% negative), and NGOs (31.4% positive; 31.8% negative). Courts were assessed most critically (22.8% positive, as many as 44.0% negative), followed by the state prosecutor's offices (28.0% positive versus 37.9% negative), while inspection services were also more often rated negatively (35.8%) than positively (22.9%). The high share of "neither effective nor ineffective" and "don't know" responses (especially regarding schools, healthcare, inspection services, the Ombudsperson, and international organisations) suggested that part of the public do not have a clear picture of these institutions' roles and results in this area.

E | Firearms

This part of the study examined respondents' attitudes in Montenegro toward the possession of firearms, perceptions of safety in relation to firearms, and the effectiveness of institutions in enforcing firearms legislation. The focus was on support for or opposition to firearm ownership, the motives for owning firearms, and perceptions of the legalisation of unregistered firearms. The analysis included a comparison of 2025 data with those from 2023 and 2024 in order to identify trends and changes in respondents' attitudes. It also explored trust in police activities aimed at controlling firearms and preventing their misuse.

Do you think that citizens should be allowed to own weapons?

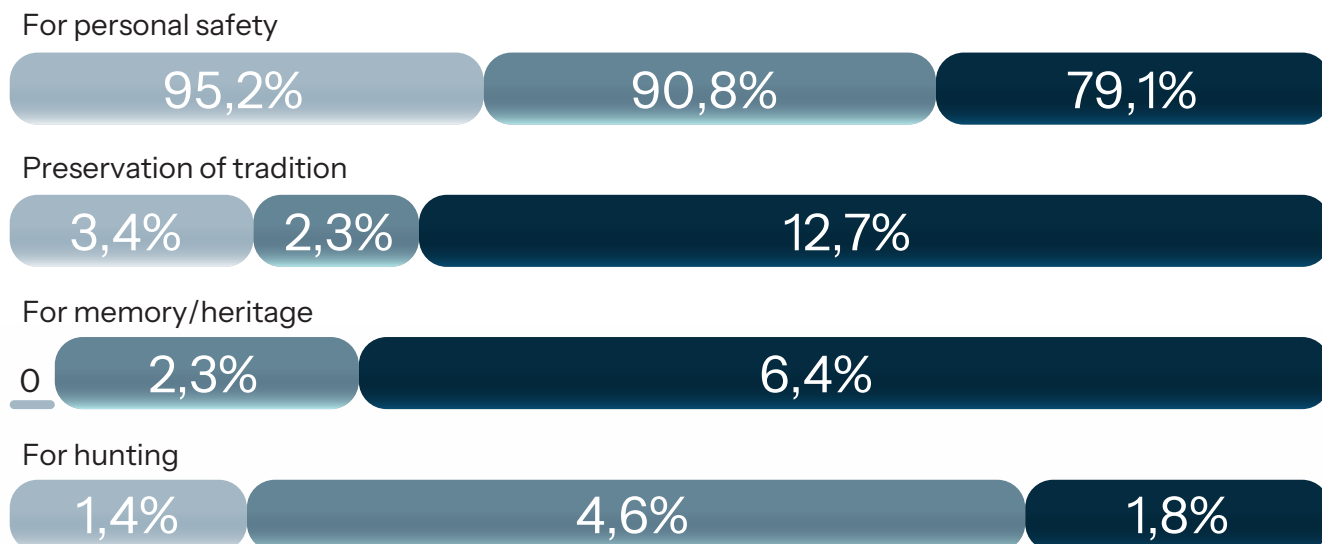


Respondents' views were predominantly opposed to firearm ownership, but a slight increase in support could be observed over the years. The share of those who believed citizens should own firearms rose from 11.0% in 2023, to 13.0% in 2024, and 14.5% in 2025, while the share who opposed this decreased (89.0% → 87.0% → 85.5%). Despite this increase, opposition remained dominant, indicating that most respondents still do not see firearm ownership as desirable or necessary.

The strongest support for the view that citizens should own firearms ("Yes") was expressed by men (19.0%), respondents aged 18–24 (17.6%), and those with secondary vocational education/Level III (18.3%). Conversely, opposition ("No") was most pronounced among women (89.7%), respondents aged 25–34 (88.9%), and those with higher education (88.0%).

If yes, why? (open-ended question)

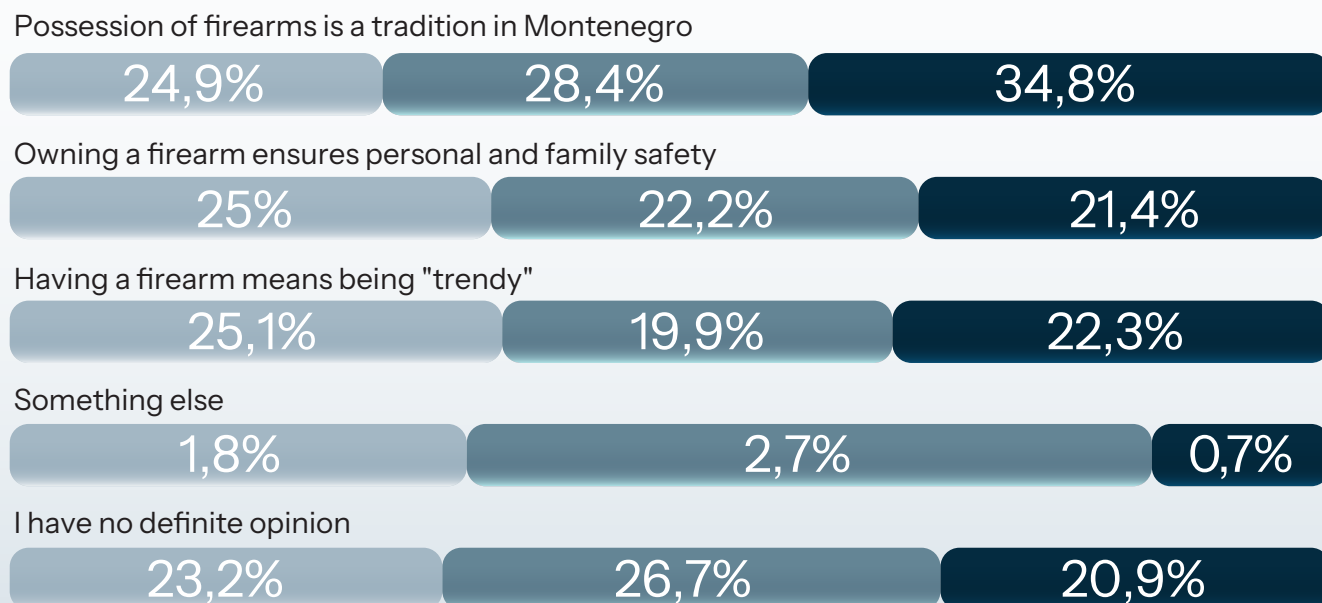
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Among respondents who believed citizens should own firearms, personal security was by far the dominant reason, and this motive became increasingly pronounced over time (79.1% in 2023 → 90.8% in 2024 → 95.2% in 2025). At the same time, reasons such as preserving tradition and keeping firearms as mementos/inheritance lost substantial importance (from a total of 19.1% in 2023 to 4.6% in 2024 and 3.4% in 2025), while hunting remained marginal in all years (1.8% → 4.6% → 1.4%). Note: These percentages referred only to respondents who answered “Yes” to the previous question on firearm ownership.

What, in your opinion, is the main reason why someone owns a gun?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



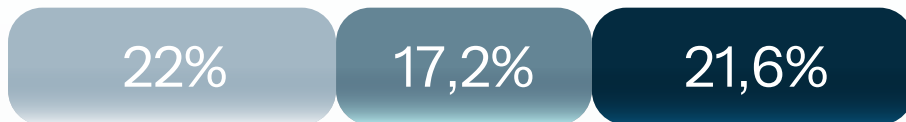
In 2025, perceptions of the reasons for firearm ownership were split among three almost equally represented motives: “being trendy” (25.1%), personal and family security (25.0%), and tradition (24.9%), while 23.2% of respondents did not have a clearly formed opinion. Compared with 2023, there was a decline in explanations based on tradition (34.8% → 24.9%) and an increase in the perception that firearms were linked to status/“trend” (22.3% → 25.1%) and to security (21.4% → 25.0%). This suggested a shift from cultural interpretations toward more practical and symbolic understandings of why people owned firearms.

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

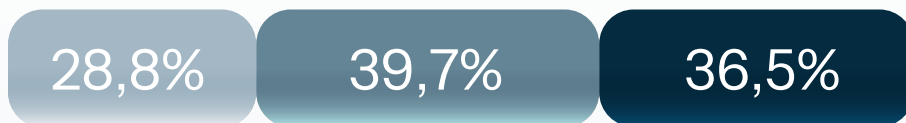
Da, to treba da čine u kontinuitetu



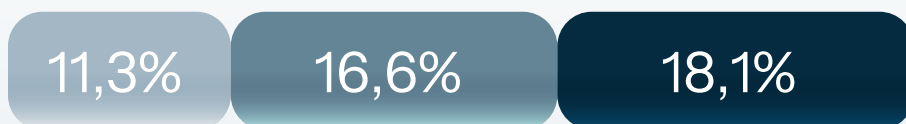
Da, to treba da čine u određenom vremenskom roku



Ne, protivim se legalizaciji neprijavljenog vatrenog oružja



Ne znam

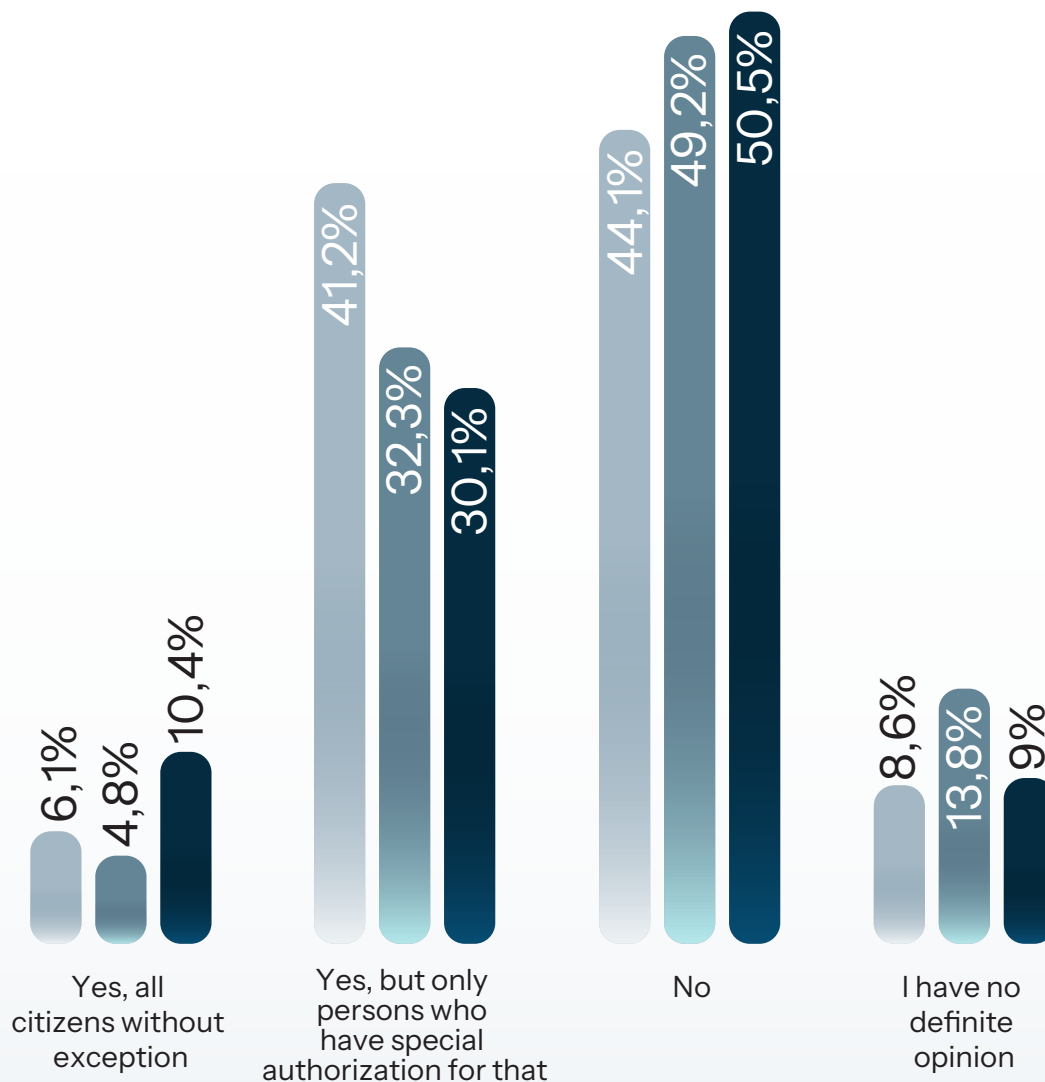


Respondents views over the 2023–2025 period shifted toward stronger support for the legalisation of unregistered firearms (where there is a legal basis for possession), alongside a decline in opposition and indecision

Respondents views over the 2023–2025 period shifted toward stronger support for the legalisation of unregistered firearms (where there is a legal basis for possession), alongside a decline in opposition and indecision. In 2025, 59.9% of respondents supported legalisation (22.0% within a specific deadline + 37.9% on an ongoing basis), which is higher than in 2024 (43.7%) and 2023 (45.5%). Support for continuous legalisation increased the most (23.9% → 26.5% → 37.9%), while opposition decreased (36.5% → 39.7% → 28.8%) and the share of undecided respondents also fell (18.1% → 16.6% → 11.3%). This indicated a growing public preference for a systematic and permanent approach to legalisation, rather than occasional campaigns.

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

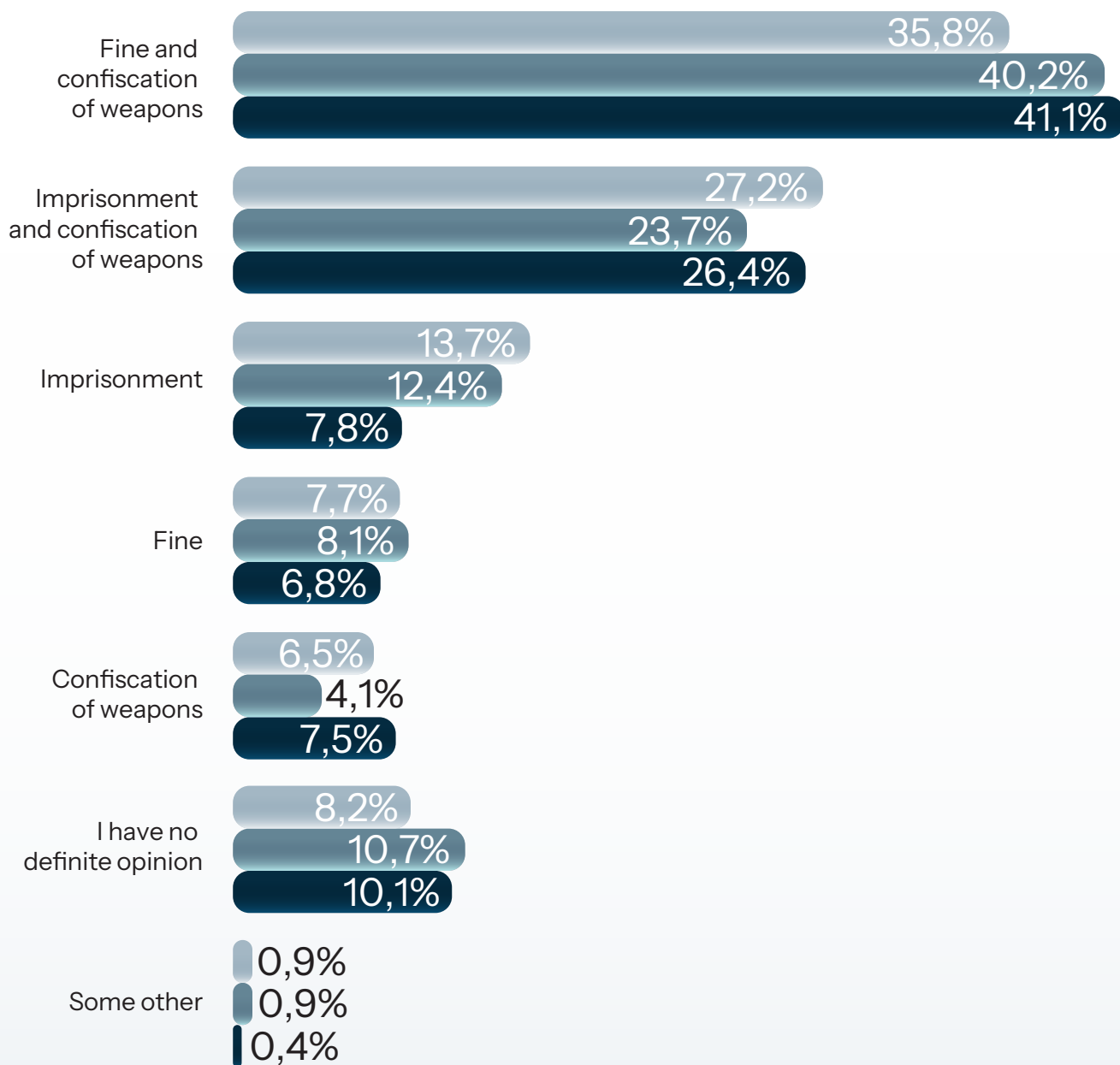
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Respondents views on whether permit holders, beyond possession, should also have the right to carry firearms in public remained predominantly restrictive, but in 2025 there is a slight shift toward conditional approval. In 2025, 44.1% believed firearms should not be carried in public, which was lower than in 2024 (49.2%) and 2023 (50.5%). At the same time, support increased for a model of limited carrying rights—“yes, but only persons with special authorisations” (30.1% in 2023 → 32.3% in 2024 → 41.2% in 2025). Support for allowing “all persons without exception” to carry firearms declined compared to 2023 (10.4% → 4.8% → 6.1%), and the share of those without a clear view also decreased (13.8% → 8.6%). This indicated that, while most respondents still did not support general carrying of firearms in public, a growing share accepted the idea of carrying under strictly defined conditions and authorisations.

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

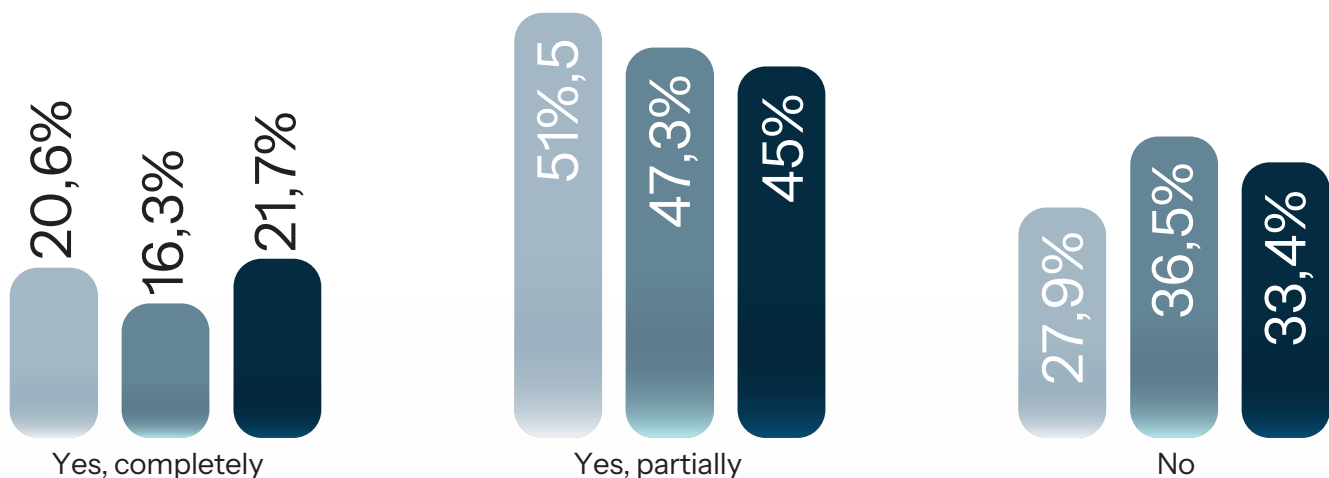
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Respondents most often believed that combined penalties are the most effective way to curb violations of the Firearms Law. In 2025, the greatest support was for a fine and confiscation of the firearm (35.8%), followed by imprisonment and confiscation of the firearm (27.2%), which together accounted for 63.0% of responses. Stand-alone measures were chosen far less frequently: imprisonment (13.7%), confiscation of the firearm (7.7%), and a fine (6.5%). Compared with 2023 and 2024, support for the combination of a fine and confiscation declined slightly (41.1% → 40.2% → 35.8%), while preference grew for stricter approaches involving imprisonment (imprisonment: 7.8% → 12.4% → 13.7%). The option “imprisonment and confiscation” remained consistently highly selected (26.4% → 23.7% → 27.2%). This indicated that the public primarily expected sanctions that combine financial penalties with confiscation, alongside a growing inclination to include imprisonment as a deterrent measure.

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

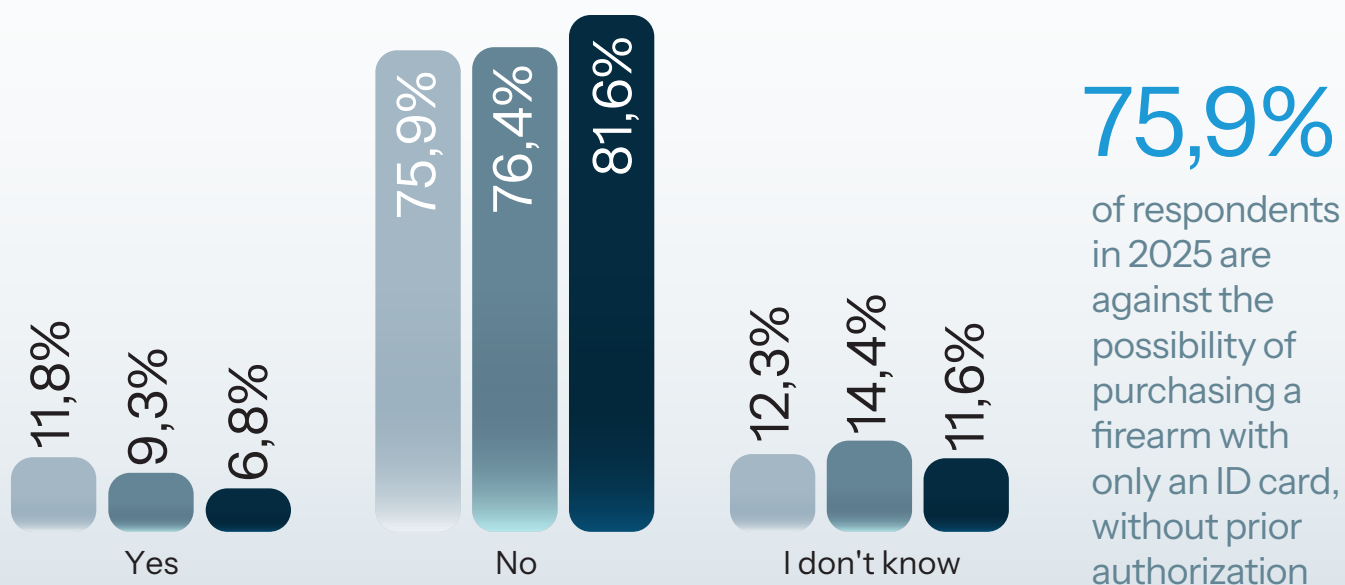
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Satisfaction with the Police Directorate's activities to curb violations of the Firearms Law was predominantly positive, with a visible recovery in 2025. In 2025, a total of 72.1% of respondents expressed satisfaction (20.6% fully + 51.5% partly), which was higher than in 2024 (63.6%) and close to the 2023 level (66.7%). At the same time, the share of dissatisfied respondents in 2025 was 27.9%, which was lower than in 2024 (36.5%) and slightly lower than in 2023 (33.4%). This indicated that in 2025 perceptions of police activities in this area were more favourable than in the previous year, although a significant share of the public remained critical.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

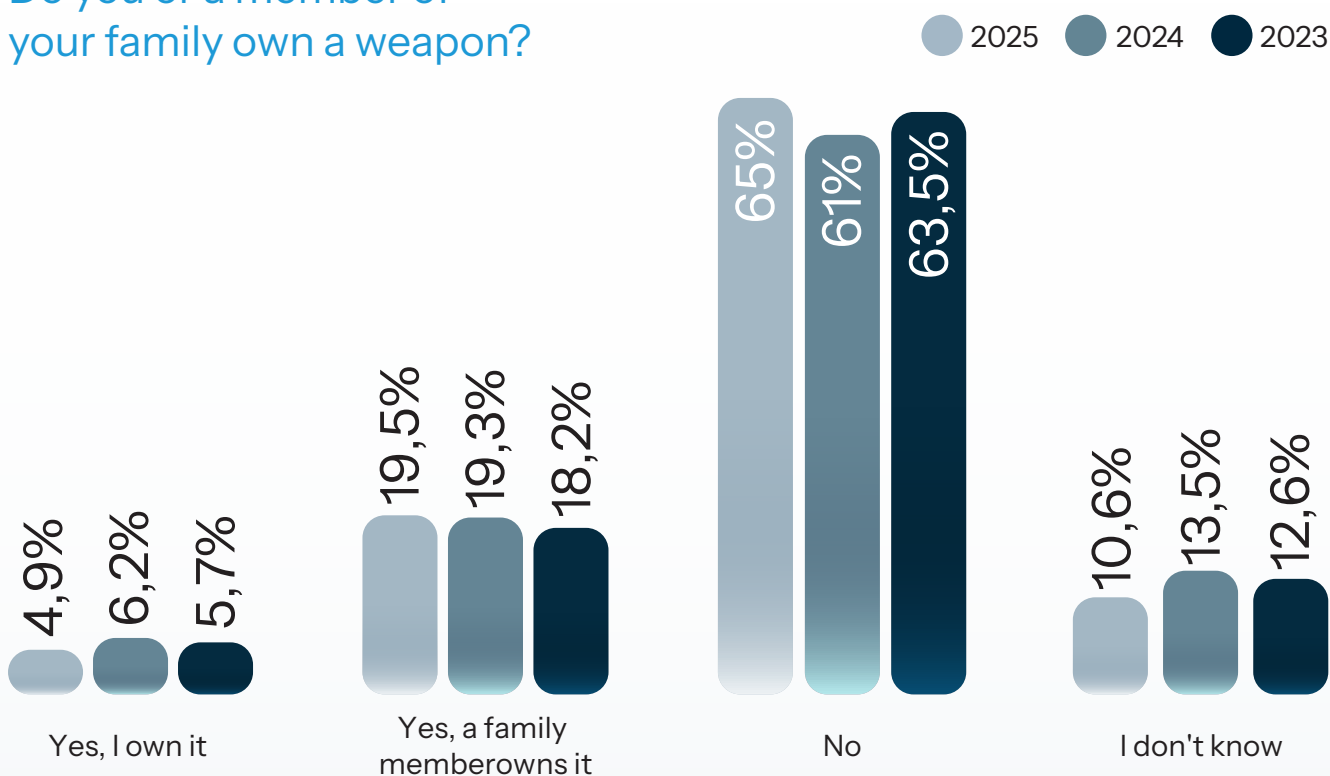


Respondents' attitudes were predominantly opposed to the possibility of purchasing firearms with an ID card only, without prior authorisation, although a slight increase in support for this idea could be observed. In 2025, 75.9% of respondents opposed such liberalisation (81.6% in 2023; 76.4% in 2024), while 11.8% supported it—higher than in 2024 (9.3%) and 2023 (6.8%). The share of undecided respondents is relatively stable (11.6%–14.4%–12.3%).

Overall, although the majority continued to insist on permits and control, the trend showed a gradual increase in the minority that would support easier access to firearms.

The strongest support for the idea that firearms could be purchased with an ID card only, without prior authorisation (“Yes”) was expressed by women (12.6%), respondents aged 55–64 (15.4%), and those with primary education or less (30.3%). Opposition (“No”) was most pronounced among both genders overall (75.9%), respondents aged 65+ (82.4%), and those with secondary vocational education/Level III (81.0%). The highest share of undecided respondents (“Don’t know”) was recorded among men (13.2%), respondents aged 18–24 and 25–34 (16.8% each), and those with higher education (18.5%).

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

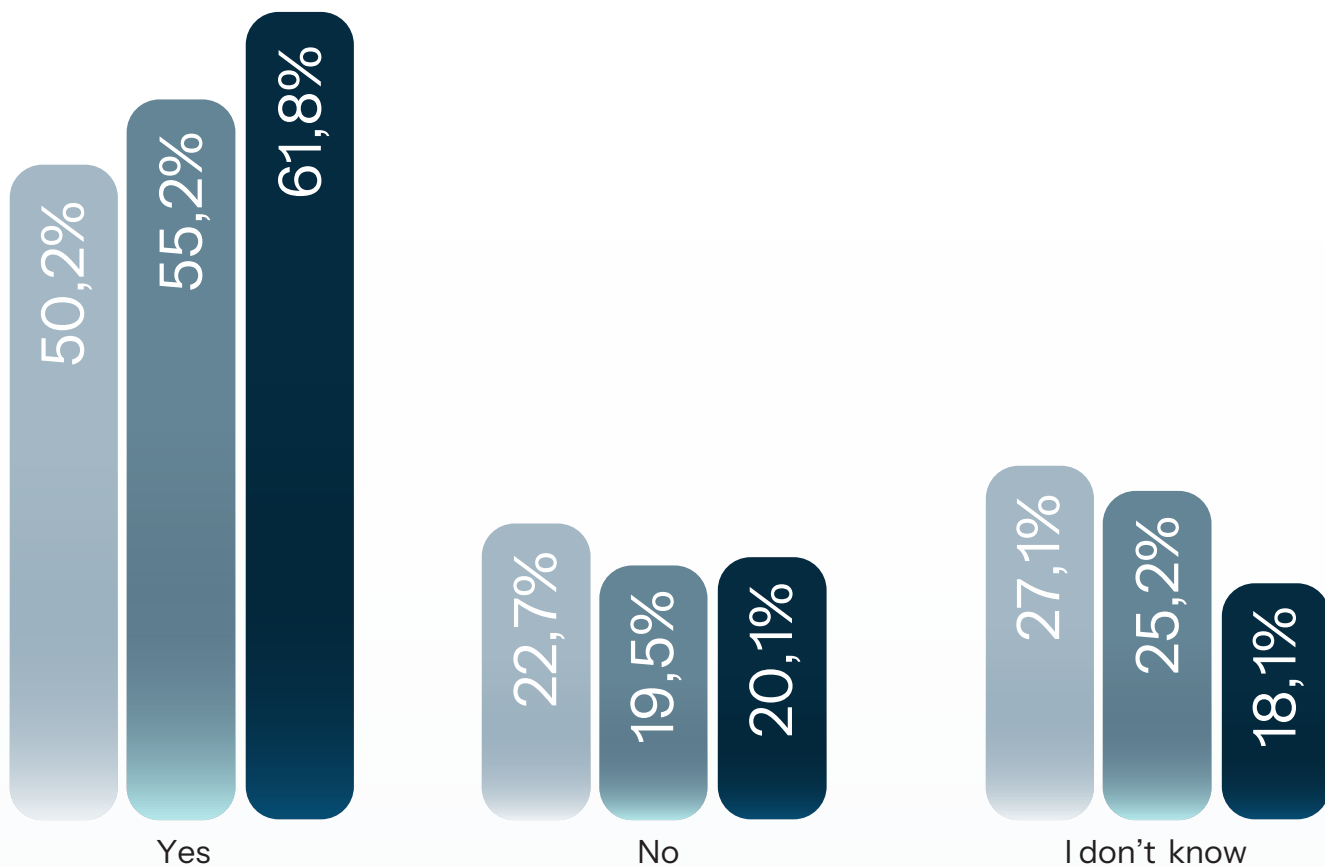


The data showed that firearm ownership within households remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in 2025. In 2025, a total of 24.4% of respondents reported that they or a family member owned a firearm (4.9% “I own one” + 19.5% “a family member owns one”), which was slightly higher than in 2024 (25.5%) and 2023 (23.9%); however, in 2025 the share who claimed they personally owned a firearm was lower than in 2024 (6.2% → 4.9%). At the same time, the share stating that there was no firearm in the household is 65.0% (61.0% in 2024; 63.5% in 2023), while the share answering “don’t know” decreased in 2025 (10.6%) compared to 2024 (13.5%), which may have indicated slightly clearer awareness of whether there is a firearm in the family.

The highest share of those reporting personal firearm ownership was among men (6.7%), respondents aged 45–54 (7.1%), and those with primary education or less (12.1%). The highest share reporting that a family member owned a firearm was among men (20.3%), respondents aged 55–64 (22.2%), and those with a Master’s/PhD degree (33.3%). The highest share answering “no” was among women (66.7%), respondents aged 18–24 (67.9%), and those with secondary vocational education/Level III (67.3%), while “don’t know” was most pronounced among women (11.3%), respondents aged 25–34 (12.1%), and those with a Master’s/PhD degree (20.0%).

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



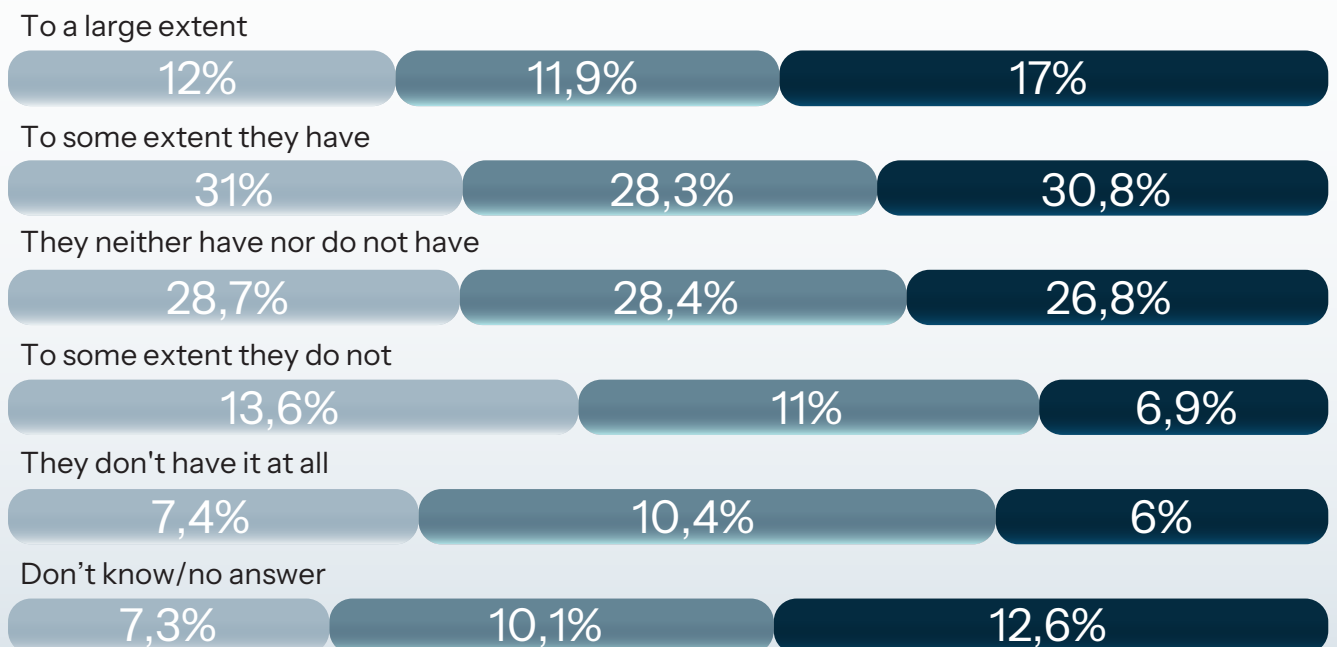
Respondents willingness to surrender illegal firearms if they would not face legal consequences remained relatively high, but showed a clear decline over time. The share who would surrender the firearm decreased from 61.8% in 2023 to 55.2% in 2024 and 50.2% in 2025. At the same time, the share who say they would not surrender it increased (20.1% → 19.5% → 22.7%), and indecision rose notably (18.1% → 25.2% → 27.1%).

F | Integrative policies

The focus of this part of the study was on respondents' perceptions of integrative policies in police work, including the role of local government, equality of treatment toward different social groups, police professionalism, gender equality within the police, and the digital services citizens would like to see. It examined how respondents assessed the contribution of local authorities and the community to maintaining security, and whether they believe the police treat women and men equally, as well as different ethnic, religious, social, and political groups. Particular attention was given to perceptions of the capabilities of men and women to perform police work and to the challenges women perceive in pursuing a career in the police. Through a comparative analysis of results from 2023 to 2025, changes in respondents' perceptions were identified, along with challenges that need to be addressed in order to improve the professionalism, inclusiveness, and effectiveness of the policing system.

To what extent do the local authorities and citizens contribute to security in your municipality?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Perceptions of the contribution of local government authorities and citizens to security in the municipality had weakened compared to 2023, with a partial recovery in 2025. The share of respondents who believed they contributed (to a great extent + somewhat) fell from 47.8% in 2023 to 40.2% in 2024, and then rose to 43.0% in 2025, but still remains below the 2023 level. At the same time, negative assessments (somewhat do not contribute + do not contribute at all) increased from 12.9% in 2023 to around 21% in 2024/2025 (21.4% in 2024; 21.0% in 2025), while the neutral assessment remains stable (around 27–29%). In 2025, the share of undecided respondents also decreased (12.6% → 10.1% → 7.3%), suggesting more clearly formed views, but with a still elevated level of critical assessments compared to 2023.

Looking at the combined positive responses (to a great extent + somewhat), the highest share believing that local government authorities and citizens contributed to security was among women (43.2%), respondents aged 35–44 (47.8%), and those with primary education or less (60.6%). The combined negative responses (somewhat do not contribute + do not contribute at all) were most pronounced among men (22.8%), respondents aged 18–24 (30.6%), and those with secondary vocational education/Level III (28.7%). A neutral position (“neither contribute nor do not contribute”) was most common among respondents aged 55–64 (32.7%), as well as among those with four-year secondary school education (30.9%) and those aged 45–54 (31.0%).

In your opinion and experience, do police officers treat the following groups with equal professionalism and respect?⁵

2025	Yes, definitely	Mostly yes	Mostly no	Not at all	Don't know
Men and women	20,6	40,7	20,7	11,0	7,0
Members of different ethnic groups	19,5	37,0	23,7	11,1	8,7
Members of different religious groups	20,4	37,2	20,7	12,2	9,5
The rich and the poor	13,2	29,1	31,6	18,1	8,0
Montenegrin nationals and foreigners	10,9	33,7	29,0	17,0	9,4
Voters and supporters of different political parties	13,2	32,5	27,3	17,5	9,5
Politicians and public officials in comparison to other citizens	9,5	25,2	31,6	22,3	11,4
Public figures in comparison to other citizens	11,0	28,0	30,6	18,4	12,0
Members of different sexual orientations	14,0	33,3	23,2	15,0	14,5

⁵ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

In 2025, most respondents still believed that the police treated women and men equally (61.3% “yes/mostly yes”), as well as members of different ethnic (56.5%) and religious groups (57.6%); however, these shares were lower than in 2023. Perceptions of equal treatment were significantly weaker when it comes to relations between the wealthy and the poor (42.3% yes versus 49.7% no), Montenegrin citizens and foreigners (44.6% yes; 46.0% no), and voters of different political parties (45.7% yes; 44.8% no), where views were nearly evenly split or predominantly negative. The most pronounced doubts remained regarding the treatment of politicians and public officials (34.7% believe treatment is equal, while 53.9% believe the opposite) and public figures (39.0% versus 49.0%). Compared to 2024, these assessments were slightly more favourable, while at the same time perceptions of equal treatment of people of different sexual orientations worsened (negative: 38.2% in 2025, compared to 31.6% in 2024).

Would you say that the average Montenegrin police officer is:⁶

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
Patient	12,8	37,1	27,2	15,2	7,7
Professional	11,8	40,0	26,4	15,8	6,0
Efficient	21,4	37,9	20,0	11,6	9,1
Efikasan	12,2	37,7	26,7	13,8	9,6
Kind/Polite	18,5	42,9	20,9	11,0	6,7
Honest	13,4	35,8	22,8	12,8	15,2
Fair	12,2	37,6	24,8	13,1	12,3
Communicative	21,0	42,8	20,8	9,7	5,7

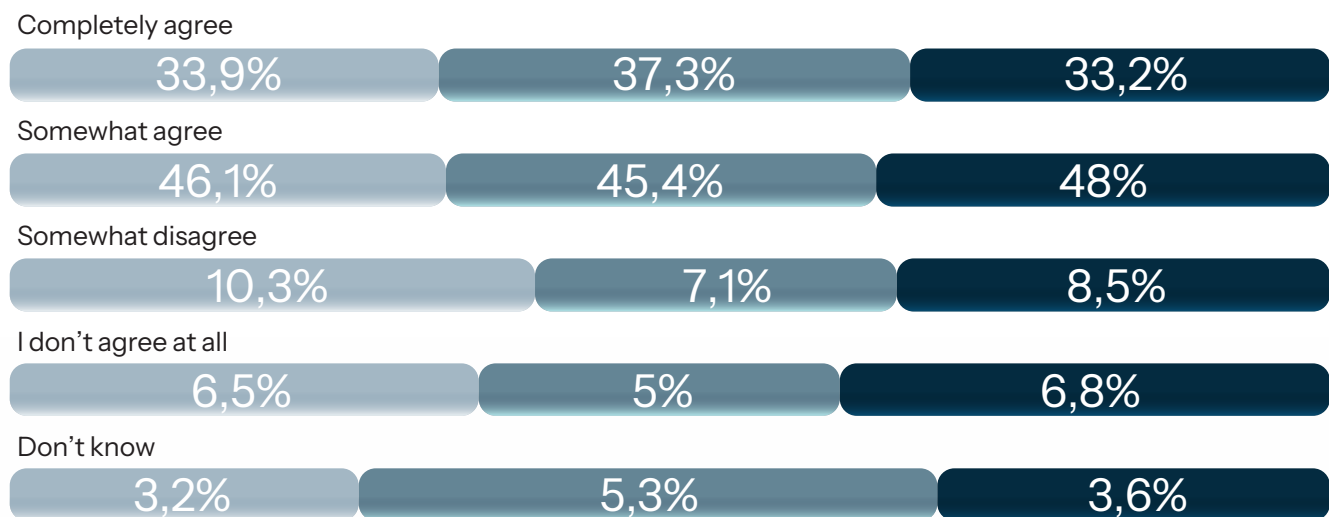
Respondents' perceptions of the traits of the average Montenegrin police officer over the 2023–2025 period showed a general decline in positive assessments across almost all listed characteristics. In 2025, respondents most often still described the police officer as communicative (63.8% “completely/somewhat agree”), kind/polite (61.4%), and willing to help (59.3%). However, assessments of patience and effectiveness fell to 49.9% each, professionalism to 51.8%, and honesty and fairness to around 49–50%. Compared with 2023, the declines were particularly pronounced for patience (66.1% → 49.9%), professionalism (65.0% → 51.8%), effectiveness (62.2% → 49.9%), honesty (61.9% → 49.2%), and fairness (61.6% → 49.8%). This indicated a weakening of the positive image of key professional and ethical attributes of the police.

Respondents' perceptions of the traits of the average Montenegrin police officer over the 2023–2025 period showed a general decline in positive assessments across almost all listed characteristics

⁶ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

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

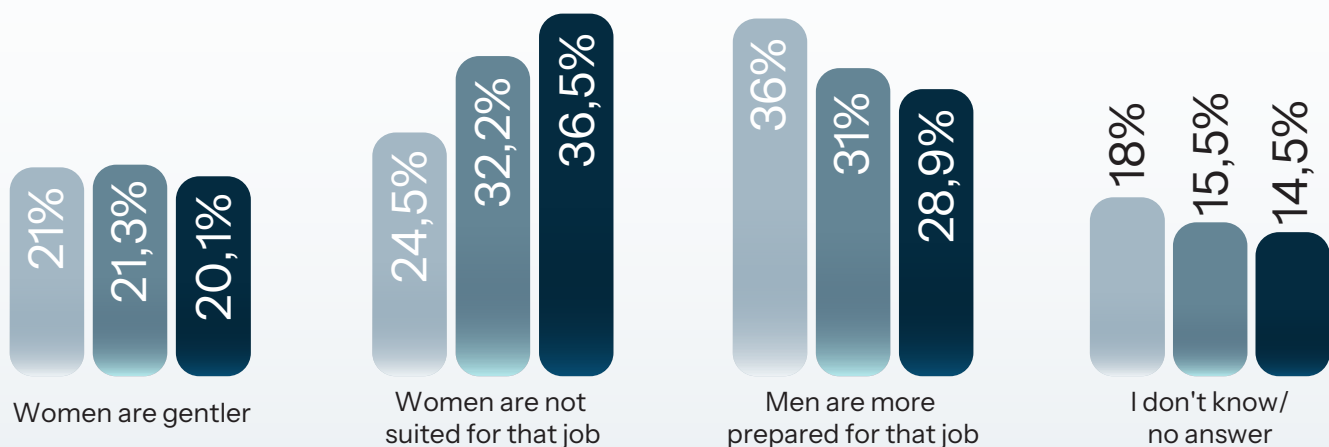
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Across all three years, agreement with this statement predominated. The combined share of respondents who “fully” or “somewhat agree” was 80.0% in 2025, 82.7% in 2024, and 81.2% in 2023, indicating consistently high support. In 2025, there was a slight weakening in the intensity of agreement (a drop in “fully agree” from 37.3% to 33.9%), alongside an increase in disagreement (combined “somewhat/strongly disagree”: 12.1% in 2024 → 16.8% in 2025). The share of undecided respondents remained low and decreased further in 2025 (5.3% → 3.2%), suggesting more clearly formed views, but with slightly greater criticality than in the previous year.

If not, please elaborate (open-ended question)

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Among respondents who believed that women and men were not equally suited for this job, the most common explanation in 2025 was that “men are more prepared for this job” (36%), up from 28.9% in 2023. At the same time, the share of those who explicitly claim that “women are not suited for this job” declines (36.5% in 2023 → 32.2% in 2024 → 24.5% in 2025), while the stereotype that “women are gentler” remained relatively stable (around 20–21%). The share of “don't know/no answer” responses increased (14.5% → 15.5% → 18%), which may have indicated greater indecision or a weaker articulation of reasons among some respondents.

In your opinion, are men and women equally capable of working in: ⁷

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
General uniform police	37,2	25,1	18,9	14,6	4,2
Traffic police	41,0	29,2	13,9	12,7	3,2
Community police	40,2	26,7	16,5	11,8	4,8
Crime investigations	33,8	23,5	17,8	19,8	5,1
Border police	38,9	22,7	18,6	14,7	5,1
Domestic violence	43,9	27,6	12,8	11,3	4,4
SWAT teams (special operations teams)	32,6	21,4	16,0	25,0	5,0
Administrative tasks	59,6	22,9	8,0	6,6	2,9
Management	54,4	24,0	12,0	7,1	2,5

The data showed that support for the view that men and women are equally capable of performing police roles declined from 2023 to 2025. In 2025, agreement was highest in “softer” and organisational areas: administrative duties (82.5%) and administration/management (78.4%). Agreement was lower for operational and “higher-risk” tasks, especially special units (54.0%) and crime investigation (57.3%), as well as border police (61.6%). Compared with 2023, the combined share of positive responses dropped substantially across almost all segments (e.g., “the police in general” 77.1% → 62.3%; traffic police 79.8% → 70.2%; community policing 79.7% → 66.9%; crime investigation 70.2% → 57.3%; special units 67.5% → 54.0%), alongside an increase in disagreement and a somewhat higher share of “don’t know” responses. This indicated growing reservations about gender equality in more demanding police tasks.

Compared with 2023, the combined share of positive responses dropped substantially across almost all segments, alongside an increase in disagreement and a somewhat higher share of “don’t know” responses

⁷ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

How would you rate the following claims?⁸

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	Don't know
Women can do any job, including that of police woman	40,9	38,5	11,4	6,4	2,8
Policewomen are more capable of building trust and confidence with people and groups in local communities	34,2	36,1	18,3	6,9	4,5
Women in Montenegro make up more than half of the population, so we need more policewomen in service	39,4	32,2	15,0	6,4	7,0
A policewoman can establish contact and trust faster with a female victim of domestic violence or another kind of violence against women	47,0	30,5	11,9	6,0	4,6
A policewoman can build better relationship and trust with a child victim of domestic violence more effectively than a policeman	41,4	36,4	14,8	3,6	3,8
Mixed patrols consisting of policemen and policewomen contribute to a faster and more open cooperation between citizens and police	39,5	32,7	13,5	8,7	5,6
A female victim of human trafficking has more confidence in a policewoman.	45,9	32,8	14,0	3,9	3,4

The data showed that respondents continued to largely support the role of female police officers and mixed patrols, particularly in work with victims, but in 2025 there is a slight weakening of support compared to 2023/2024. The highest level of agreement in 2025 was recorded for the statements that a female police officer more easily establishes contact with a woman victim of violence (77.5% “completely /somewhat agree”), that she can more effectively build a relationship with a child victim of domestic violence (77.8%), and that a woman victim of human trafficking had greater trust in a female police officer (78.7%). These results were slightly lower than in earlier years (e.g., 80.5% and 79.0% for working with a woman victim of violence in 2023/2024). Agreement that women can perform any job, including police work, remained consistently high (79.4% in 2025; 79.5% in 2023; 80.7% in 2024). By contrast, support was weakest (and declining) for statements related to broader police–community relations: that a female police officer gains trust more quickly in the local community (70.3% in 2025; 75.2% in 2023), that more female police officers are needed in the service (71.6%; 76.8% in 2023), and that mixed patrols contribute to faster and more open cooperation (72.2%; 76.7% in 2023).

⁸ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

Should you consider a career in police, what would be your main concerns? (Only for women)⁹

● Da ● Ne ● Ne znam

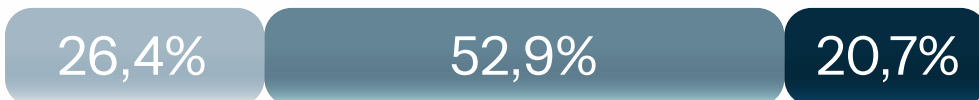
Concerns about job-family balance



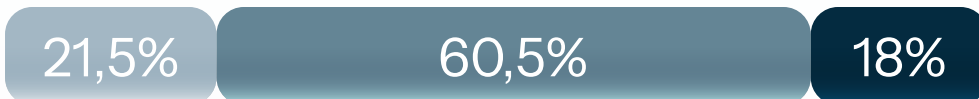
Police work is too demanding



Fear of not being integrated in the police environment



Prejudices in society



Fear of not succeeding in training



Physical exams



44,4%

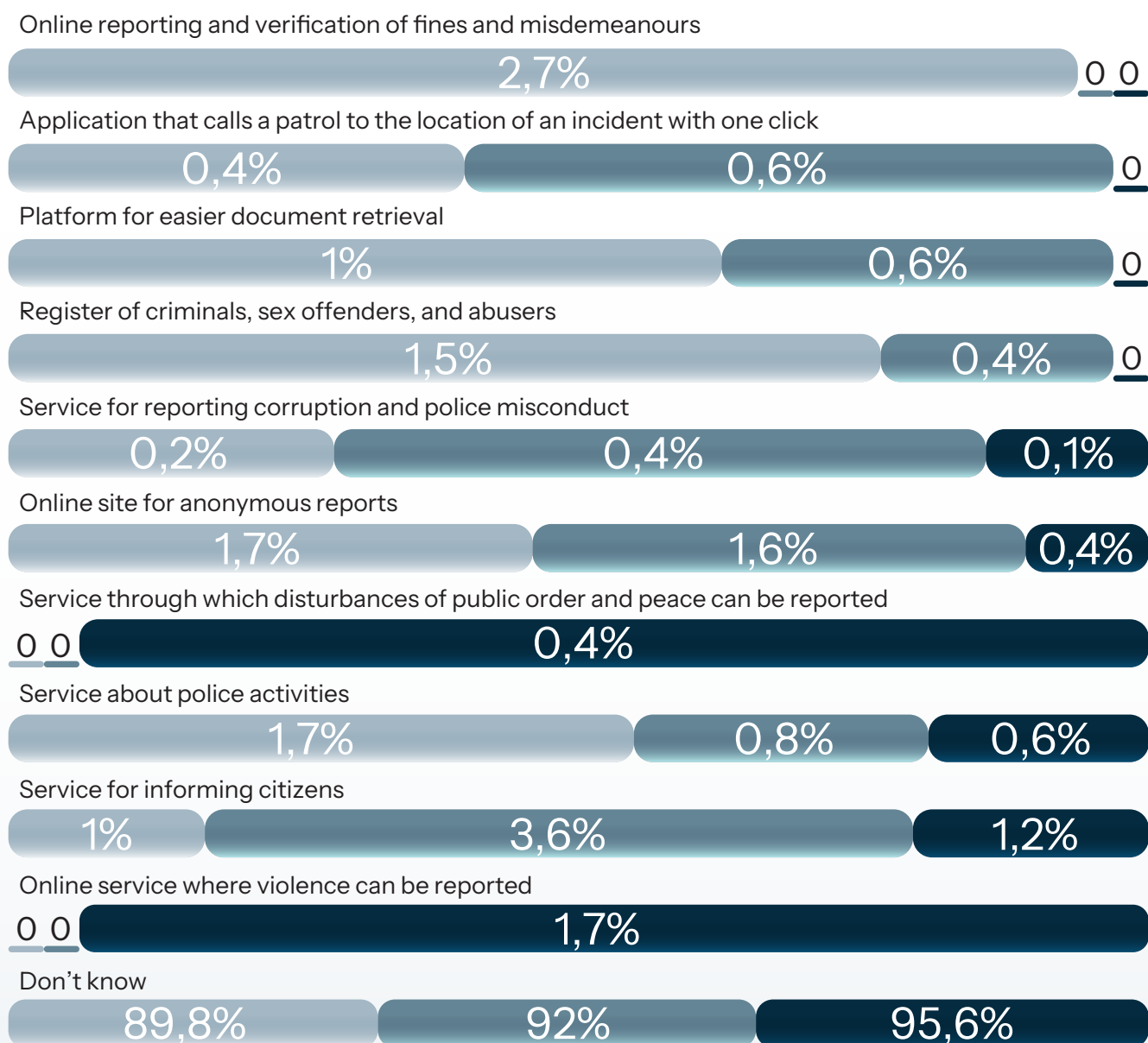
of women who would consider a career in the police in 2025 say that their main concern is balancing work and family life

In 2025, the main concerns among women who would have considered a career in the police were balancing work and family life (44.4%) and the perception that police work was too demanding (42.1%). These were followed by physical fitness tests (38.7%) and fear of failure during training (31.4%). Compared with 2023 and 2024, there was a visible increase in concerns about balancing work and family (37.1% → 39.6% → 44.4%) and about the demanding nature of police work (34.8% → 37.3% → 42.1%). Concern about physical fitness tests, after dropping in 2024 (44.4% → 34.2%), partially rebounded in 2025 (38.7%) but remained below the 2023 level. Fear of failure during training strengthened again in 2025 (25.4% → 31.4%), while concerns related to integration into the police environment and societal prejudice remained consistently present, with a slight increase in perceived prejudice (19.1% → 20.8% → 21.5%).

⁹ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

Is there any online/digital service that you would like the Police Directorate to provide? If yes, explain what this is about (open-ended question)

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



Responses to the open-ended question showed that the vast majority of respondents did not have a clearly defined proposal for digital services that the police should provide (“don’t know”: 95.6% in 2023, 92.0% in 2024, and 89.8% in 2025), although in 2025 there was a slight increase in the share of respondents who suggested more concrete ideas. Among the proposals that did emerge, the most common were an online service for checking, reporting, and paying fines and misdemeanours (2.7% in 2025), a platform for anonymous reporting (1.7%), and a service providing information about police activities (1.7%). These were followed by a register of criminals/sex offenders/perpetrators of violence (1.5%) and e-services to facilitate the issuance of documents (1.0%). A specific service for reporting police corruption and misconduct was mentioned only marginally (0.2% in 2025), suggesting that respondents’ needs in this area were more often linked to reporting incidents and accessing information than to internal police oversight mechanisms.

G | Information provision

Transparent communication between the police and citizens is essential for building trust and an effective partnership within the community. This segment of the study analysed respondents' level of information about police work, the reasons for insufficient information, and the most common sources through which respondents obtained information. It also specifically examined topics of interest related to police work, perceptions of the availability of information on recruitment processes, and opportunities to improve communication through digital channels. The findings provided insight into areas where information services need to be improved and where content and delivery methods should be adapted in order to meet respondents' needs and increase the transparency of police work. This section also compared results from 2023, 2024, and 2025 in order to identify trends and changes in respondents' perceptions of how well informed they were.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023

Completely

6,1%

9,4%

10,1%

Mostly yes

45,4%

43,5%

48,1%

Partly yes

32,7%

26,8%

24,5%

I have almost no information

15,8%

20,3%

17,4%

Personal levels of information about police work gradually declined over the 2023–2025 period, primarily due to a decrease in the share of those who felt fully informed (10.1% in 2023 → 9.4% in 2024 → 6.1% in 2025). Overall, the share of “better informed” respondents (fully + mostly) fell from 58.2% in 2023 to 52.9% in 2024 and 51.5% in 2025, while the share who are partially informed increased (24.5% → 26.8% → 32.7). In 2025, however, the share of those with almost no information decreased (20.3% in 2024 → 15.8% in 2025), suggesting a shift toward “partial” information rather than a move toward a more complete understanding of police work.

Looking at the combined “fully” + “mostly” informed category, the best informed were men (57.9%), respondents aged 55–64 (58.7%), and those with a Master’s/PhD degree (73.3%). The highest share reporting that they had almost no information was found among women (20.3%), young people aged 18–24 (22.9%), and respondents with primary education or less (24.2%). The “partially informed” category was most pronounced among respondents aged 18–24 (40.5%) and those with higher vocational education (40.0%).

If you are not or if you are only partially informed, why is that the case?¹⁰

● That’s a reason ● That’s not a reason ● Ne znam

The police are a closed institution and they do not provide enough information



Information is superficial and too general, there are no discussions about the specific topics that



I don’t have enough information in the media



There is too much talk about corruption and organized crime, and too little about other...



I’m not interested in that topic



The terminology used to report on this issue is unclear to me



I don’t understand what’s that all about

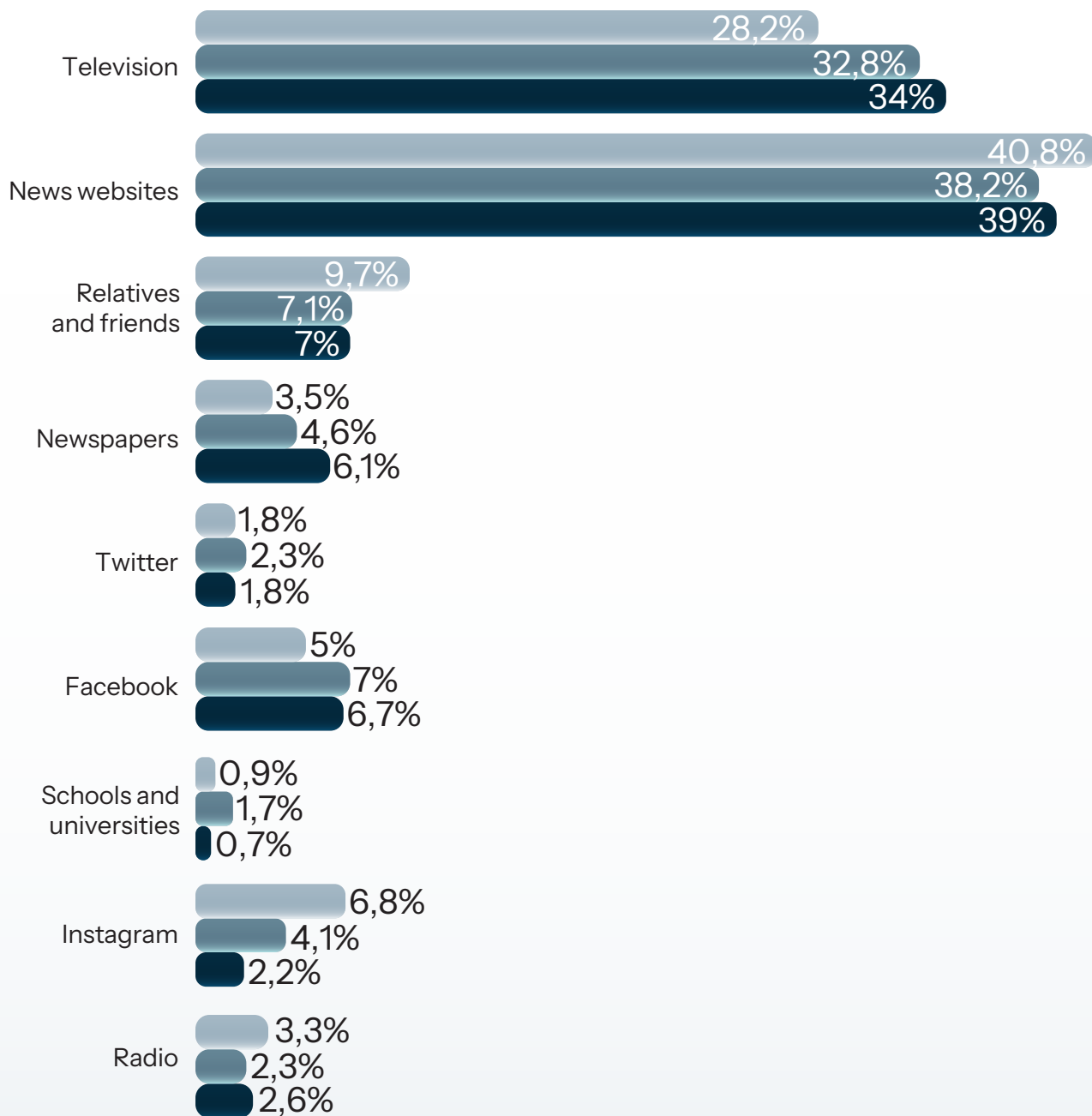


The reasons why respondents were not, or were only partially, informed about police work remain broadly similar over the 2023–2025 period, but in 2025 there was a slight weakening of the main “structural” barriers alongside a rise in comprehension/terminological barriers. In 2025, the most frequently cited reasons were that information was superficial and too general (45.4% “is a reason,” similar to 47.4% in 2024) and that the topic did not interest some respondents (42.7% in 2025, down from 48.0% in 2023). The perception that the police were a closed institution and that there was not enough information in the media declines (both at 40.8% in 2025, compared to 45.9% and 45.4% in 2024, and 49.6% and 47.3% in 2023), which may point to a slight reduction in the sense that information was “inaccessible.” However, the share of respondents who found the terminology unclear increased (28.7% in 2025, compared to 23.9% in 2024), as did the share who did not understand what the information referred to (21.2% versus 19.2%). The view that “there is too much talk about corruption and organised crime, and too little about other topics” remained stable at around 39–42%.

¹⁰ The results for this question from 2023 and 2024 are presented in the annex to this report.

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

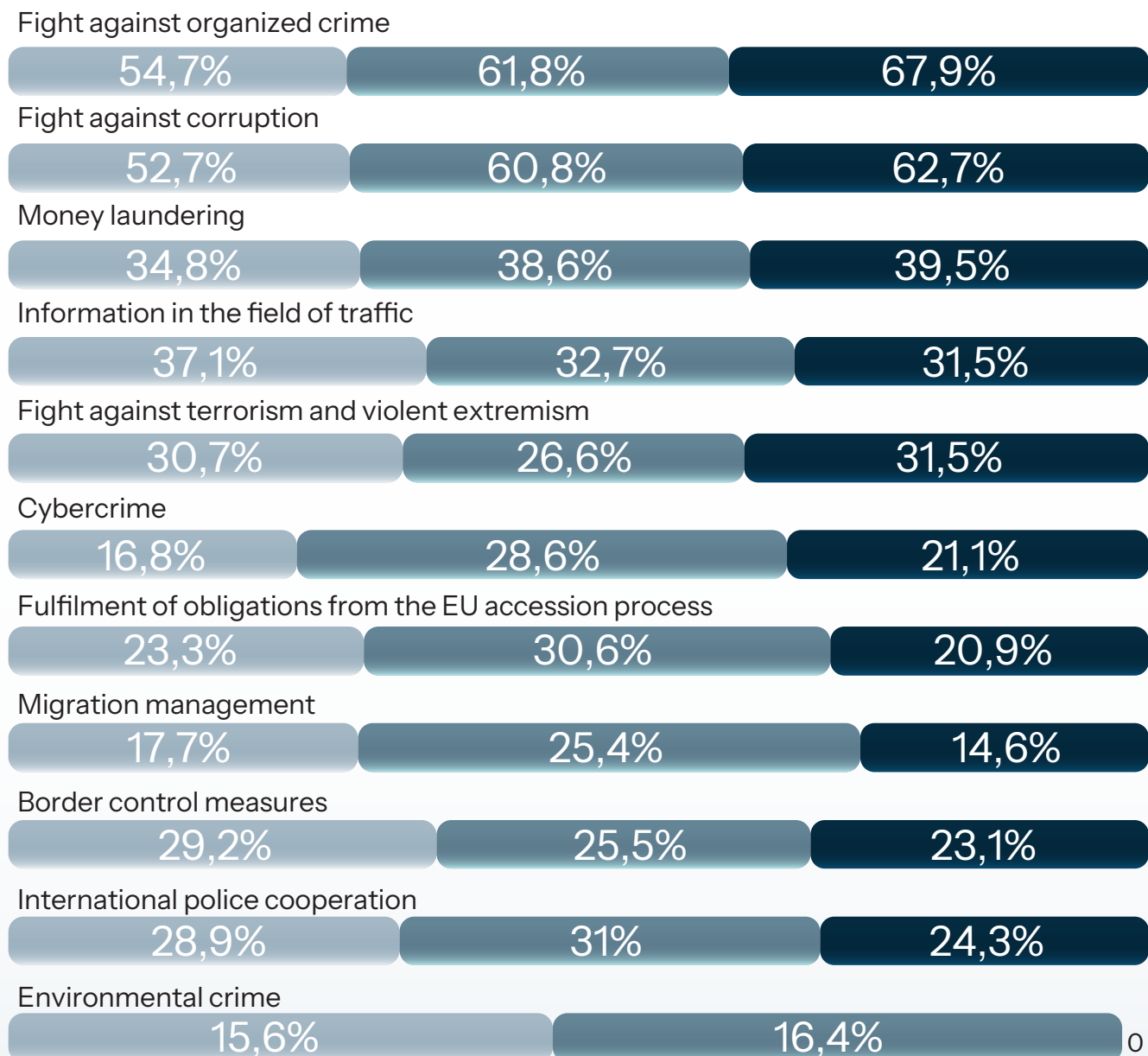
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



In 2025, the dominant sources of information about police work remained online news portals and television, but there was a further shift in favour of online channels. Online portals were cited as the primary source by 40.8% of respondents (38.2% in 2024; 39.0% in 2023), while television continued to decline (34.0% → 32.8% → 28.2%). At the same time, the role of social media grew, especially Instagram (2.2% → 4.1% → 6.8%). Facebook, after an increase in 2024, declined in 2025 (6.7% → 7.0% → 5.0%). Relatives and friends as a source of information strengthened (7.0% → 7.1% → 9.7%), while traditional media continued to weaken: newspapers declined (6.1% → 4.6% → 3.5%). Overall, the information landscape gradually shifted away from television and print toward portals and social media, with an increasingly pronounced role of informal sources (one's social environment) in 2025.

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

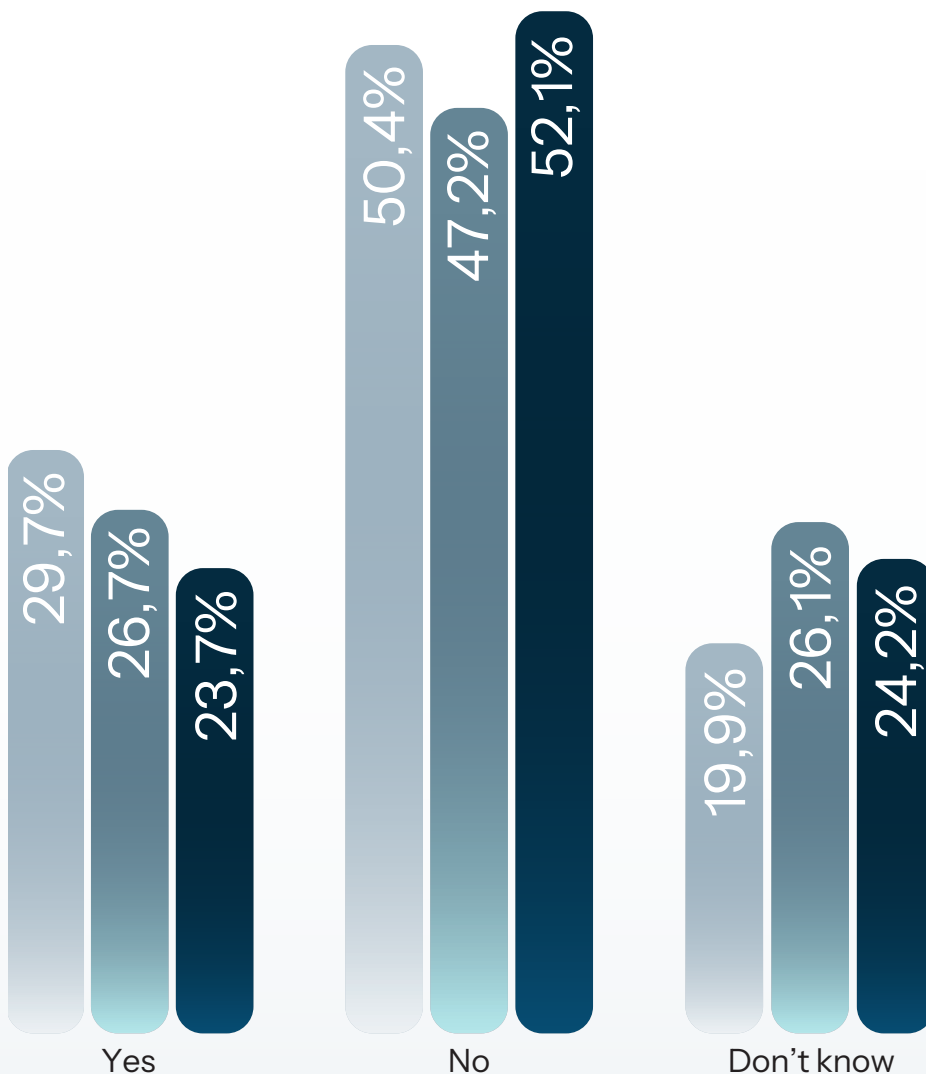
● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



In 2025, respondents most often said they would like more information about the fight against organised crime (54.7%) and the fight against corruption (52.7%), although interest in these topics declined compared to 2023 and 2024 (e.g., organised crime: 67.9% → 61.8% → 54.7%). There was also moderately high interest in money laundering (34.8%). In 2025, the demand for information increased in relation to road traffic issues (37.1%) and border control measures (29.2%) compared with earlier years. Topics such as terrorism and violent extremism remained relatively stable (30.7% in 2025), while cybercrime, migration management, and EU-related obligations peaked in interest in 2024 and then declined in 2025. Environmental crime emerged as a topic from 2024/2025 (around 16%), indicating a new—though still secondary—area of interest.

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

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



50,4%

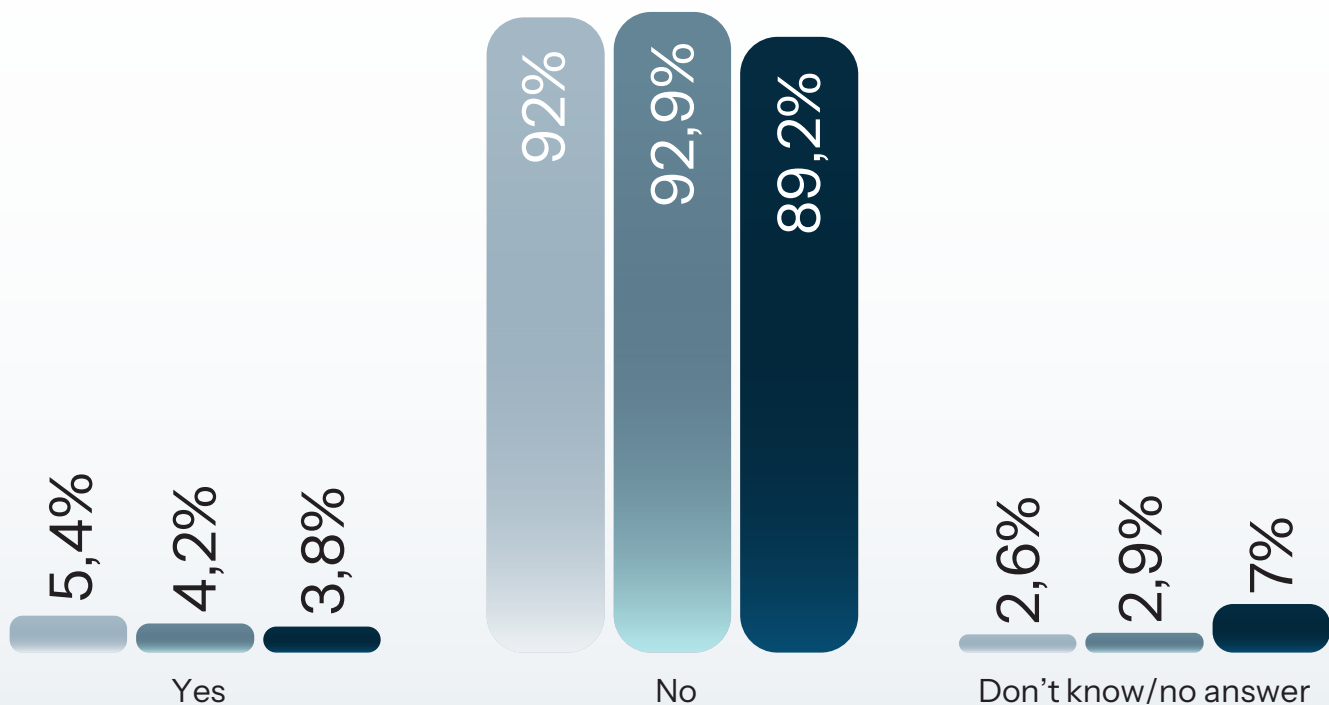
respondents in 2025 believed they do not have access to a sufficient amount of information about police recruitment

Perceptions of access to information about police recruitment remained limited in 2025. Around half of respondents still believed they do not have access to a sufficient amount of information (52.1% in 2023 → 47.2% in 2024 → 50.4% in 2025). At the same time, there was a gradual increase in the share who believed information was available (23.7% → 26.7% → 29.7%), alongside a decline in the share of undecided respondents (24.2% → 26.1% → 19.9%). This indicated a slight improvement in awareness and more clearly formed views in 2025, but the prevailing assessment remained that recruitment information was not sufficiently accessible.

H | Personal experiences with the police and judicial outcomes

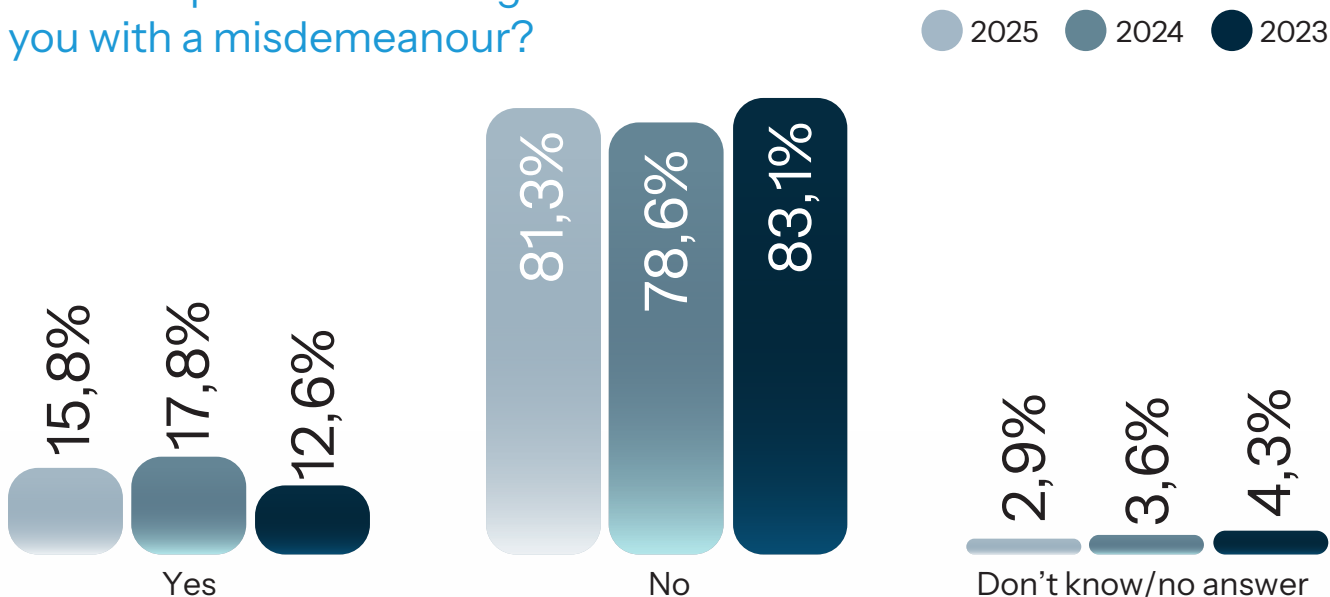
Have you ever been exposed to any form of coercion?

● 2025 ● 2024 ● 2023



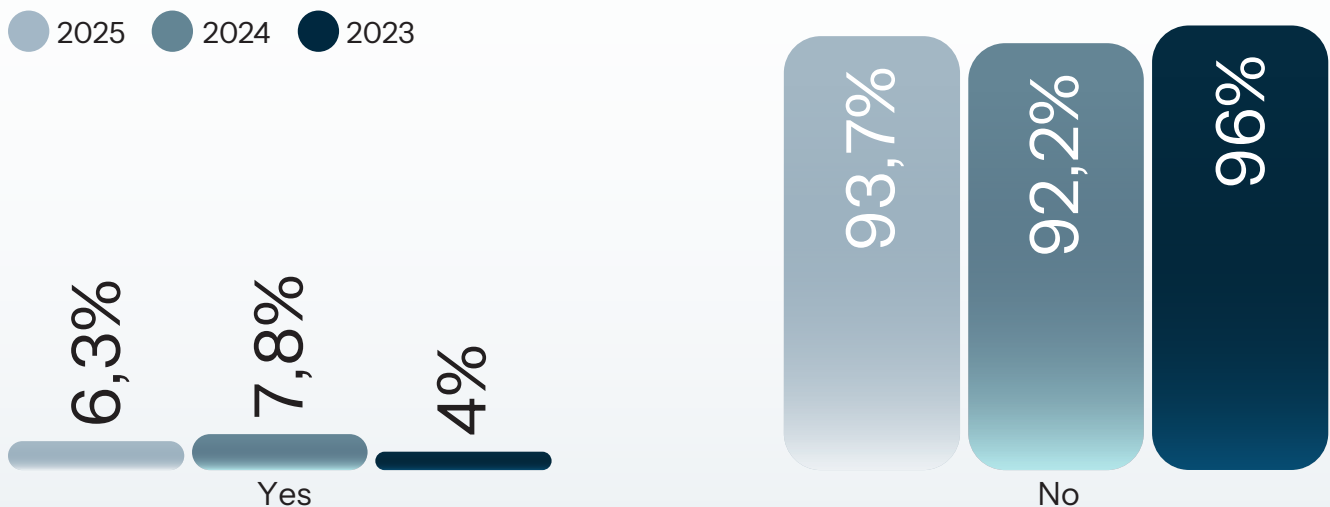
The use of coercive measures remained rare, but showed a slight increase over time (3.8% in 2023 → 4.2% in 2024 → 5.4% in 2025). Most respondents stated that coercive measures were not used (89.2% → 92.9% → 92.0%), while the share of “don't know/no answer” responses decreased in 2025 (7.0% → 2.9% → 2.6), indicating clearer responses in the latest measurement.

Have the police ever charged you with a misdemeanour?



Misdemeanour charges filed by the police against respondents were most pronounced in 2024, with a slight decline in 2025: 12.6% (2023) → 17.8% (2024) → 15.8% (2025). The dominant response remained that no charges were filed (83.1% → 78.6% → 81.3%), with a low and declining share of undecided/no answer responses (4.3% → 3.6% → 2.9%).

Have you ever been convicted?



Experience of conviction remained a minority phenomenon, with slight fluctuations and a higher level in 2024/2025 than in 2023: 4.0% (2023) → 7.8% (2024) → 6.3% (2025). Most respondents stated that they had not been convicted (96.0% → 92.2% → 93.7%), confirming that this was a relatively rare experience within the sample.

Annex

In your opinion, to what extent does each of the above problems pose a threat to the security of citizens in Montenegro?

2023	Big problem	It's somewhat of a problem	Neither is nor is it a problem	It's not a problem to some extent	No problem at all	I don't know/ no answer
Drug addiction	55,5	25,4	10	4,5	2,6	2
Drug trafficking	57,6	22,4	10	5,5	2,5	2
Petty crimes against property	26,5	32,7	18,8	11,9	6,6	3,6
Organized crime	56,2	24,5	9,8	4,7	2,7	2,1
Robbery (with use of force)	36	28,2	16,3	9	7,6	3
Murders	40,2	25,7	15,8	7,9	8,7	1,8
Economic crime	38,5	29,4	13,3	8	4,4	6,5
Corruption	49,9	32,7	9,5	4,7	2	1,3
Violence at sporting events and manifestations	23,7	30,4	19,8	10,3	8,6	7,3
Peer violence and safety in schools	37,3	38,9	14,5	5	2,3	2,1
Domestic violence	41,4	33,8	13,2	7,3	2,3	2,1
Juvenile delinquency	30,6	36,5	18,9	7,6	2,8	3,7
Human trafficking	33,5	23,8	16,9	7,5	12,1	6,3
Prostitution	27,2	26,9	18,7	10,3	10,4	6,6
Sexual violence	29,7	28,7	19,7	9,4	6,1	6,5
Car thefts	20,5	26,8	22,8	11,5	11,7	6,8
Traffic safety	33,6	33,4	17,7	8,3	3,6	3,5
Terrorism and violent extremism	29,1	21,2	18	9,6	16,2	6
Possession of firearms	32,6	32,1	20,3	6,9	3,9	4,3
Internet crime (payment card fraud, etc.)	28,3	35,8	17	8,1	4,4	6,5
Hate crimes	23,7	28,6	24,2	9,1	6,3	8,2

In your opinion, to what extent does each of the above problems pose a threat to the security of citizens in Montenegro?

2024	Big problem	It's somewhat of a problem	Neither is nor is it a problem	It's not a problem to some extent	No problem at all	I don't know/ no answer
Drug addiction	55,4%	24,4%	8,7%	6,4%	2,5%	2,6%
Drug trafficking	58,3%	20,4%	8,4%	6,0%	3,9%	3,0%
Petty crimes against property	29,4%	26,0%	13,9%	16,3%	7,4%	7,1%
Organized crime	59,2%	21,2%	9,8%	4,9%	2,3%	2,6%
Robbery (with use of force)	35,5%	25,1%	12,8%	13,8%	7,5%	5,4%
Murders	51,9%	22,4%	9,0%	7,2%	6,3%	3,2%
Economic crime	47,4%	23,4%	11,7%	6,8%	3,5%	7,3%
Corruption	58,1%	24,1%	8,2%	4,8%	2,7%	2,1%
Violence at sporting events and manifestations	25,6%	27,8%	17,2%	16,7%	5,4%	7,3%
Peer violence and safety in schools	44,0%	32,4%	10,4%	8,0%	2,8%	2,5%
Domestic violence	48,1%	27,7%	10,7%	6,5%	3,0%	4,1%
Juvenile delinquency	40,2%	30,2%	12,0%	8,4%	4,6%	4,7%
Human trafficking	32,5%	19,5%	13,3%	10,7%	14,4%	9,7%
Prostitution	28,6%	22,7%	14,2%	13,0%	12,1%	9,5%
Sexual violence	35,0%	24,3%	12,9%	11,9%	6,5%	9,5%
Car thefts	21,1%	23,9%	16,3%	16,7%	11,6%	10,4%
Traffic safety	39,7%	33,0%	12,9%	8,3%	2,8%	3,4%
Terrorism and violent extremism	27,6%	20,4%	12,1%	13,3%	17,8%	8,8%
Possession of firearms	33,4%	30,7%	15,3%	10,3%	4,8%	5,6%
Internet crime (payment card fraud, etc.)	30,2%	33,6%	14,4%	8,6%	5,1%	8,2%
Hate crimes	29,9%	24,9%	13,5%	13,7%	9,4%	8,7%
Environmental crime	30,8%	32,0%	17,4%	7,1%	4,3%	8,4%

What are your first three associations when the word “police” is mentioned?

2023	First association	Another association	Third association
Safety, security and peace	29,1	11,7	6,5
Arresting criminals	10,8	7	7,6
Protection of people and their rights	10,1	14	9,2
Uniform	9,8	5,2	5,4
Corruption	8	8,1	7,2
Crime prevention	5,8	12,4	7,3
Traffic	4,9	6,9	6,6
Traffic accidents	4,8	6,1	4,3
Issuing a traffic ticket	4,5	5,4	5,8
Violation of regulations	2,2	4,1	7,5
Repression	2,2	3,1	5,7
Restriction of freedom and rights	2,2	4,4	6,3
Property protection	2,1	4,9	6,9
Exceeding authority	1,8	3,2	6,5
Something else	1,4		2,5
Border control and border security	0,4	3,6	4,8

2024	First association	Another association	Third association
Safety, security and peace	31,5	8,1	5,6
Arresting criminals	14,1	18	8,4
Protection of people and their rights	5,1	14,9	14,5
Uniform	4,5	3,2	5,8
Corruption	6,1	5,5	11,4
Crime prevention	3,9	10,9	6,4
Traffic	1,8	3,7	5,3
Traffic accidents	18,9	11,1	5,1
Violation of regulations	5,5	9,1	5,7
Repression	2,5	3,3	4,1
Restriction of freedom and rights	3,1	6,3	9,5
Property protection	0,6	4,3	9,6
Border control and border security	2,5	1,8	8,9

If you have had contact with a particular police service in the last 12 months, how satisfied were you with the work of the police on those occasions?

2023	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	I had no contact/ I don't know
Police in terms of personal protection	7,1	15,2	9,2	6,5	3,5	58,5
By the police in terms of property protection	6,2	16,1	11,2	4,9	2,9	58,7
Traffic police	14,2	28,1	15,2	6,4	3,6	32,6
Border police	13,8	21,2	12,6	4,9	3,4	44,2
Operational duty center 122	6,9	16,4	10,9	4,8	2,9	58,1
In the sense of the injured party in a criminal offense	5,5	13,8	10,6	5,3	3	61,8
Intervention unit	5,1	13,6	10,3	6	3,4	61,6

2024	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	I had no contact/ I don't know
Police in terms of personal protection	3,2	13,3	9,0	7,5	6,7	60,4
By the police in terms of property protection	2,4	10,1	8,9	8,3	7,3	63,1
Traffic police	13,0	24,5	14,7	9,7	8,7	29,5
Border police	13,0	23,6	11,4	9,3	6,2	36,6
Operational duty center 122	5,2	11,4	9,1	5,0	5,7	63,7
In the sense of the injured party in a criminal offense	2,3	10,1	9,4	5,3	6,7	66,3
Intervention unit	3,5	11,2	10,1	4,6	6,0	64,7

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

2023	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I neither agree nor disagree	I somewhat disagree	I completely disagree	I don't know/ no answer
State-level politicians have influence over police work	37,1	35,2	14,9	5,5	2	5,4
Citizens have an influence on the work of the police	9,3	25,1	22,8	15,2	23	4,7
Criminal groups have an influence on the work of the police	36,6	30,8	18,9	4,3	3,7	5,8
The media has an influence on the work of the police	12,2	28	29,9	8,6	14	7,4
Local politicians have influence on police work	24,6	32,1	24,5	6,9	4,4	7,6
Civil society has an influence on police work	9,5	20,1	24,9	14,7	21,9	9
The business sector has an influence on police work	21,6	26,8	23,2	10,3	7,2	11
No groups have any influence on the work of the police	6,6	15,5	21,1	13,7	25,4	17,8

2024	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I neither agree nor disagree	I somewhat disagree	I completely disagree	I don't know/ no answer
State-level politicians have influence over police work	26,7	35,5	18,1	8,9	4,4	6,4
Citizens have an influence on the work of the police	4,9	17,1	19,5	24,7	26,0	7,7
Criminal groups have an influence on the work of the police	26,4	35,4	12,9	10,1	6,7	8,6
The media has an influence on the work of the police	8,2	29,4	21,0	13,8	19,6	8,0
Local politicians have influence on police work	15,1	34,5	23,5	12,0	7,1	7,9
Civil society has an influence on police work	4,8	21,3	21,7	19,9	21,2	11,0
The business sector has an influence on police work	11,9	34,0	22,3	10,3	9,8	11,8
No groups have any influence on the work of the police	4,9	13,4	17,9	18,5	34,8	10,5

Do police officers treat the following groups with equal professionalism and respect:

2023	Absolutely yes	Mostly yes	Mostly not	Not at all	I don't know
For women and men	23,6	40,9	15,8	12,5	7,3
Members of different ethnic (national) groups	20,1	43,2	17,4	9,6	9,8
Members of different religious groups	21,1	42,1	15,4	11,2	10,3
To the rich and the poor	17,9	31,4	23,8	17,5	9,5
Montenegrin citizens and foreigners	17,2	33	21	15,3	13,6
Voters and supporters of different parties	17,8	37,4	16,1	13,1	15,7
Politicians and public officials in relation to other citizens	15,9	26,8	23,4	22	12
Public figures compared to others	15,4	28,5	23,4	20,8	12
Members of different sexual orientations	16,9	31,5	14,3	19,1	18,3

2024	Absolutely yes	Mostly yes	Mostly not	Not at all	I don't know
For women and men	23,3	39,3	21,5	8,6	7,3
Members of different ethnic (national) groups	22,8	36,8	22,0	10,9	7,5
Members of different religious groups	22,5	37,1	19,9	11,8	8,7
To the rich and the poor	11,5	31,1	29,9	17,3	10,2
Montenegrin citizens and foreigners	12,0	33,2	26,4	15,5	13,0
Voters and supporters of different parties	14,0	33,8	24,8	14,7	12,8
Politicians and public officials in relation to other citizens	7,8	24,0	33,5	22,6	12,1
Public figures compared to others	10,5	27,2	29,2	19,3	13,8
Members of different sexual orientations	17,1	31,4	18,0	13,6	19,8

Would you say that the average Montenegrin police officer is:

2023	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
Patient	16,8	49,3	17,1	10,5	6,4
Professional	17,3	47,7	18	11,4	5,7
Willing to help	18	50,2	17,6	8,9	5,3
Efficient	16,6	45,6	19,9	10,5	7,5
Polite	19,6	52	14,6	8,4	5,4
Honest	18,2	43,7	18,2	9,4	10,6
Fair	17,1	44,5	17,2	9,8	11,5
Communicative	19,3	51,2	15,3	8,9	5,3

2024	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
Patient	13,2	44,7	19,6	15,1	7,5
Professional	15,0	45,5	21,4	15,2	3,0
Willing to help	24,4	39,6	18,8	11,8	5,4
Efficient	13,3	40,2	25,1	15,6	5,9
Polite	21,6	44,8	18,6	12,0	3,0
Honest	16,0	41,0	18,6	12,3	12,2
Fair	15,3	43,1	18,5	13,1	10,1
Communicative	23,8	45,5	17,4	9,0	4,3

Do you think that men and women are equally capable of working in:

2023	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
To the police in general	47,6	29,5	11,3	10,3	1,4
Traffic police	49,7	30,1	9,5	9,7	1,1
Community policing	50,9	28,8	10,4	8,2	1,7
Crime investigation	42,7	27,5	13,1	14,1	2,7
Border Police	46,9	25,8	13,2	11,6	2,6
Gender-based violence	50,4	28,7	10,1	8,7	2,1
Special police units (special operations units)	42	25,5	12,7	17,4	2,5
Administrative tasks	63,6	22,6	6,3	6,3	1,2
To the administration/management	59,8	22,6	9,1	7,1	1,4

2024	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
To the police in general	42,8	25,4	16,2	12,2	3,5
Traffic police	45,1	29,9	12,0	10,8	2,3
Community policing	45,8	27,0	14,9	9,1	3,3
Crime investigation	38,5	24,5	14,4	18,7	3,9
Border Police	43,0	23,2	16,2	13,9	3,8
Gender-based violence	46,1	28,1	11,1	10,9	3,9
Special police units (special operations units)	37,6	21,4	14,0	23,2	3,8
Administrative tasks	61,7	22,3	7,3	6,4	2,3
To the administration/management	56,3	24,0	10,3	7,4	2,0

To evaluate the following statements:

2023	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
A woman victim of human trafficking has more trust in a policewoman	53,9	25,9	10,9	6,2	3,1
A police officer can more quickly establish contact and trust when working with a woman who is a victim of domestic violence or another form of violence against women.	52,5	28	9,7	7,1	2,7
A mixed patrol composed of male and female police officers contributes to faster and more open cooperation between citizens and the police.	51,2	25,5	12	6,9	4,4
Women in Montenegro make up more than half of the population, so more female police officers are needed	49	27,8	12	7,7	3,6
Women can do any job, including being a police officer	45,9	33,6	10,3	8,6	1,7
A policewoman can gain trust more quickly with citizens and groups from the local community.	45,3	29,9	13,8	8,4	2,7

2024	I completely agree	I agree to some extent	I somewhat disagree	I don't agree at all	I don't know
A woman victim of human trafficking has more trust in a policewoman	47,9	33,0	11,2	3,6	4,4
A police officer can more quickly establish contact and trust when working with a woman who is a victim of domestic violence or another form of violence against women.	48,3	30,7	12,2	5,1	3,8
A mixed patrol composed of male and female police officers contributes to faster and more open cooperation between citizens and the police.	40,5	33,9	12,4	6,0	7,3
Women in Montenegro make up more than half of the population, so more female police officers are needed	41,5	33,5	13,1	5,9	6,1
Women can do any job, including being a police officer	39,5	41,2	11,6	5,1	2,7
A policewoman can gain trust more quickly with citizens and groups from the local community.	36,2	35,8	17,4	6,4	4,2
Policajka može da izgradi odnos i povjerenje sa djetetom žrtvom porodičnog nasilja efektivnije od policajca	42,5	35,7	14,5	3,0	4,4

If you were considering a career in law enforcement, what would be your main concern? (For women only)

2023	Yes	No	I don't know
Tests related to physical fitness	44,4	32,2	23,4
Fear of failure when training	30,8	46,2	23
Society's prejudices	19,1	59,5	21,4
Fear of not integrating into the police environment	26,7	47,3	25,9
Police work is too demanding	34,8	43,4	21,8
Concerns about balancing work and family life	37,1	38,9	24

2024	Yes	No	I don't know
Tests related to physical fitness	34,2	42,7	23,1
Fear of failure when training	25,4	50,3	24,3
Society's prejudices	20,8	57,7	21,6
Fear of not integrating into the police environment	23,1	52,6	24,3
Police work is too demanding	37,3	39,6	23,1
Concerns about balancing work and family life	39,6	37,5	22,9

If you are not or only partially informed, why is that?

2023	Is there a reason	Not the reason	I don't know
I don't understand what this is about	18,9	69,5	11,7
I am unclear about the terminology used to report on this issue	24,6	61,3	14,1
I'm not interested in that topic.	48	41,5	10,5
There is too much talk about corruption and organized crime, and not enough about other topics that the police deal with.	41,8	40,3	17,9
There is not enough information in the media.	47,3	36	16,7
The information is superficial and too general, there are no discussions on specific topics that interest me	43,4	38,2	18,4
The police are a closed institution and do not provide sufficient information	49,6	35,1	15,3

2024	Is there a reason	Not the reason	I don't know
I don't understand what this is about	19,2	61,3	19,5
I am unclear about the terminology used to report on this issue	23,9	52,9	23,3
I'm not interested in that topic.	45,7	41,2	13,1
There is too much talk about corruption and organized crime, and not enough about other topics that the police deal with.	39,3	35,7	24,9
There is not enough information in the media.	45,4	37,8	16,7
The information is superficial and too general, there are no discussions on specific topics that interest me	47,4	34	18,6
The police are a closed institution and do not provide sufficient information	45,9	34	20,1



