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Personal Perceptions of Privacy and Security

An Honors Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Honors in
Justice Studies.

By
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Under the mentorship of Dr. Adam Bossler

ABSTRACT

The US government is utilizing multiple controversial methods to detect and prevent terrorism. Do government officers, such as police, view these programs differently than university students? What other differences may exist to explain the difference in viewpoint? Surveys were given to the students of Georgia Southern University and officers of the Statesboro Police Department. They provided their respective opinions on these programs. The data suggested that police were more open to the use of surveillance to prevent terrorism. Police were more willing to allow the government to use surveillance against Muslims, Latinos, Liberals, Christians, and Conservatives. Also between the two groups, police were more likely to think the USA PATRIOT ACT is helpful in stopping terrorism. There were distinct differences between these two populations in their views on surveillance and the threats posed by terrorist organizations. From these differences in perceptions, two different pictures of the state of the nation can be taken away.

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Jaime Grinch

Introduction

The topic of privacy and security in the United States is one of many controversial and, as such, difficult to understand issues in the United States. Every year, throughout the country, numerous government agencies collect data on, and intentionally spy on people worldwide (*Media Source, 2014*). Data centers, decryption teams, hackers, and businesses all do their best to find out as much information as possible. Ethical and philosophical dilemmas arise from the constant datamining and harvesting of information. On top of this, ignorance of the scale to which this occurs is also a problem. The study will create a better understanding of the degree to which students and police are aware of these programs and the threats to their privacy which occur.

In examining privacy, one must not only look at the invasions of privacy, but also of the potential areas for invasion. For example, governments of the world hold massive power over collecting information, but do not always use every power on every citizen. So while an individual's privacy may not have been invaded, the potential is still there. This is compounded by the inability to sometimes realize just when an invasion has occurred. While one may charge the government and its agencies with protecting us from as many threats as they can, one is also in turn asked to sacrifice privacy for the sake of security (*TIME, 2014*). The commonly cited Patriot Act of 2001 gave agencies major privileges into analyzing an individual's activities (*Media Source, 2014*). Wiretapping was one of the powers given to the government, yet not every citizen was being listened into on the phone. The issues studied here, such as personal perceptions of privacy and governmental oversight, are affected by a multitude of factors, and therefore should be studied.

In order to study these issues, we must not only use the information provided by Justice Department and Political Science statistics, but also through surveys. There is no doubt a difference in the perception of privacy and security based on age, politics, religion, and occupation, but also in terms of time relative to terrorist activity and access to information regarding such powers held by authority (*Lim, 2009*).

The purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between perceptions of privacy/security and the level of acceptance of governmental invasions of privacy. The primary research question addressed in this study is, “Do police officers and students view the government surveillance and threats of terrorism differently?” In order to examine this research question, data from a survey that was administered in the fall of 2014 and spring of 2015 to a sample of college students and Statesboro police agencies was examined.

Literature Review

In this section I examine the literature relevant to personal privacy and homeland security, since the purpose of this research is to determine if police officers and students have different perceptions of government programs and threats posed to the nation. There is certainly a plethora of articles regarding the use of surveillance and its potential effects on personal privacy. Of these, many discussed policy initiatives. Issues involving governmental surveillance and intrusions of privacy have existed for years. Now, more and more scholars accepting once again that a “reasonable expectation of privacy and security” are something which still needs defined.

Historical Relevance

President Obama said that “It's important to recognize that you can't have 100 percent security and also then have 100 percent privacy and zero inconvenience” (Obama 2014). He is not the first US President to deal with the threats to homeland security or even the balance between privacy and security. George Washington had to contend with Shay's Rebellion, in which disgruntled farmers decided to revolt and tried to take over parts of Massachusetts. At that time, President Washington wondered if there were an appropriate power that could check these insurrectionists, so he raised a militia to oppose them. He also faced threats to the homeland from the Spanish and the British on the borders of their respective territories. During the term of John Adams, the Alien and Sedition acts were passed to prevent the spread of dangerous ideas and revolutionary chaos in the still young nation. These acts had much the same opposition because of infringement on individual liberties that the USA PATRIOT ACT does now. Abe Lincoln suspended the right to Habeas Corpus (or the justification for holding prisoners) as well as free speech and organization. This was intended to help deal with domestic terrorists of the time, such as confederate spies and later the KKK. The constitution itself was circumvented to preserve the state of the union. During the two red scares (early 1900s and 1940s), the threat that was considered to be posed by the communists was enough to spur legislators to deport dissenters or possibly prosecute them. The legitimacy of these actions was called into question at the time they were being implemented. Presidents Obama and Bush also dealt with the constitutionality of the programs intended to thwart the threats posed to us in modern times (*The Media Source, 2014*). However, since President Obama is a constitutional scholar, he may be

able to have a greater ability to discern breaches of the Constitution in comparison to the layman.

Threats from Terrorist Groups

When considering the large number of potential terrorist threats from both within and without the United States, we can divide these groups into five rough categories. The first group is the Islamic extremists, such as the more widely known Al-Qaeda, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Taliban, Hezbollah, and the lesser known Al-Shabaab, Taliban, and Boko Haram. As the category suggests, “Islamic Terrorism” is motivated by Islamic motivations or goals. ISIS, Boko Haram, and Al-Qaeda are some of those who seek to establish an area completely controlled by their extreme conservative interpretations of Islam, with varying degrees of success. This is not always the goal, with Hezbollah and the Palestinian Liberation Organization seeking different ends, such as the liberation of Palestine from Israel. Both Sunni and Shia Muslims can make up radical Islamic groups, although the divisions between those sects often lead to violent conflict. In recent months, ISIS and Boko Haram have taken the Western media with their extreme violence, mass killings, and videos. Many of the organizations under this umbrella have a distinct vendetta against those of other faiths or the United States and commit violence to further their religious/political causes (*The Media Source, 2014*).

The second group is the Narco-terrorists. These largely consist of the Mexican Drug Cartels (eg. Los Zetas, Sinaloa Cartel, Juarez Cartel, etc...) and the weakened cartels of Colombia and other Central/South American countries. The driving motive of

these groups is the profits reaped through drugs and related activities. Unlike the other groups mentioned, the Narco-terrorists have little or no religious or political motives. Although Mexico is made up of many Catholics, and the grim visage of La Santisima Muerte (Saint Death) is prominent among cartel members, drugs and money are what propel the groups. Catholicism and La Santa take the back seat, but still retain influence in decisions and symbolism. They participate in violent actions ranging from gun battles in the street, to displaying decapitated corpses on overpasses, to tossing grenades in packed nightclubs. The cartels tend to commit terrorism in an effort to make economic and territorial gains, instead of explicit political motives. While largely located inside Mexico, their presence extends across the US border into the southwest. Their brutality parallels and sometimes surpasses that of ISIS and Boko Haram, but little is discussed about these groups outside certain circles in the USA. Los Zetas are well armed and equipped, and unlike other traditional criminal organizations in Mexico, drug trafficking makes up at least 50% of their revenue, while their brutal tactics, which include beheadings, torture and indiscriminate slaughter, show that they often prefer brutality over bribery (*Menendez 2006*).

There is also the threat of citizens within the USA. Liberal extremists, like Weather Underground, Animal Liberation Army, or Earth Liberation Army, have used terrorism in the past but have since largely faded from prominence. With express political motivations, these groups often are extremist vegans or environmentalists who desire an end to the perceived corporate maltreatment of the earth and its inhabitants. Sometimes resorting to kidnappings of political figures, they seek change in legislation or other political gains (*Lubecki 2014*). For example, the Earth Liberation front proudly

proclaims themselves as eco-terrorists and have been known to destroy corporate buildings and large businesses seen as responsible for pollution or deforestation (*The Media Source, 2014*). Despite the damage to corporate property, these groups tend to be very specific in their targets, often avoiding killing unnecessarily. This is not always the case, but quite often the damage is limited to buildings and equipment (*Lubecki 2014*).

Conservative extremists present a threat to police officers and other government officials, as many of these individuals are part of the “Sovereign Citizens Movement” as well as radical militias. These types of groups have conservative political motivations for their actions. These can be anything from the overthrow and dissolution of the Federal Government, or the abolishment of taxes and other things seen as “Big Government,” to the desire to be left alone by government agents. Although many may share less extreme versions of these views, these extremists go so far as to use or plan to use violence as a means to the end (*Lubecki 2014*). Known for unprovoked attacks on police when pulled over, and flooding courts with pseudo-legal documents, these groups can cause significant problems if left unchecked. Several militias have been shut down after plotting to attack government offices and spark revolution. Often politically motivated, these radical conservatives tend to dismiss the legitimacy of the Federal government, and wish for violent revolution (*The Media Source, 2014*).

Christian extremists such as the KKK, the Phineas Priesthood, and the Army of God all present threats motivated by Christian religious fervor. Often with the goals of punishing those seen as sinners, or repressing non-Christians, within the USA these groups desire a Christian State. Paralleling ISIS and Boko Haram in their conservative religious interpretations of their holy script, their end game is roughly the same, despite

different religious motives. In rare cases, Muslim extremists and Christian extremists have been known to work together, to establish an Islamic State in the Middle East, and a Christian State in the USA. Often terrorizing minorities or businesses they believe are in conflict with the Bible, these organizations utilize different methods of violence depending on the targets. Lynching, bombings, and shootings, have all been commonly used amongst these groups (*The Media Source, 2014*).

Surveillance

Opinions vary about how far the government is allowed to go. Many people, such as Jon Wolverson (2013) argue that the 4th Amendment is being infringed. Lim et al. notes that surveillance is “essentially the institutionalized intrusion into privacy” (*Lim et al., 2009*). Pew research notes that roughly 56% of Americans disapprove of listening in on foreign leaders. Those who work in the intelligence community, such as Robert Litt (2013), claim there is legal precedent for their actions. In his article, Litt states that “...the Supreme Court has said that the reasonableness of a warrantless search depends on balancing the intrusion on the individual’s 4th amendment interests against the search’s promotion of legitimate government interests” (*Litt 2013*). Gaining access to third party information, such as phone records, is seen as perfectly acceptable, as you have willingly shared this information with the third party. Federal Judge Roger Vinson ordered that Verizon turn over the records of millions of its customers in the USA (*Rosen, 2013*). While this disturbed many Americans, it was not seen as a violation of the 4th amendment by the government.

All in all, the US intelligence community has an almost unparalleled ability to collect and process data from all over the world. Policies have been enacted to mitigate and regulate the data collection. For example, in order for the NSA to *legally* wiretap a civilian, they have to meet certain criteria. People in the intelligence community point to the National Security Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) as being some of the legal guidelines they are required to follow (*Litt, 2013*). Among other secretive agencies, the little known Office of Legal Counsel was tasked with coming up with explanations for the use of widespread surveillance.

One of the more contentious and well known abilities of the NSA, wiretapping has been around for nearly a century, as the earliest forms were during Prohibition (*Whitfield, 2009*). The Supreme Court has had to deal with the issue of warrantless wiretapping in a variety of cases. Both the President and Congress have been responsible for the widespread surveillance carried out by the NSA. However, the NSA by itself is able to do far more than wiretap people. They have collected *metadata* which includes the recipients of emails, phone records, and the outsides of mail envelopes. Not only this, but the NSA commissioned the creation of the program XKeyscore to monitor and record the contents of emails (*Wolverton, 2013*). The NSA is currently constructing a massive collection center in Utah. When completed, it will be able to process 5 zetabytes of information. This amounts to roughly 1.25 trillion DVDs (*Wolverton, 2013*). With this ridiculously vast amount of information, trying to make sense of it all would make one wonder why it's necessary to even collect that much information in the first place. Even President Obama (*2013*) has acknowledged the

potential and history of intelligence abuse in the US government, citing the spying on prominent civil rights leaders of the time.

Perceived Surveillance

Despite the large number of programs and capacity to collect personal data, not everyone is aware of them. Only in recent years with large scale leaks made by Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden, have the public's knowledge of the nature of these programs increased. Privacy itself has different meanings and importance to different people. According to Lim et al. 2009, personal privacy is "the individual's ability to personally control information about him/herself." They go on to suggest that this could include a wide variety of information, from the mundane to the incredibly personal, such as medical history. However, because the culture someone is brought up in, perceptions of the importance of safeguarding certain information changes. Not only this, but with the rise in online shopping, some are hesitant to trust the millions of potential prying eyes on the internet.

Some studies have shown that both gender and age play a large role in how a person perceives online privacy. Lim et al. (2009) surveyed people in 5 global cities, and found that people with less experience with the internet, and of older age, are more concerned with their privacy. Elaborating on this, they found that both the elderly and females are more likely to be concerned with personal privacy when compared to the youth and males respectively. Individuals may desire privacy, but also acknowledge the need for government surveillance to protect from terrorism. Not everyone places the same value on those two concepts. Some value privacy more, some value security.

In his research on “Demographic Influences on Risk Perceptions,” Ian Savage (2001) looked at the different ways people view risk and its relative knowledge to said individual. He looked at things like natural accidents as opposed to terrorism, but the same principles could essentially be applied. Savage notes that “women, [low education/income], younger people, and blacks have more dread of hazards.” The suggestion is that those who think they are exposed to a potential hazard are more fearful, and that perception of exposure changes with demographics. Those with a higher level of education may have a better understanding of what the actual risks are. They may feel more secure against such hazards, due to having the financial well-being to deal with them better than others.

Considering police are in a position where they are far more exposed to the darker elements of society, this may have some sort of effect on their view on the threats posed. Police may have more exposure to the resources used by the government to try and thwart terrorism, and have the knowledge of how the programs work better than a college student. Police are often exposed to, and aware of hazards, and as such may be more likely to view particular groups as dangerous and see a greater need for programs or surveillance to prevent the hazards. Students may become aware of the hazards through news or classes that specifically mention the dangers, but their overall fear of exposure to and general knowledge of the hazards is probably much lower than that of police. Thus with less of both, the students will have less fear of terrorism and see less of a point in surveillance or terrorism prevention methods. Also considering the dangers of day-to-day life for both students and police, the differences there could

influence the perceptions of just how big a deal these programs and threats are (*Kalamus 2010*).

The United States is well known for its focus on individual rights and the desire for government to stay out of one's personal business. This is a very Western ideology, as many other nations do not place the same emphasis on individuals over community. In their study, Lim et al. (2009) found that in Asian countries, the desire to protect the community often supersedes the potential concerns of an individual's privacy. This isn't necessarily because of the threat of terrorism, but of a greater emphasis on community. Nationality and cultural beliefs played a large role in opinions of government surveillance.

Many of the programs which the United States intelligence community incorporates aren't often mentioned specifically in mass media, nor are their particular implications. Wolverton (2013) and Rosen (2013) have explicitly named programs such as PRISM, XKeyscore, and the OLC. If a person isn't aware of a program, they aren't going to know just how they are being monitored, if at all. The difference in knowledge between police and officers of government programs, even such commonly mentioned ones as the USA PATRIOT ACT, could contribute to the potential differences between their perspectives. Thus, it is imperative that research examine the differences between government officers and university students.

Methods

Data and Sample

Data were gathered through surveys of police officers and students at a local university. The surveys were distributed to officers by contacting the Chief of the Statesboro Police Department. The surveys given to students were distributed during three separate Intro to Criminal Justice classes at Georgia Southern University in the Fall of 2014 and Spring of 2015.

The demographics are broken down in Table 1 (See Appendix 1). Overall there were 260 participants made up of both students and police officers. Of that, 207 were students, and the remaining 53 were police. Although students were almost evenly represented by both males and females (46% Male, 54% Female), there was a far larger percentage of males as officers (96% Male, 4% Female). Age differed between the students and police. The average age of students was 20.11 years old and on average a junior in college (2.26 years), officers were 35.02 years old and had earned an Associate's Degree. Also among college students, a very small number had served in the military (7%), but for the police, 25% had. Students would quite often self-classify as middle class (3.04), while police tended to consider themselves as somewhere around lower middle class (2.47). Among students, 42% reported being social liberals and 41% as social conservatives. Police on the other hand were social liberals 13% of the time, and 73% were social conservatives. Both students and police reported about the same percentage of being Christian, at 84% and 88% respectively. However, Baptists were more prevalent amongst police officers, with 68%. Students only had 42% Baptists. Both

police and students were reported to be nearly the same average level of devoutness, with students at 6.21 and police at 6.48 on a scale of 1-10. Five responses were omitted due to lack of coherent and consistent answers: four students, one police officer.

Variables

The created survey consisted of five sections (see Appendix 2). The first section of questions in the survey examined the individual perceptions of the importance of privacy and security to oneself and to the nation. The second section focused on the individual's estimation of a terrorist attack within a certain time frame or on a specific anniversary. The third section looked at how much the individual knew about different types of terrorist organizations, and the overall threat they posed to the United States. The fourth section looked at the knowledge of certain government programs and the acceptability of their use. The first section consisted of demographic questions.

Analytic Strategy

To analyze the data, T-Tests and Cross-Tabs were used. In the survey, the T-Tests examined the differences between student and police responses on each scale. A T-Test is used to determine if there is a significant difference between two groups (Socialresearchmethods.net). By comparing the means of the groups and the dispersion of the values within a set of variables, it determines whether the differences are statistically significant. Cross tabs are a way of looking at two or more variables, especially within surveys. Largely it is used to see if there is a relationship between those two or more variables (simon.cs.vt.edu).

Results

Table 2 suggests that the difference between students and police officers has some bearing on how great someone views their personal privacy and security. The results were significant to those variables, but the differences in national privacy and security were not. Police were more concerned with their personal privacy and security, which could be caused by a variety of factors, including the danger of their profession and perceived needs for both of those things.

Here, Table 3 looks at the difference in how police and students perceive the threat of terrorism. Police had a greater belief there would be attacks within a month, year, decade, and on the anniversaries of previous attacks. Both groups generally seemed to think the likelihood would increase as the time length grew. The differences between the two groups was not significant when considering an anniversary attack of the Boston Bombing, as both were of the mind that it was not altogether that likely. These attacks could come from any denomination of terrorist organizations. Also, non-Muslim extremists will most likely not attempt anniversary attacks on 9-11 or the Boston Bombing. Altogether, students were less concerned with terrorism, which could have an effect on their perceptions of the needs for surveillance and other government programs. If there is less of a perceived threat, then there may be a decrease in the need to thwart said threat.

Tables 4, and all the subsequent versions, examine the differences between the perceived threats posed by different groups and the individual's overall knowledge of the groups. When we examine the tables in the first light, the groups that were considered

more dangerous were Al Qaeda and the Zetas Drug Cartel. The subsequent groups of Liberals, Conservatives, and Christians were seen as less threatening to both police and students. The differences between the students and police were largely significant in almost all cases except for the perception of threats from Christians. Both police and students had a large number of Christians within their demographics, and both tended to score Christians as a lower threat to the nation. They were close in their reported views on Christian groups, which indicates there is a reason for this shared view. With large populations in both demographics being of a Christian denomination, this could point to people being less concerned with those in their own groups perpetrating terrorism. Conservative viewpoints were also prevalent within police and students, and also tended to rate conservative groups lower than others. With police also claiming higher knowledge of terrorist groups, their ratings of the danger levels associated with those groups was also higher than that of students.

When looking at Table 4v2, which is broken down into group knowledge, both police and students recognized Muslim groups more than the others. Police however indicated that they were aware of Conservative and Christian extremist groups, with decreased knowledge of Cartels and Liberal extremists. Students had a much lower reported familiarity with Conservative, Cartel, and Liberal organizations, and as such, may not be aware of the dangers presented by them.

Table 4v3 examines the group motives, and whether or not the individual knows what they are. Once again, police reported greater knowledge of extremist's intentions, with Cartels and Liberals on the lower end. However, both demographics seemed to be

aware of the Christian extremist's intentions, but still tended to rank them lower in threat levels to national security.

When broken down into the group danger levels in Table 4v4, both demographics indicated Muslim extremists were the most dangerous, followed by Cartels. Police specified that conservative radicals were of significant threat, unlike students. This could be due to the conservative radicals targeting of police or other government officials. Both alternated in their opinions of whether Liberals or Christians posed the least threat.

The final breakdown of this section, Table 4v5 shows how much more people think the US should use surveillance on the entire demographic because of these groups. For example, "should the US use more surveillance on Latinos because of Drug Cartels?" On the whole, police were more willing to use surveillance on Muslims, Latinos, and Conservatives. Students were much less accepting with surveillance on any of the larger demographics, but listed Muslims, Cartels, and Liberals as a bit more deserving. Why there is such a difference between police and students could be for a variety of factors, including personal biases. Police were more consistent with their indication of knowledge, danger levels, and acceptability of surveillance. Students were more varied, and may be more likely to allow their personal biases get in the way of their judgement.

Table 5 examined the acceptability of surveillance of the groups, as well as the acceptability of overall government programs such as the USA Patriot Act. Police were more open to the surveillance of groups to prevent terrorism, while students were generally less accepting. Both groups had Muslim extremists on the higher end of the spectrum of acceptability, followed by Latinos and Liberals. Once again, for both

demographics, Christians were on the bottom of the spectrum. This could have something to do with the large Christian representation within the sampled populations. Police had a higher rate of knowledge of the Patriot Act and of wiretapping, and generally viewed them as more helpful than students did in the overall pursuit of homeland security. Students were more likely to report ignorance on the subject of both wiretapping and the Patriot Act, and also had lower opinion of its necessity. Students however had an increased opinion that they had in some way been wiretapped. Roughly 25% of police reported that they believed they had been wiretapped in the past. This is curious, as the police had indicated a greater knowledge of wiretapping. Both groups seemed to be okay with the idea of using surveillance on sovereign nations. This may indicate the thought that greater threats may come from outside the country. Homeland security's use of mass surveillance had greater support from police. This follows the trend of greater support by the police in matters of National Security. Police were also more willing to have their electronic correspondence and emails monitored by the government, potentially due to the fact they were already a part of the system. Overall, police reported being more aware of the threats posed, and also the necessity of monitoring activities to prevent terrorism.

Discussion/Conclusion

Privacy and security are two essential elements to a person's life. Privacy allows an individual to not be subjected to excessive embarrassment or being placed under a microscope by society. Security allows a person to move through life without fearing either the unknown or known threats to themselves, imagined or otherwise. The topic which this project addressed is the perceptions of security and privacy between two populations, students and police officers. As America progresses through the 21st century

and our technology evolves rapidly, we are faced with ever-changing threats. The technological advancements made in the last decade have created an arms race, with terrorists and extremists trying to evade surveillance, and law enforcement attempting to be aware of all threats to society.

This topic is increasingly important to study. Recent revelations have uncovered government surveillance programs which are incredibly intrusive. Despite the assurances from the government, there are many who distrust the motivations of these programs. Ethical questions have arisen regarding how far a government should go in order to combat terrorism. However, different groups and individuals have different perceptions of these policies.

When examining the results, we can see the police consistently reported greater overall knowledge of terrorist groups, as well as perceived threats from these groups. Police officers and other similar government agents are exposed to the dark side of humanity on an almost daily basis. Students are not as well versed or as exposed to this side. Police officers often have to worry about if they'll get shot on the next stop, or any other variety of stressful situations. Students largely do not, unless it's after a national tragedy such as the Virginia Tech shooting. There is quite an obvious disconnect in what students know versus what police know about these threats. With any sort of cognitive gap, there is a lack of understanding.

As with any survey study, there may be some limitations to its thoroughness. The wording of some questions may not have shared the exact same meaning between individuals. Also, since the majority of its recipients were of similar demographics, this

may make the survey more relevant to Southern Christians instead of representing the entire population of the USA. Upon simple expansion outside the area, this problem would almost certainly be fixed. Also, this does not measure actual knowledge of groups, but the perceived knowledge of them. This isn't to say students are ignorant of these threats, but that they think themselves to be less knowledgeable. On the other hand, police may also not be more aware of these threats, but may simply consider themselves to be.

Not only this, but the sample would only be of GSU students and local officers. This wouldn't represent the US student population as a whole, nor police agencies in general. On top of this, federal and state law enforcement agencies are largely ignored out of necessity. Having the ability to survey these individuals as well would help define the perceptions held by more than just police.

Those outside the government largely have their information provided by local and national media, which can be incredibly unreliable. Secret government programs are hidden from the public. Laws with thousands of pages are passed with few people reading them in their entirety, let alone understanding every piece of it. Even when these programs and laws are leaked or exposed, there is great chance they can be taken out of context or completely misunderstood.

When examining policy, lawmakers, law enforcement, and the public all have different ideas of what is going on. The lawmakers (hopefully) know what is intended in the legislation. The law enforcement know how it is being applied. The public sees some of how it is implemented, but largely does not have access to the same information. Each

group has different interpretations of just how these things are working and how they should be applied.

Perceptions of privacy can be swayed in a large number of ways, from media portrayal to the accessibility to relevant information in the first place. Some may also come from mental differences. Someone with schizophrenia may actively believe the government is out to get them, and therefore not want any surveillance at all. On the other hand, someone may have an irrational fear of terrorism and therefore be completely in favor of mass surveillance.

Ultimately, further research should also question a person's perception of privacy when dealing with a corporation or 3rd party, such as Facebook, Amazon, or a medical agency. Are people more comfortable with privacy invasions when they are tailored for "convenience" instead of "security"? Both of these can be vague terms, and both governments and corporations can do shady things with the personal data they mine. Instead of just asking what they *think* they know, how much do individuals actually know about these programs? On top of this, how does the actual knowledge of intensive counterterrorism measures affect a person's perception of them? Do we accurately understand the threats from terrorism and government intrusion? Do people also have an accurate perception of the threats posed to the American public? Does this current research extend to other campuses/departments, or is it solely a southern mentality? These are just a few of the many questions that could and should be answered to help affect proper legislation and public knowledge.

The constitutional acceptability of the programs has specifically come under fire, especially with regards to the 4th Amendment. Within this country, we have constitutional scholars who specifically study the Constitution in order to assess its meaning and implementation of policy. The average person in the USA is not a constitutional scholar, and may not have the same level of understanding. Does this mean their concerns are misguided or uninformed? Perhaps, perhaps not. One does not necessarily need a degree to understand the Constitution, but it may help further a person's knowledge. The constitution applies to everyone in this country, from the President all the way to the impoverished. As such, we cannot afford to not understand the government which we put into power. We must involve ourselves in the process of legislation and keeping an eye on what exactly is going on. If we do not, we run the risk of grossly misunderstanding the costs and benefits, and becoming ignorant of just what is going on. Responsibility lies with everyone involved, in both public and government segments. The government must be more transparent and clear about its intentions and policies, and the public must be interested in understanding these things.

In summary, the United States has had many issues with transparency and consistent reporting on both terrorism and breaches of privacy. Certain groups of people have access to more information, while many do not. The amount and type of knowledge provided to people has an effect on how they perceive things to be, and the divide between government agents and civilians is growing. With the divides comes conflict from lack of understanding. As President Lincoln (1858) said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

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Appendix 1

Table 1 - Demographics

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Gender (1=Male)	0.46	0.50	203	0.96	0.19	53	<0.01**
Age	20.11	3.01	204	35.02	8.59	44	<0.001***
Year in School	2.26	1.06	205	-----	-----	-----	
Level of Education	-----	-----	-----	3.00	1.44	53	
Justice Studies	0.32	0.47	203	-----	-----	-----	
Psychology	0.21	0.41	203	-----	-----	-----	
Military Service	0.07	0.25	207	0.25	0.43	53	<0.001***
Years as LEO	-----	-----	-----	10.37	8.13	49	
Economic Status	3.04	0.87	205	2.47	0.62	49	<0.001***
Liberal	0.42	0.50	182	0.13	0.34	45	<0.001***
Conservative	0.41	0.49	182	0.73	0.45	45	<0.001***
Christian	0.84	0.36	205	0.88	0.33	50	0.574
Baptist	0.42	0.49	174	0.68	0.47	44	0.002**
Religiousness	6.21	2.14	180	6.48	2.11	48	0.439

Table 2 – Privacy and Security

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Personal Privacy	8.89	1.28	207	9.38	1.10	53	0.011*
Personal Security	9.41	1.14	207	9.72	0.57	53	0.006**
National Privacy	8.16	1.80	206	8.51	1.56	53	0.191
National Security	9.35	1.10	207	9.49	0.97	53	0.404

Table 3 – Terrorism

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Attack in Month	4.00	2.07	207	4.81	1.85	53	0.007**
Attack in Year	5.34	2.23	207	6.32	2.02	53	0.004**
Attack in Decade	7.14	2.26	207	8.62	1.81	53	<0.001***
Attack on 9/11	4.62	2.49	206	5.42	2.18	53	0.023*
Attack on Boston Bombing	4.01	2.17	206	4.50	1.97	52	0.143

Table 4 – Group Knowledge								
Variables		Students			Police			P Value
		Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Al-Qaeda	Knowledge	0.92	0.27	207	1.00	0.00	53	0.037*
	Motives	1.29	0.71	206	1.74	0.52	53	<0.001***
	Danger	7.12	22.03	205	8.30	1.58	53	<0.001***
	Watching	0.85	0.78	206	1.46	0.90	52	<0.001***
Zetas	Knowledge	0.36	0.48	207	0.70	0.46	53	<0.001***
	Motives	0.43	0.73	205	1.10	0.87	52	<0.001***
	Danger	6.69	2.07	206	7.25	1.86	53	0.079
	Watching	0.55	0.71	207	1.17	0.87	53	<0.001***
Liberals	Knowledge	0.30	0.46	207	0.66	0.48	53	<0.001***
	Motives	0.39	0.72	207	1.04	0.89	51	<0.001***
	Danger	4.69	2.25	200	5.41	2.39	51	0.045*
	Watching	0.48	0.62	207	0.98	0.90	52	<0.001***
Christians	Knowledge	0.94	0.24	207	0.96	0.19	52	0.502
	Motives	1.58	0.66	207	1.62	0.57	52	0.315
	Danger	4.77	2.48	206	4.47	2.45	51	0.436
	Watching	0.40	0.66	205	0.60	0.80	52	0.152
Conservatives	Knowledge	0.58	0.49	207	1.00	0.00	52	<0.001***
	Motives	0.73	0.84	207	1.87	0.40	52	<0.001***
	Danger	4.50	2.05	207	6.24	2.22	51	<0.001***
	Watching	0.44	0.64	207	1.08	0.89	51	<0.001***

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Al-Qaeda	0.92	0.27	207	1.00	0.00	53	0.037*
Zetas	0.36	0.48	207	0.70	0.46	53	<0.001***
Liberal	0.30	0.46	207	0.66	0.48	53	<0.001***
Christian	0.94	0.24	207	0.96	0.19	52	0.502
Conservative	0.58	0.49	207	1.00	0.00	52	<0.001***

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Al-Qaeda	1.29	0.71	206	1.74	0.52	53	<0.001***
Zetas	0.43	0.73	205	1.10	0.87	52	<0.001***
Liberal	0.39	0.72	207	1.04	0.89	51	<0.001***
Christian	1.58	0.66	207	1.62	0.57	52	0.315
Conservative	0.73	0.84	207	1.87	0.40	52	<0.001***

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Al-Qaeda	7.12	22.03	205	8.30	1.58	53	<0.001***
Zetas	6.69	2.07	206	7.25	1.86	53	0.079
Liberal	4.69	2.25	200	5.41	2.39	51	0.045*
Christian	4.77	2.48	206	4.47	2.45	51	0.436
Conservative	4.50	2.05	207	6.24	2.22	51	<0.001***

Variables	Students			Police			P Value
	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Al-Qaeda	0.85	0.78	206	1.46	0.90	52	<0.001***
Zetas	0.55	0.71	207	1.17	0.87	53	<0.001***
Liberal	0.48	0.62	207	0.98	0.90	52	<0.001***
Christian	0.40	0.66	205	0.60	0.80	52	0.152
Conservative	0.44	0.64	207	1.08	0.89	51	<0.001***

Table 5 – Surveillance								
Variables		Students			Police			p Value
		Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	
Acceptable Surveillance	Muslims	5.95	2.55	206	7.06	2.48	53	0.005**
	Latinos	6.00	2.55	206	7.02	2.45	53	0.01**
	Liberals	5.26	2.58	206	6.32	2.82	53	0.009**
	Christians	5.05	2.51	206	5.94	2.91	53	0.027*
	Conservatives	5.08	2.53	206	6.11	2.87	53	0.011*
Patriot Act	Heard	1.43	0.83	207	1.89	0.42	53	<0.001***
	Help	5.68	2.06	199	7.02	1.74	52	<0.001***
	Necessity	5.76	2.10	198	7.10	1.91	52	<0.001***
Wiretap	Importance	3.77	2.24	204	5.84	2.89	51	<0.001***
	Acceptability	0.73	0.70	207	1.44	0.73	52	<0.001***
	You	0.43	0.50	207	0.26	0.45	53	0.024*
Sovereign Nations		6.08	2.29	206	7.83	1.94	53	<0.001***
Homeland Security		5.59	2.42	207	7.21	2.41	52	<0.001***
Emails observed		3.84	2.55	207	5.94	2.90	53	<0.001***

Appendix 2

Personal Perceptions of Privacy and Security

Thank you for participating in this survey. *Your answers will be kept strictly anonymous.*

1. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important to you is YOUR PRIVACY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Most Important	

2. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important to you is YOUR SECURITY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Most Important	

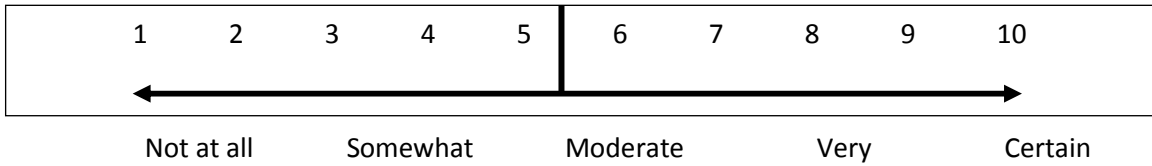
3. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important is PRIVACY to the NATION? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Most Important	

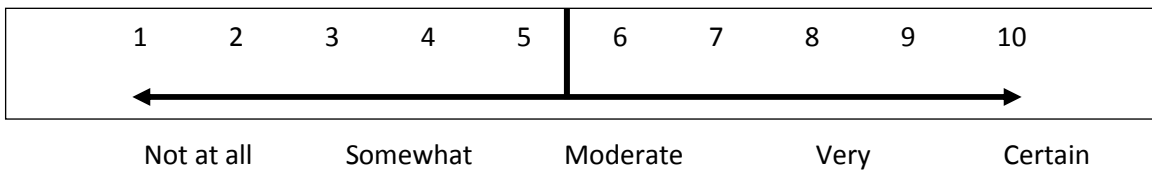
4. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important is NATIONAL SECURITY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Most Important	

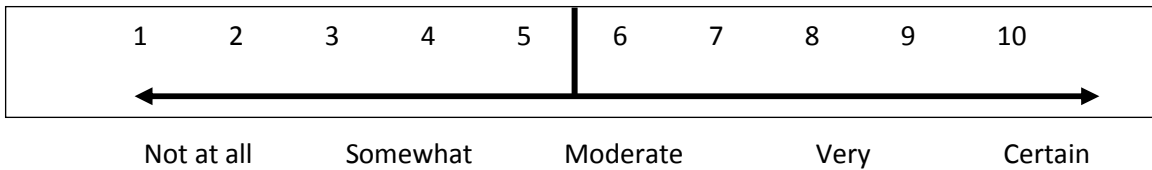
5. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next MONTH? Circle the number.



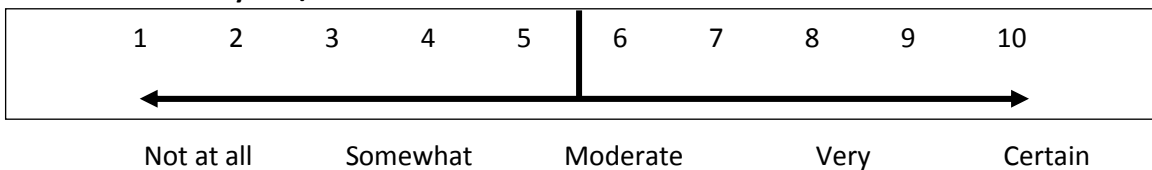
6. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next YEAR? Circle the number.



7. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next DECADE? Circle the number.



6. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States on the Anniversary of 9/11? Circle the number.



9. **How likely is another terrorist attack on the United States on the Anniversary of the Boston Bombing?** Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Certain	

Al-Qaeda/Hamas/Hezbollah

10. **Have you heard of these groups before?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. **Are you aware of their motivations?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

12. **How dangerous are Islamic Extremist groups to the United States?** Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

13. **Should the USA use more surveillance on Muslims because of these groups?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

Los Zetas/Sinaloa/Juarez/Tijuana/Gulf

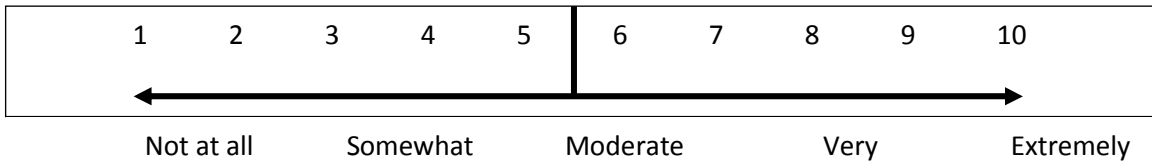
14. **Have you heard of these groups before?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

15. **Are you aware of their motivations?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

16. How dangerous are Drug Cartels to the United States? Circle the number.



17. Should the USA use more surveillance on Latinos because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

(Animal/Earth) Liberation Front/Weather Underground

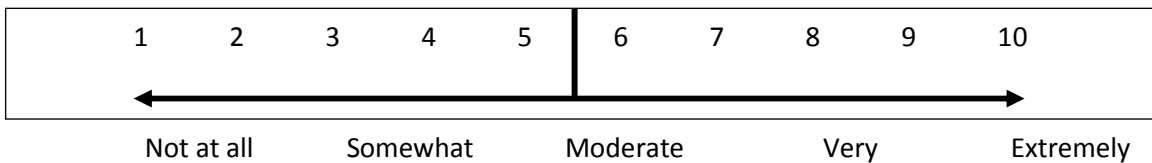
18. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

19. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

20. How dangerous are LIBERAL EXTREMISTS to the United States? Circle the number.



21. Should the USA use more surveillance on Liberals because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

Army of God/Phineas Priesthood/KKK

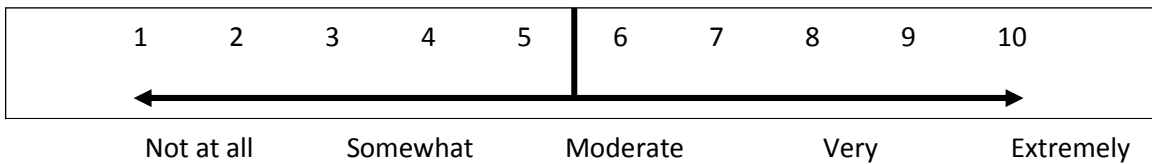
22. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

23. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

24. How dangerous are CHRISTIAN EXTREMISTS to the United States? Circle the number.



25. Should the USA use more surveillance on Christians because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

Sovereign Citizens/Radical Militias

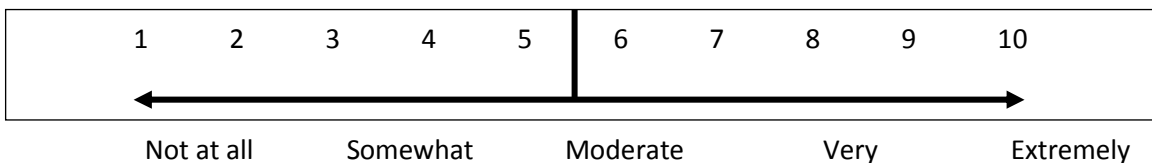
26. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

27. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

28. How dangerous are Conservative Extremists to the United States? Circle the number.



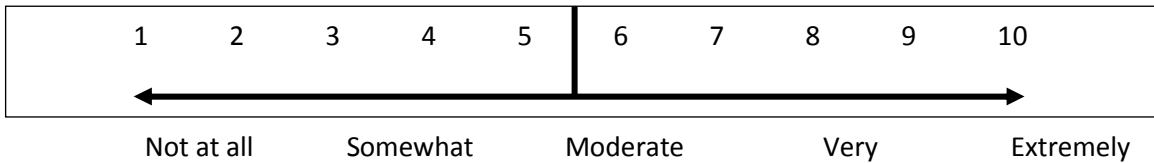
29. Should the USA use more surveillance on Conservatives because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

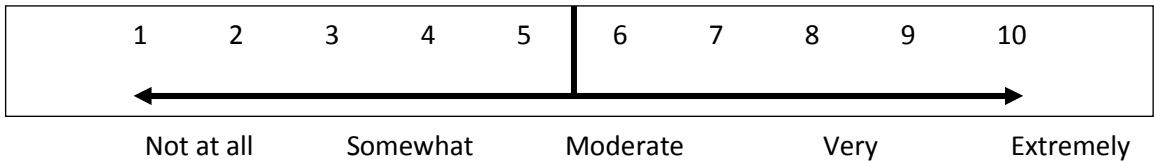
30. Which group presents the greatest threat to the safety of American Citizens?

- a. Drug Cartels
- b. Conservative Extremists
- c. Islamic Extremists
- d. Liberal Extremists
- e. Christian Extremists

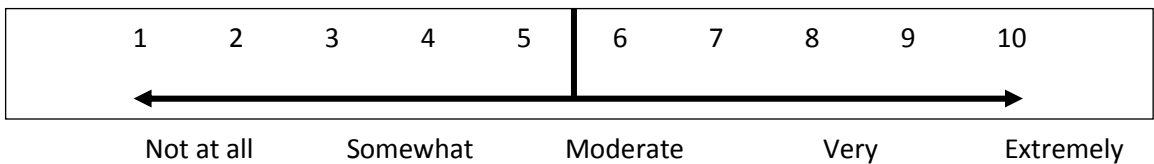
31. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Islamic Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.



32. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Drug Cartels from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.



33. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Liberal Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.



34. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Christian Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

35. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Conservative Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

Programs

36. Have you heard of The USA Patriot Act before?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

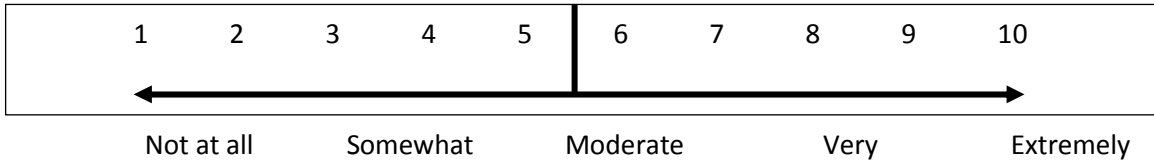
37. How HELPFUL is the USA PATRIOT ACT to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

38. How NECESSARY is the USA PATRIOT ACT to protect the United States? Circle the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

39. How important is it for the US Government to wiretap its citizens? Circle the number



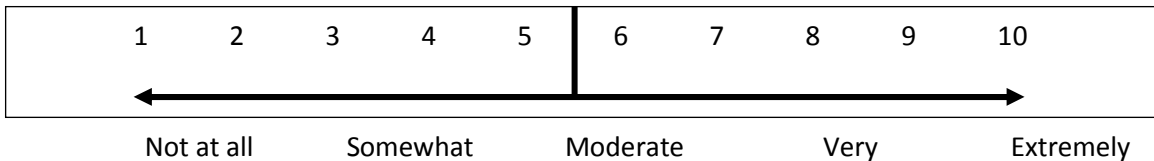
40. Is it acceptable for the US Government to continue to listen in on conversations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

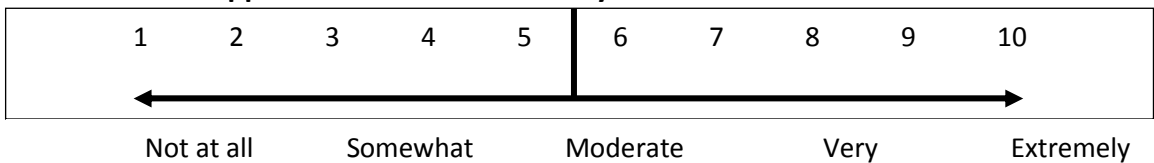
41. Do you think you have ever had a phone conversation wiretapped?

- a. Yes
- b. No

42. How important is it for the US Government to use surveillance on sovereign nations? Circle the number.



43. How comfortable are you with the use of mass government surveillance as a tool to supplement homeland security? Circle the number.



44. How comfortable are you with your emails and electronic communications being collected by the government? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

45. What is your current major?

- a. Undeclared
- b. Justice Studies
- c. Political Science
- d. Psychology
- e. Sociology
- f. Business
- g. Accounting
- h. Other _____ (Please specify if other)

46. Are you currently or have you ever been in the military?

- a. Yes
- b. No

47. What is your gender?

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) Transgendered
- d) Other

48. What is your political affiliation?

- a) Social Liberal / Economic Liberal (Liberal)
- b) Social Liberal / Economic Conservative (Libertarian)
- c) Social Conservative / Economic Liberal (Statist)
- d) Social Conservative / Economic Conservative (Conservative)
- e) Social Moderate / Economic Moderate (Centrist)

49. What is your age? _____

50. What is your year in school?

- a. Freshman
- b. Sophomore
- c. Junior
- d. Senior

51. How would you classify your economic status?

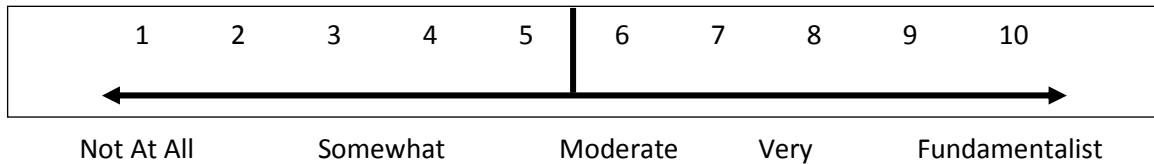
- a. Lower Class
- b. Working Class
- c. Middle-Class
- d. Upper-Middle Class
- e. Upper Class

52. What are your religious beliefs?

- If you answer A or B, please ignore Question 53

- a) Atheist (Agnostic or Gnostic)
- b) Spiritual
- c) Unitarian
- d) Christian (Evangelical)
- e) Christian (Baptist)
- f) Christian (Catholic)
- g) Christian (Protestant)
- h) Christian (Other)
- i) Muslim (Sunni)
- j) Muslim (Shi'a)
- k) Muslim (Other)
- l) Jewish (Reform)
- m) Jewish (Conservative)
- n) Jewish (Other)
- o) Other

53. If you are religious, on a scale of 1 – 10, how devout are you? Circle the number.



Personal Perceptions of Privacy and Security

Thank you for participating in this survey. *Your answers will be kept strictly anonymous.*

1. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important to you is YOUR PRIVACY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Most Important		

2. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important to you is YOUR SECURITY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Most Important		

3. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important is PRIVACY to the NATION? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Most Important		

4. On a scale of 1 – 10, how important is NATIONAL SECURITY? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not Important		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Most Important		

5. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next MONTH? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Certain		

6. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next YEAR? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Certain	

7. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States within the next DECADE? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Certain	

8. On a scale of 1-10, how likely is another terrorist attack on the United States on the Anniversary of 9/11? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Certain	

Boston Bombing? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Certain	

Al-Qaeda/Hamas/Hezbollah

9. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

11. How dangerous are Islamic Extremist groups to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

12. Should the USA use more surveillance on Muslims because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Los Zetas/Sinaloa/Juarez/Tijuana/Gulf

13. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

15. How dangerous are Drug Cartels to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

16. Should the USA use more surveillance on Latinos because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

(Animal/Earth) Liberation Front/Weather Underground

17. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

19. How dangerous are LIBERAL EXTREMISTS to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

20. Should the USA use more surveillance on Liberals because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

Army of God/Phineas Priesthood/KKK

21. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

22. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

23. How dangerous are CHRISTIAN EXTREMISTS to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

24. Should the USA use more surveillance on Christians because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

Sovereign Citizens/Radical Militias

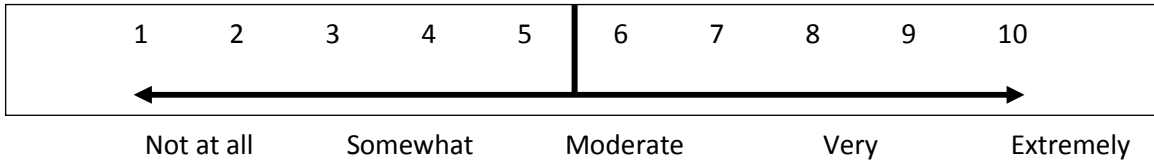
25. Have you heard of these groups before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

26. Are you aware of their motivations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

27. How dangerous are Conservative Extremists to the United States? Circle the number.



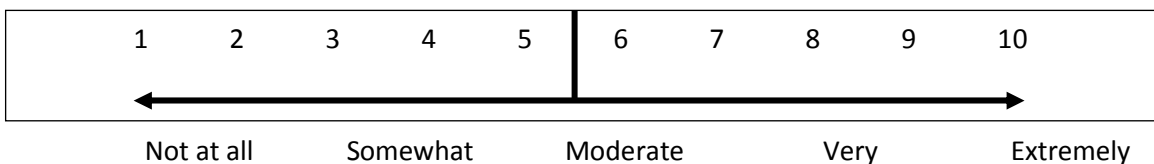
28. Should the USA use more surveillance on Conservatives because of these groups?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

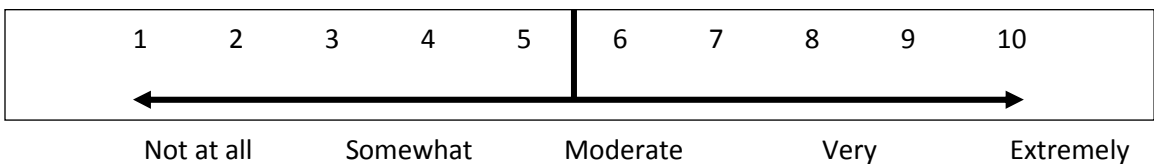
29. Which group presents the greatest threat to the safety of American Citizens?

- a. Drug Cartels
- b. Conservative Extremists
- c. Islamic Extremists
- d. Liberal Extremists
- e. Christian Extremists

30. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Islamic Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.



31. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent



32. Drug Cartels from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

33. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Liberal Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

34. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Christian Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

35. How comfortable are you with the government using mass surveillance to prevent Conservative Extremists from terrorist activity in the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

Programs

36. Have you heard of The USA Patriot Act before?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

37. How HELPFUL is the USA PATRIOT ACT to the United States? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

38. How NECESSARY is the USA PATRIOT ACT to protect the United States? Circle the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

39. How important is it for the US Government to wiretap its citizens? Circle the number

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

40. Is it acceptable for the US Government to continue to listen in on conversations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Somewhat

41. Do you think you have ever had a phone conversation wiretapped?

- a. Yes
- b. No

42. How important is it for the US Government to use surveillance on sovereign nations? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
←						→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate		Very		Extremely		

43. How comfortable are you with the use of mass government surveillance as a tool to supplement homeland security? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

44. How comfortable are you with your emails and electronic communications being collected by the government? Circle the number.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
←					→				
Not at all		Somewhat		Moderate	Very		Extremely		

45. What is your highest level of education achieved?

- a. High School/GED
- b. Some College
- c. Associates Degree
- d. Bachelor’s Degree
- e. Some Graduate School
- f. Master’s degree
- g. JD
- h. Doctorate

46. Are you currently or have you ever been in the military?

- a. Yes
- b. No

47. How many years have you worked in law enforcement? _____

48. What is your gender?

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) Transgendered
- d) Other

49. What is your political affiliation?

- a) Social Liberal / Economic Liberal (Liberal)
- b) Social Liberal / Economic Conservative (Libertarian)
- c) Social Conservative / Economic Liberal (Statist)
- d) Social Conservative / Economic Conservative (Conservative)
- e) Social Moderate / Economic Moderate (Centrist)

50. What is your age? _____

51. How would you classify your economic status?

- a. Lower Class
- b. Working Class
- c. Middle-Class
- d. Upper-Middle Class
- e. Upper Class

52. What are your religious beliefs?

- If you answer A or B, please ignore Question 53

- a. Atheist (Agnostic or Gnostic)
- b. Spiritual
- c. Unitarian
- d. Christian (Evangelical)
- e. Christian (Baptist)
- f. Christian (Catholic)
- g. Christian (Protestant)
- h. Christian (Other)
- i. Muslim (Sunni)
- j. Muslim (Shi'a)
- k. Muslim (Other)
- l. Jewish (Reform)
- m. Jewish (Conservative)
- n. Jewish (Other)
- o. Other

53. If you are religious, on a scale of 1 – 10, how devout are you? Circle the number.

