



Emotional dynamics
of social
representations of
multi-layered
citizenship

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About PROTEMO

PROTEMO investigates the emotional connection between the state and individuals. The focus is on protective policies and their consequences for individuals, groups of citizens and non-citizens as well as for democracy, political participation, and mobilisation. www.protemo.eu

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Abstract

This document is the report of a systematic literature review, based on the [PRISMA](#) statement. It presents the methodological process, finding, and discussion of the systematic literature review on the intersection of four main concepts: social representations (SRs), emotional dynamics, multi-layered citizenship and security.

Based on the publications related to the four main concepts, we identified 4236 items in the Web of Science (WoS) and 4685 items in the Scopus databases. After filtering and removing duplicates, a total 2940 publications were screened and 73 scientific articles were analysed in detail. A keyword co-occurrence analysis was performed through [VOSviewer](#) software 1.6.10, as a content analysis. These analyses examined the state of conceptual knowledge on security SRs, as well as their emotional roots and consequences for individuals and groups of citizens and non-citizens.

The results show three objects of the security SRs: **Ethnic Minorities**, **Crime** and **Gender Identity**. Based on these categories, the findings related to the RQs were discussed, identifying ways in which researchers can explore this field of research and contribute to the global literature.

1 Introduction

This systematic review aims to contribute to the analysis of the emotional roots of protective policies and their emotional consequences for individuals, groups of citizens and non-citizens as well as for democracy, political participation and mobilisation. “By protective policies, we mean policies that are communicated by political actors as providing safety and security to citizens” (Albertson & Gadarian 2015, *cit in* Wenzelburger, Carbone, et al., 2023, p. 1). These policies are directed at what political actors perceive as emotional needs of citizens. Importantly, these needs are not strictly exogenous to the political process, but may be elicited by political actors. For instance, emotional entrepreneurs (actors who exploit emotions to influence the political agenda and decision-making processes) generate fear, only to respond by protective policies (Maor & Gross, 2015). In the PROTEMO literature review D1.2, the concept of “emotional entrepreneurs” is examined in detail through an exhaustive discussion of the relevant literature on emotional needs and how they can be influenced by emotional entrepreneurs.

The PROTEMO application (Wenzelburger, Carbone, et al., 2023) makes evident that emotions matter in politics, being integral to the development and communication of protective policies. However, in-depth and comparative research about the role of emotions in the policy process are still incipient – perhaps, because emotions were traditionally perceived as inferior to reason and dismissed. Furthermore, ordinary people judge policies based on their perceived meaning, where emotions and affect play an important role. Nonetheless, the mainstream scholarship on protective policies does not explain if and how “multi-layered citizens (defined as citizens and non-citizens who are differently positioned in political, cultural, social and economic terms; Yuval-Davis, 1999) respond with different emotions to protective policies. This is problematic, as emotions such as pride, hope, fear, anxiety, anger, hatred or disgust are crucial for constructing or breaking ties between both citizens, non-citizens and their political representatives” (Wenzelburger, Carbone, et al., 2023, p. 2).

Our *focus* puts the emotional dynamics of the social representation, regarding how social subjects, groups, and society as a whole construct and transform meanings rooted in pre-existing knowledge and daily experience (Abric, 2003; Arruda, 2010; de Rosa et, 2021; Hooks, 1981; Jodelet, 2003; Moscovici, 1979; Serrano, 2013), of protection and security by citizens and non-

citizens in relation to diversity of social groups and identities that exist in society. It sheds light on an understudied aspect of how social groups perceive and react/respond to public policies and their communication. The emotional antecedents and consequences of protective policies have hardly been studied as a research topic, over time, between countries and across policy domains. Moreover, there are limited research in relation to different social groups' perceptions, diverse needs and emotions related to protection and security. As denounced by feminists and proponents of affective citizenship, this limited research is due to a long-lasting rationalist tradition in state and citizenship studies that tends to relegate emotions to the 'female', non-political individual, on private and intimate levels (Ahmed, 2014; Pateman, 1988).

Four research questions (RQs) were defined in this Systematic Literature Review (SLR):

RQ1: What different objects are mobilised in the SRs related to security or protection?

RQ2: What are the emotional dynamics generated by SRs related to protection and security?

RQ3: What are the dimensions of multi-layered citizenship related to SRs of protection and security?

RQ4: How are SRs of protection and security affected by social identities?

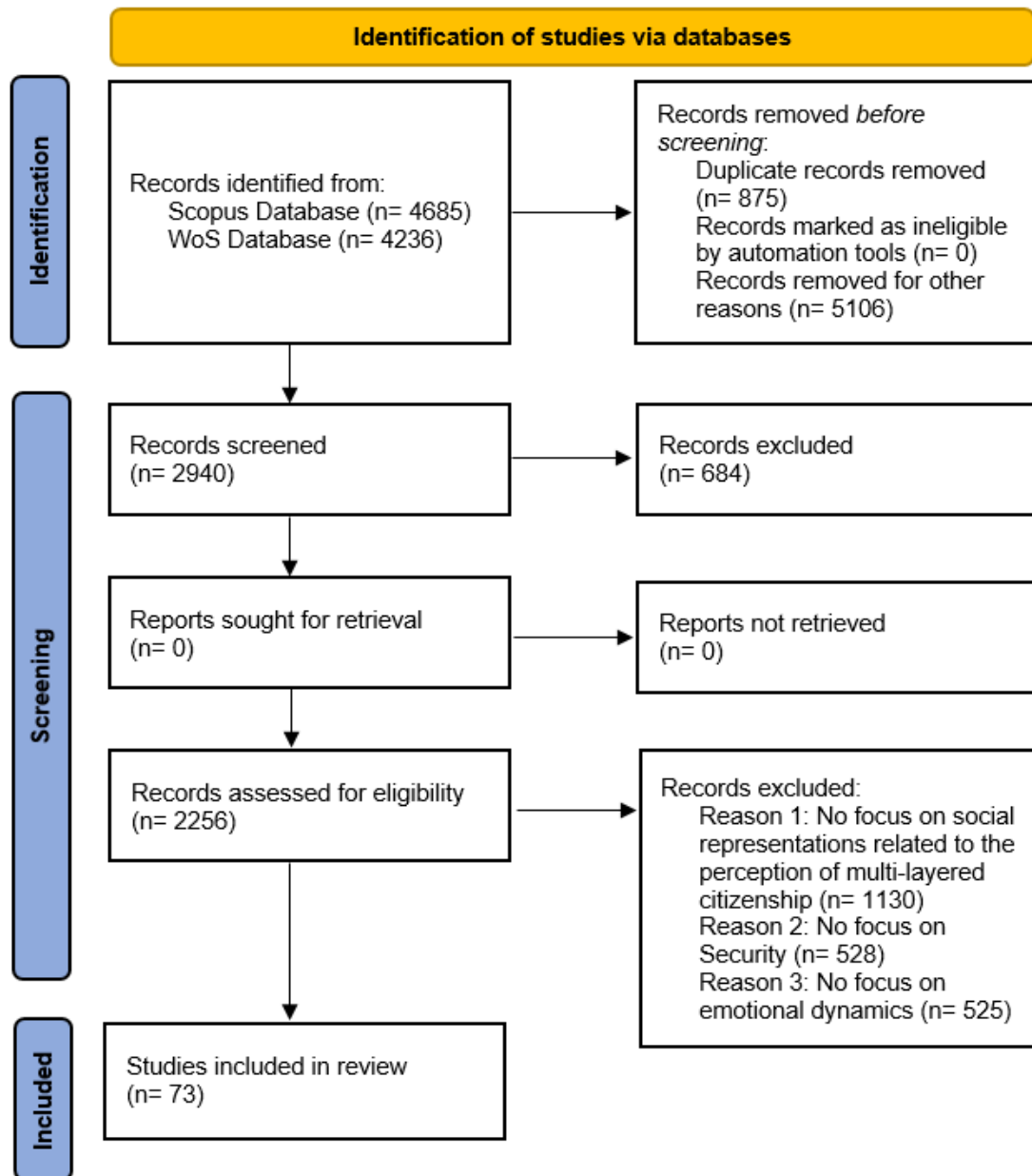
2 Description of Activities

The research strategy of this systematic literature review starts with the identification of articles and book chapters through a search query within two repositories. Metadata searched were: title, abstract and relevant keywords of publications. While reading titles, abstracts and keywords (the full article was read when relevant information was needed), two team members selected articles based on eligibility criteria discussed with the other three team members. Initially, the two reviewers blindly examined 5% of all articles. Once a 90% agreement, based on the consistency of the article content with our research questions, was reached on these titles, they initiated independent reviews. Reasons for article exclusion are described in the PRISMA flow diagram (Moher et al., 2009; see Figure 1) and, as a result of the chosen filtering process, the final dataset consisted of 73 articles (for further information on the characteristics of the selected articles, please see Annexe 1 – *List of articles of the systematic literature review*).

For data analysis, co-occurrence analysis of the authors' keywords was used, through the VOSviewer software version 1.6.10 (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010, 2014). It is a technique that allows the graphical representation, identification and classification of clusters in a strategic matrix based on similarities and differences (distance-based maps). Specifically, the distance between two elements (i.e. nodes) reflects the strength of the relationship between them. For example, a shorter distance means a stronger relationship, while the size of nodes represents their weight and the line between two nodes shows their co-occurrence, as well as how often they appear together. The thickness of the line represents the degree of this frequency (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010, 2014).

Furthermore, starting with the categories that emerged from the cluster analysis, a content analysis was carried out, following the four-phase process model derived from Mayring (2008): 1) the material to be analysed is delimited and the unit of analysis is defined (material collection); 2) the formal characteristics of the material are evaluated, providing the background for the subsequent content analysis (descriptive analysis); 3) the structural dimensions and related analytical categories are selected to apply to the collected material (category selection); and 4) the material is analysed according to the (analytical) dimensions (material evaluation).

Figure 1 PRISMA flow diagram for Systematic Literature Review



2.1 Search Strategy

The search used Boolean operators 'AND' or 'OR' to articulate the four main keywords: "Social Representations", "Emotions", "Multi-layered citizenship" and "Protection" or "Security". Other inclusionary criteria were research area, language and type of document. The search operationalised a number of synonyms or related terms for each query keyword as follow: Within Title, Abstract and Keyword: "Social representation*" OR "perception*" OR "representation*" OR "central nucleus" OR "stereotype" OR "common sense*" OR "représentation sociale" OR "social image*" AND "emotion*" OR "affect*" OR "sentiment*" OR "feel*" OR "passion*" OR "pride" OR "hope" OR "fear" OR "anxiety" OR "anger" OR "hatred" OR "disgust" AND "multi-layered citizen*" OR "multilayered citizen*" OR "affective citizen*" OR "Intersection*" OR "vulnerab*" OR "minorit*" OR "transnational*" OR "oppress*" OR "westerncentri*" OR "western-centri*" OR "eurocentric*" OR "nation state" OR "welfare" OR "*citizen*" OR "social identit*" AND "securit*" OR "protect*" OR "safe*"

Eligibility Criteria: We used the PICO as the inclusion criteria. The PICO framework is widely adopted in structuring clinical inquiries due to its ability to encompass all essential components needed for a specific question. PICO, an acronym, represents: 1) Population or patient group or problem; 2) Intervention or exposure; 3) Comparison or control; 4) Outcome. Additionally, studies were included if also meeting the following criteria: 1) Type of publication: Articles, review articles and early access publications in WoS as well as articles and review articles in Scopus; 2) Language: English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish; 3) Research areas: WoS (Psychology, Social Science - other topics, Government Law; Social Work; Family Studies; Behavioural Sciences; Arts, Humanities; Anthropology; Sociology; Geography; Religion; History; Philosophy; Urban Studies; International Relations; Political Science; Communication; Women Studies; Social Issues; Ethnic Studies; Telecommunications; Linguistics; Asian Studies; Area Studies; Development Studies; Literature; Cultural Studies) and Scopus (Social Science; Psychology; Arts and Humanities; Multidisciplinary; Undefined).

Final execution date of the search: March 20, 2024.

Participant or Population: General Population – Multi-layered citizenship

Intervention or Interest: Emotional dynamics generated by SRs of protection and security focused on multi-layered citizenship

Comparator: Social Categories

Study Designs to be Included: Any study design

Information Source: WoS and Scopus were searched to identify potential studies. An extensive literature search was completed in March 2024 (with no limits applied for year of publication).

Main Outcomes: This systematic literature review is a qualitative research method that enables the construction of theories, instruments and public policy implications grounded on knowledge production and rigorous defining of indicators. Thereby, this study highlights conceptual knowledge about the SRs of protection/security/safety and their emotional roots and consequences for individuals and groups of citizens and non-citizens.

Strategy of Data Synthesis: Once the studies were selected, two researchers initiated the process of data extraction. This process had two levels of analyses:

Descriptive Data: authors, year of publication, title of the article; aims; participants; type of study design/methodology. This analysis resulted in a table documenting all the included studies/documents. It also identified which research question the documents would contribute to.

Analytic Data: based on the research questions of the present systematic literature review that the article in question helped answer, researchers summarised collected data, main results and conclusions of the study.

Finally, all data were reviewed through a critical approach, analysing the quality of the studies/documents included in the analysis.

Subgroup Analysis: None

Sensitivity Analysis: None

Language Restriction: English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish

2.2 Quality Assessment

Quality assessment was assured using bias mitigation strategies. The two main researchers assessed the risk of bias, calculating it as low. This assessment was accomplished by closely

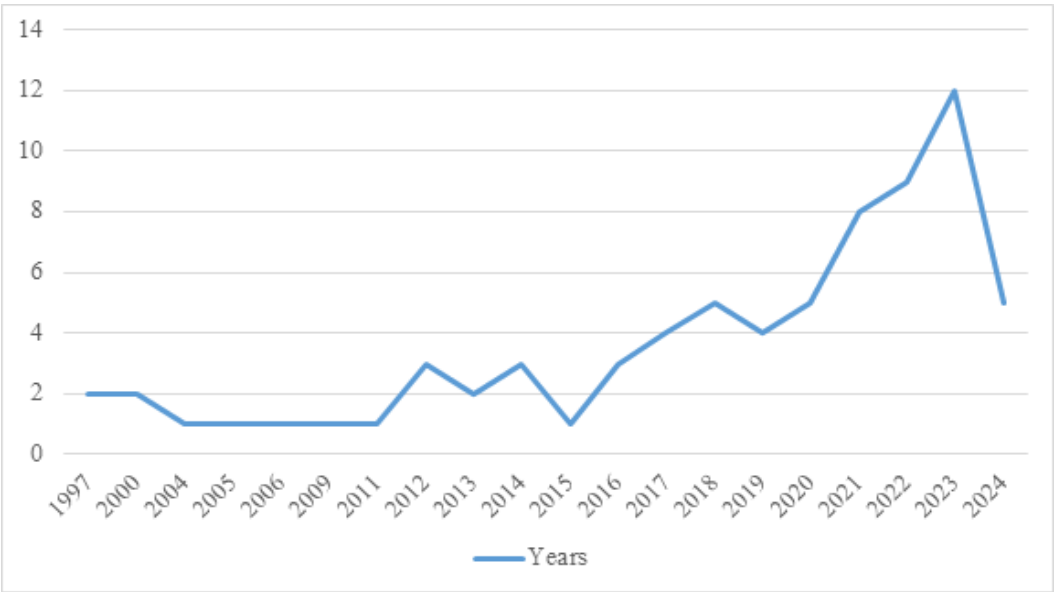
analysing studies' procedures, instruments and capacity to ensure valid/trustworthy results. All the decisions were made by following PRISMA protocol (Galvão et al., 2015) and the supervision of PROTEMO PI (see Annex 2 "Quality Assessment Supervision"). The data extraction process and sample inclusion criteria were done by debate and consensus. All the articles included in the sample belong to peer-reviewed journals and were extracted from scientific journal databases.

2.3 Review Synthesis

This systematic review aims to elaborate the current state of the emotional dynamics of security SRs linked to the perception of multi-layered citizenship. This research topic is extremely current and requires a systematisation of the literature (currently no systematisation exists). Specifically, we proposed: a) in-depth and comparative research on the role of emotions in the political process; b) how citizens at multiple levels of intersectional positioning in society respond with different emotions to protection policies.

Figure 2 illustrates the growth, in 1997-2024, of security SRs publications on the international scene. Research has seen great development in recent years. In fact, starting from 2016, interest in the topic concerning the relationship between security, emotional dynamics and social groups has increased considerably (in 2016-2024, 55 articles were published which represent 75.2% of publications). Although only the first three months of 2024 are included in the dataset, five articles had already been published in this period. This recent increase in publications may suggest that this research topic is current and valid.

Figure 2 Number of articles per year



The studies were conducted in 29 different countries. The most active countries with a minimum of 3 articles are: the United States (with 26 articles), Mexico (5 articles) and the United Kingdom (4 articles), as well as Spain, Sweden, Israel and Canada (3 articles). This shows a predominance of studies focusing on the Global North, a non-surprising result considering the databases used to collect data.

Furthermore, the most cited articles in the literature on the social representations of safety were analysed. The top five most cited papers are summarised in Table 1. This table is ordered from most to least cited papers. As the results show, the article by Chiricos, Hogan & Gertz (1997) is

ranked as the most cited, with a total of 247 citations at the time of data collection. This study analyses the relationship between the racial composition of neighbourhoods and fear of crime.

*Table 1 Most cited articles of the security SRs literature**

R	TC	Author(s)	Title	Journal title
1	247	Chiricos, Hogan, & Gertz (1997)	Racial composition of Neighborhood and fear of crime	Criminology
2	203	Pantazis (2000)	'Fear of crime', vulnerability and poverty: Evidence from the British crime survey	British Journal of Criminology
3	154	Macmillan, Nierobisz, & Welsh (2000)	Experiencing the streets: Harassment and perceptions of safety among women	Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
4	102	Valera & Guàrdia (2014)	Perceived insecurity and fear of crime in a city with low-crime rates	Journal of Environmental Psychology
5	99	Idoiaga et al. (2020)	Exploring Children's Social and Emotional Representations of the COVID-19 Pandemic	Frontiers in Psychology

**Note: The number of citations varies across disciplines due to their breadth and dissemination. Fields such as Criminology and Psychology, with a large research base and more publications, tend to receive more citations compared to Political Science and Sociology. This can create issues when selecting literature based on citations, as influential works in less populated areas may be undervalued. Additionally, temporal factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic can impact the number of citations.*

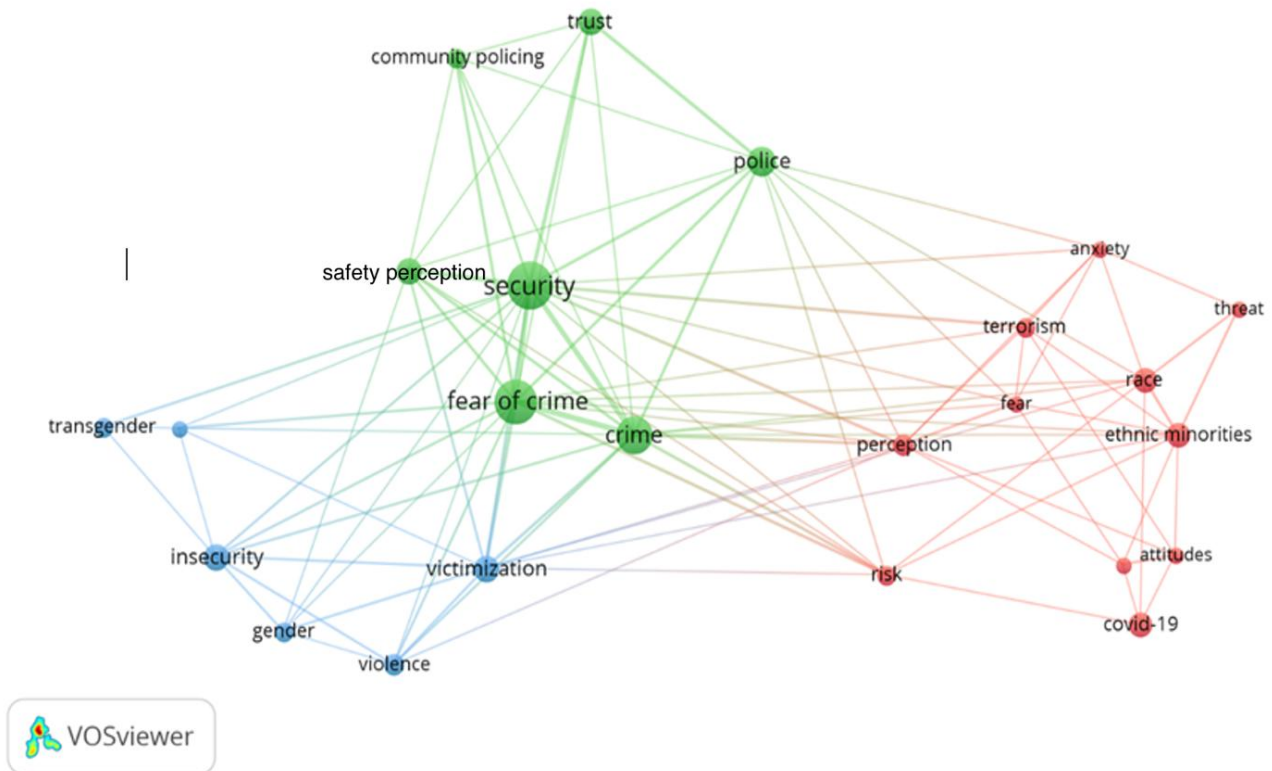
Finally, regarding the research method, the articles mostly used quantitative methodology (55 articles, 74.9%), and, to a lesser extent, both qualitative (16 articles, 22.4%) and mixed methodology (2 articles, 2.7%).

3 Results

3.1 Presentation with keyword co-occurrence analysis

To obtain an overview of the main lines of research and answer the research questions of this systematic review on SRs related to the security knowledge base, we used keyword co-occurrence analysis (VOSviewer software version 1.6.10: Van Eck & Waltman, 2010, 2014). Specifically, with a minimum of three co-occurrences per keyword for a total of 23 authors' keywords, the topics studied most frequently by scholars (73 articles analysed) merge into three themes (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Keyword analysis (> three co-occurrences)



According to the analysis performed, the same article can fit in different groups if it contains keywords that are part of several groups. In addition, each cluster is represented by a different colour (random decision by the software) that highlights their relationship, while the distance between the clusters provides information on the intensity of the relationship (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). It should also be emphasised that the order of the different clusters is based on the quantity of keywords they contain (from the largest cluster to the cluster containing the smallest number of keywords). Table 2 shows the complete list of selected articles, divided by cluster.

Table 2 Articles on the security SRs Literature divided by cluster

Cluster 1 Security SRs and Ethnic Minorities	Cluster 2 Security SRs and Crime	Cluster 3 Security SRs and Gender Identity
Shankley (2024); Kumar & Encinosa (2023); Alacok et al. (2023); Bulut & Robin (2023); Briggs & Solodoch (2023); Zaatut & Jacobsen (2023); Akyuz et al. (2023); Skinner-Dorkenoo, et al. (2022); Esiaka et al. (2022); Vargas et al. (2021);	Krulichová et al. (2024); Uddin (2024); Elfversson et al. (2024); ‘Ali & Rosenberg (2024); Paredes & Navarrete (2023); Londoño et al. (2023); Muharremi & Ademi (2023); Almanza-Avenidaño et al. (2022); Hevi et al. (2022); Milani et al. (2022);	Londoño et al. (2023); Koenig et al. (2023); Pistella et al. (2023); Cantú-Martínez (2023); Avendaño et al. (2022); Aversa et al. (2022); Erkan & Topçu (2021); Logan & Walker (2021); Abreu et al (2021); Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón (2021); Yates

Cluster 1 Security SRs and Ethnic Minorities	Cluster 2 Security SRs and Crime	Cluster 3 Security SRs and Gender Identity
Saarikkomäki et al. (2021); Idoiaga et al. (2020); Pyrooz et al. (2020); Jedinger & Eisentraut (2020); Ali (2019); Cho & Ho (2018); Bretas (2018); Becerra et al. (2017); Liu & Polson (2016); Thoresen et al. (2012); Semyonov et al. (2012); Figgou et al. (2011); Stephenson (2009); Grosskopf (2006); Noaks (2004); Chiricos et al. (1997)	Braaten et al. (2022); Nalla & Gurinskaya (2022); Saarikkomäki et al. (2021); Song et al. (2021); Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón (2021); Azevedo et al. (2021); Aya et al. (2020); Yates & Ceccato (2020); Weisbrod & Lev-Wiesel (2019); Costa & Durante (2019); Maguire et al. (2019); Saarikkomäki (2018); Cho & Ho (2018); Sedaghat Fard et al. (2018); Clevinger et al. (2018); Barbachán Ruales (2017); Cho & Park (2017); Becerra et al. (2017); Sironi & Bonazzi (2016); Frolova et al. (2015); Valera & Guàrdia (2014); Acuña Rivera et al. (2014); Andreescu (2014); Martín (2013); Thoresen et al. (2012); Aguilera (2012); Groff et al. (2005); Noaks (2004); Pantazis (2000); Dietz (1997)	& Ceccato (2020); Stults et al. (2017); Sironi & Bonazzi (2016); Patiño-Díe (2016); Valera & Guàrdia (2014); Acuña-Rivera et al. (2014); Yavorsky & Sayer (2013); Macmillan et al. (2000)

Cluster 1

The social representation of security connected to ethnic minorities: Terrorism and COVID-19

There are 26 articles (35.6%) associated with the red cluster, formed by the following keywords: Anxiety, Fear, Threat, Perception, Terrorism, Race, Ethnic minorities, Discrimination, Attitudes, COVID-19 and Risk.

In this cluster, the social representation of security was analysed from a cultural perspective, examining the issue of ethnic minorities perceived:

1- as a **threat to security** (Alacok et al., 2023; Akyuz et al., 2023; Bretas & Damásio Borges, 2018; Liu & Polson, 2016; Thoresen et al., 2012; Semyonov et al., 2012; Figgou et al., 2011) and a threat to **national identity** (Zaatut & Jacobsen, 2023; Alacok et al., 2023; Briggs & Solodoch, 2023; Jedinger & Eisentraut, 2020; Stephenson, 2009), and

2- in a smaller percentage (7 articles, 26.9%), as a **vehicle in the transmission of infectious diseases** (with reference to COVID-19: Kumar & Encinosa, 2023; Skinner-Dorkenoo et al., 2022; Esiaka et al., 2022; Vargas et al., 2021) following the racial and ethnic disparities linked to the coronavirus and a greater perceived risk. It should be highlighted that two studies analysed the perceived risk in vulnerable groups, children (Idoiaga et al., 2020) and prisoners (Pyrooz et al., 2020).

Specifically, two different lines of argument are used to explain the threat related to ethnic minorities. According to the first, fear derives from a widespread stereotypical representation of immigrants, reinforced by the media or in political debate (Shankley, 2024; Ali, 2019; Figgou et al., 2011; Stephenson, 2009; Noaks, 2004). Due to complex mechanisms of generalisation and categorisation, this representation is extended to the entire social category. Focusing on indigenous and Muslim communities in Australia, Stephenson (2009) highlights how recent media stereotypes reflect survivalist anxieties influenced by racist legislation during the Howard government, leading to the automatic association between indigenous Muslims and terrorism in Australia. According to the second (more prevalent) argument, the perceived threat connected to immigrants derives from a “rational estimate” of ethnic minorities’ precarious living conditions, and due to a lack of understanding about their respective cultures and habits. Following this rationale, these conditions greatly increase the probability of immigrant involvement in criminal and/or terrorist acts (Akyuz et al., 2023; Alacok et al., 2023; Briggs & Solodoch, 2023; Cho & Ho, 2018; Thoresen et al., 2012). The study conducted by Figgou et al. (2011) is along this line, which profoundly uncovered the role of social identities in shaping social representations of protection and security. Furthermore, these identities are influenced by criminal narratives about immigrants, with the tendency to link threat and fear to the likelihood of immigrants’ involvement in criminal activities, based on their living conditions in Greece. These dynamics are also evident in the university context, where Muslim students, as a consequence of their cultural and religious identity, experience a sense of alienation and social exclusion (Ali, 2019).

Labelling minorities as a threat to security has significant implications in terms of laws, policies and procedures, with an increase in security measures adopted by governments arousing mixed feelings among the population. These measures strengthen the citizens’ sense of security and immigration control (Shankley, 2024; Briggs & Solodoch, 2023). The same policies also reinforce racism, xenophobia, exclusion and discrimination based on group identities, with negative repercussions for people identified with “outgroups.” These repercussions include: strong feelings of procedural injustice and unfairness (Saarikkomäki et al., 2021), negative perception of the police and criminal justice system (Becerra et al., 2017), political and cultural targeting and isolation (Ali, 2019), the rise of restrictive policies that reinforce social exclusion along with feelings of vulnerability and danger (Grosskopf, 2006), greater citizen support for the relaxation of due process, the sacrifice of civil liberties (Noaks, 2004) and even torture, in reference to repressive measures that gain support when people, frightened by terrorist attacks, are willing to accept harsher and more violent measures to ensure their own security (Bretas & Damásio Borges, 2018). Finally, it is clear that the population makes more acceptable unjustified police violence when directed towards others, especially those facing prejudice. However, violence is not perceived as legitimate when anyone can be victimised, or in reference to scenarios where police violence is directed towards specific, marginalized groups, which may be considered more acceptable or justifiable by the population.

Additionally, research on ethnic minorities has explored the impact that the racial composition of neighbourhoods has on individuals’ perceptions of security. Generally, the higher the degree of

heterogeneity of neighbourhoods reinforces the perception of the minority as a threat, lowering perceived levels of security (Cho & Ho, 2018; Liu & Polson, 2016; Semyonov et al., 2012; Chiricos et al., 1997). The effect of neighbourhood ethnic composition on perceived security remains significant even after controlling for actual neighbourhood crime rates (Cho & Ho, 2018) or opinions about the impact of minorities on crime (Semyonov et al., 2012). Specifically, the data reveal that the odds of feeling safe in a neighbourhood are lowest for residents of ethnic neighbourhoods and highest for residents of white neighbourhoods, even after controlling for individual's sociodemographic attributes (Semyonov et al., 2012). Furthermore, the article by Chiricos et al. (1997) states that perceived racial composition is significant among Whites, but not among Blacks. In other words, the perception of belonging to a racial minority in one's neighbourhood increases fear among Whites, but not among Blacks, suggesting a discrepancy in ethnic-based risk perception.

Additionally, the study of Cho and Who (2018) emphasises how ethnic stereotypes can influence the assessment of security, especially in neighbourhoods with a racial majority of minorities. These stereotypes can lead to a distorted perception of risk, thus influencing individuals' residential decisions. In the context of Polish immigrants in England, Shankley (2024) highlights how the racialisation of their whiteness and perceived threats in neighbourhoods influence their strategies of inclusion and exclusion. Ethnicity also influences fear of crime among immigrants themselves. Zaatut & Jacobsen (2023) explored Arab immigrants' perceptions of risk and fear of crime in an ethnic enclave community, showing that the immigrants themselves perceived other minority groups as the main threat to their culture, community and security. These studies demonstrate how the perception of diversity as a threat is influenced not simply by the ethnic composition of the neighbourhood or by the presence of ethnic minorities in a country. Above all, this apprehension derives from complex dynamics involving perceptions, emotions, group memberships, prejudices and stereotypes which, like all cognitive mechanisms, shape social identities and contribute to a (sometimes negative and distorted) sense of reality.

With reference to the "rational estimate" argument, the articles that are part of our database have focused, above all, on perceived racial disparities related to COVID-19. In particular:

- Higher perceived risk of contracting the virus and negative perceptions of the healthcare system, with regards to ethnic minorities (especially for Blacks) (Kumar & Encinosa, 2023; Bulut & Robin, 2023; Skinner-Dorkenoo et al., 2022; Vargas et al., 2021);
- Ambivalent perceptions: Fear of being infected, but also, perception of possessing a "defence" by belonging to the white race (Skinner-Dorkenoo et al., 2022; Vargas et al., 2021).

For example, Skinner-Dookeno et al. (2022) provide an interesting perspective on how perceptions of COVID-19-related racial disparities influence attitudes of white residents in the United States towards the virus. Their research indicated that those perceiving greater racial disparities in the context of COVID-19 tend to be less concerned about the virus and less inclined to support security precautions, suggesting that focusing on racial disparities could actually reduce support for safety measures. This phenomenon is also explained by Vargas et al. (2021), who argue that structural racial inequalities create a context where racialised minorities are in a continuous state of precariousness, with significantly higher economic and health risks than Whites. These racial inequalities, in turn, shape individual risk perceptions, with Blacks generally perceiving higher levels of risks than Whites.

These studies uncover the belief that “whiteness” facilitates cognitive isolation with respect to the risks related to COVID-19 (Vergas et al., 2021). Furthermore, the stereotypes linked to different social and ethnic categories increase the fear of contracting the virus and the associated stigma, with negative repercussions on trust in medical care and institutions.

Furthermore, the perception of ethnic minorities as a threat and vehicle for COVID-19 arouses negative emotional dynamics, mainly connected to fear (72.2%), but also to threat (22.8%) and anxiety (11.4%) among majority populations.

In terms of multi-layered citizenship, racial heterogeneity and particularly the racial or ethnic dimension emerged strongly from the analysis. Therefore, the presence of various ethnic groups in different urban contexts is confirmed as a strong predictor of danger, increasing the sense of threat to the prerogatives, resources and lifestyle of the majority and privileged population. This social category is present in 45.6% of the articles that are part of the cluster, and of these, 22.8% are represented by the black population. The perceived threat not only increases negative attitudes, prejudices and hostility towards the “outgroup,” but also decreases citizens’ sense of security, with significant implications for social cohesion and integration in multi-ethnic societies.

Cluster 2

Social representation of security and socio-psychological factors related to crime

The second cluster (in green) represents the heart of the analysis, as demonstrated by its central position in the map, possessing the greatest number of relationships with other clusters (for example, the keyword security has 17 links and 51 total link strength; Fear of Crime 16 links and 45 total link strength; and Crime 15 links and 43 total link strength). This cluster represents 40 (54.8%) articles in the database and is formed by the following keywords: Security, Fear of Crime, Crime, Safety perception, Police, Trust and Community policing.

This cluster analyses the social representation of security in relation to crime (and the associated fear), through the analysis of socio-psychological factors that modulate perceptions of security in the population (used as antecedents to explain fear related to crime). Specifically:

Crime-related variables: Incidence of crime in one’s neighbourhood/town or unsafe places (Krulichová et al., 2024; Uddin, 2024; Paredes & Navarrete, 2023; Azevedo et al., 2021; Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón, 2021; Yates & Ceccato, 2020; Sedaghat Fard et al., 2018; Valera & Guàrdia 2014; Acuña-Rivera et al., 2014; Martín, 2013; Thoresen et al., 2012); **Process of Victimization**, in reference to the direct experiences of being a victim of crime and the impact of these experiences on the perception of safety and fear of crime (‘Ali & Rosenberg, 2024; Elfversson et al., 2024; Uddin, 2024; Londoño et al., 2023; Almanza-Avendaño et al., 2022; Milani et al., 2022; Song et al., 2021; Yates & Ceccato, 2020; Cho & Ho, 2018; Barbachán Ruales et al., 2017; Sironi & Bonazzi, 2016; Barbachán Ruales et al., 2017; Valera & Guàrdia, 2014; Andreescu, 2014; Pantazis, 2000).

Variables related to perception of formal (Institutions) and/or informal (Social) control: Trust in the police (Uddin, 2024; ‘Ali & Rosenberg, 2024; Muharremi & Ademi, 2023; Milani et al., 2022; Hevi et al., 2022; Nalla & Gurinskaya, 2022; Song et al., 2021; Saarikkomäki et al., 2021; Azevedo et al., 2021; Aya et al., 2020; Costa & Durante, 2019; Maguire et al., 2019; Clevinger et al., 2018; Becerra et al., 2017; Frolova et al., 2015; Groff et al., 2005; Dietz, 1997); **Security measures adopted by Institutions** (Braaten et al., 2022); **Informal social control** (Aguilera, 2012); **Private security**, that is, protection services, such as private security guards, accredited

community security organizations, neighbourhood wardens, and security personnel hired by private or community entities, provided by non-governmental entities, which complement public security through patrols, targeted interventions, and close collaboration with the community. (Saarikkomäki, 2018; Noaks, 2004).

According to some studies, fear of crime is closely related to crime-related variables, such as the frequency and severity of criminal incidents, and the subjective perception of these crimes by vulnerable individuals, such as women, immigrants, and people in socio-economic disadvantage ('Ali & Rosenberg, 2024; Uddin, 2024; Londoño et al., 2023; Cho & Ho, 2018; Sedaghat Fard et al., 2018; Barbachán Ruales et al., 2017; Valera & Guárdia, 2014; Acuña-Rivera et al., 2014; Andrescu, 2014). However, other authors have emphasised that factors that shape our subjective perception of the social world have a greater weight in explaining the fear of crime. These conclusions are strengthened by studies that highlight the discrepancy perceived by some specific groups (in line with the perspective of multi-layered citizenship) considered "socially vulnerable," especially women (Braaten et al., 2022; Almanza-Avendaño et al., 2022; Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón, 2021; Yates & Ceccato, 2020; Cho & Park, 2017; Sironi & Bonazzi, 2016), but also racial/ethnic minorities (Paredes & Navarrete, 2023) and people living in a situation of socio-economic disadvantage (poverty: Pantazis, 2000; disadvantaged neighbourhoods: Krulichová et al., 2024). These studies underline the contradiction that exists between subjective and objective reality in the explanation of social phenomena. Reality is strongly influenced by the perceptions, emotions and experiential background of each individual, giving an emotional and subjective meaning to crime, the associated fear and feeling of security. This discussion takes on greater relevance if we consider that the fear of crime persists (for example, in women), even in contexts with low crime rates and relative safety, according to official statistics (see for example Erkan, 2021).

The perception of formal control (especially trust in the police) positively influences the feeling of security perceptions of citizens (Uddin, 2024; 'Ali & Rosenberg, 2024; Nalla & Gurinskaya, 2022; Hevi et al., 2022; Maguire et al., 2019). However, some studies have reported different (often conflicting) results, in relation to the different dimensions of multi-layered citizenship that can be traced in this cluster. For example, the analysis showed that immigrants generally exhibit low trust in the police due to a low level of perceived security. This is influenced by various factors, including economic satisfaction, social support, past experiences, and interactions with authorities, which shape both property safety perceptions (e.g., home and belongings) and personal safety perceptions (e.g., risk of physical harm) (Song et al., 2021; Becerra et al., 2017). However, it also emerged that immigrants living in the urban areas, compared to those living in rural areas, experience a high level of security and trust, while at the level of neighbourhood the results are less clear (Milani et al., 2022). Furthermore, young people from ethnic minorities living in Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden describe police practices in an ambivalent way. On the one hand, young people belonging to ethnic minorities felt suspected by the police without justifiable reason. On the other hand, they described encounters in which they felt protected by the police and generally trusted the police (Saarikkomäki, 2021). Other dimensions taken into consideration include: urban residents experiencing lower levels of trust in the police than rural residents (Elfvérsson et al., 2024) and citizens showing higher levels of trust than residents living in dangerous areas of the city (Muharremi & Ademi, 2023). This phenomenon could arise because the presence of police in dangerous and criminally influenced areas is perceived by citizens as important for reducing crime and the associated fear. For citizens, however, the presence of the police can be seen as an indicator of an unsafe, tense or disorderly situation, increasing levels of fear.

Few studies have focused on private security (only two articles). With similar sample characteristics, the results show low trust towards private security guards (Noaks, 2004), who are perceived as less educated, professional, respectful and legitimate than the police (Saarikkomäki, 2018). Studies suggest that private security cannot replace the tasks of the police without affecting the perception of trust in the police and, consequently, the levels of security perceived by citizens.

This is an extremely important cluster with often contradictory results, partly due to the multidimensional character of the term “crime.” These contradictions are also due to the specificities that characterise individuals and the social groups to which they belong, where emotions and perceptions interact, which is difficult to measure and quantify. Wanting to simplify, with necessary precautions, the analysis revealed that the emotional dynamics underlying the social representation of security connected to crime is characterised by fear (85.8%) and trust (38.3%), especially towards the police.

In general terms, the emotional dynamics associated with security and crime manifest differently between citizens and non-citizens, as well as among vulnerable groups such as women. Specifically, women may perceive a higher exposure to risk and reduced safety due to experiences of gender victimization and an increased perception of threat. Similarly, non-citizens and other vulnerable groups tend to experience higher levels of fear and lower trust in institutions. Conversely, citizens may perceive security and trust in law enforcement with greater stability. This phenomenon underscores how emotions and perceptions of security can vary significantly based on individuals' status and levels of vulnerability.

Cluster 3

The social representation of security related to gender identity

Cluster 3 (blue) received the least concentration of references in the literature (only 18 articles in our database, representing 24.7%). It is made up of the following keywords (6 items): Victimization, Insecurity, Gender, Violence, Vulnerability and Transgender. The analysis of the Security SRs from a gender perspective is not understood simply in a biological sense (man-woman), but also in its social meaning, connected to gender identity.

In this sense, from the few studies that are part of this cluster, it emerges that the perception of violence is structurally related to gender identity. In particular, the analysis revealed that gender (female gender and gender identity) is the element of structural vulnerability most associated with community victimisation, that is, a form of victimisation affecting groups or individuals within a community or neighbourhood, rather than just isolated individuals, influencing their perception of safety and their collective experiences of (in)security (Cantú-Martínez, 2023; Avendaño et al., 2022; Abreu et al., 2021; Logan & Walker, 2021; Macmillan et al., 2000; Sironi & Bonazzi, 2016), even in neighbourhoods considered safe (Erkan & Topçu, 2021). These higher levels of fear (Londoño et al., 2023; Almanza-Avendaño et al., 2022; Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón, 2021; Yates & Ceccato, 2020; Valera & Guárdia, 2014) are due to the intersection between stigmatisation, discrimination and gender stereotypes (Koenig et al., 2023; Aversa et al., 2022).

These studies are placed within the “vulnerability perspective,” which explains the relationships between particular characteristics (for example, female, LGBTQI+) and a greater fear of crime. Individuals who believe they are in a situation of greater physical and/or psychological

disadvantage report greater fear of crime and vulnerability when faced with a threat (Yates & Ceccato, 2020).

In particular, studies have shown greater levels of fear and vulnerability among females (compared to their male counterparts, for example, Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón, 2023; Cantú-Martínez, 2023; Londoño et al., 2023; Almanza-Avendaño et al., 2022; Avendaño et al., 2022; Logan & Walker, 2021; Erkan & Topçu, 2021; Yates & Ceccato, 2020; Sironi & Bonazzi, 2016; Patiño-Díe, 2016; Valera & Guárdia, 2014; Macmillan et al., 2000) and important differences in perceptions of security among subgroups of the LGBTQI+ community. For example, lesbians perceive greater security than bisexual women, thanks to a greater awareness of their sexual identity (Pistrella et al., 2023). On the contrary, bisexual women experience more uncertainties related to identity impacting levels of security. Furthermore, groups with more marginalised sexual and gender identities (e.g., female, transgender, genderqueer, bisexual, queer respondents) generally perceive more security concerns and greater levels of fear than subgroups with relatively greater privilege (e.g., gay, men) (Yavorsky & Sayer, 2013; Stults et al., 2017).

As regards the emotional dynamics in the social representation of security related to gender, feelings of vulnerability and insecurity (50.3%) and fear (44.7%) appear above all. Although more contained, Stigmatisation and Discrimination (16.7%) also emerge.

Furthermore, with specific regard to the multi-layered citizenship dimension that emerged in this cluster, it is possible to isolate two categories: the female gender (which represents 67.2% of the articles that are part of this cluster) and the LGBTQI+ community (the remaining 33.8%). In particular, exposure to heterosexual practices and cultural messages that portray women as physically weak and sexually vulnerable, alongside trans women's embodiment of heterofemininity, play a central role in reinforcing their fears and sense of (in)security. For example, female, transgender and non-binary people experience high levels of insecurity and discrimination regarding their sexual identity and expression. These negative experiences influence *Security SRs* and their social inclusion, leading them to avoid certain public spaces for fear of violence or discrimination, which significantly affects their health (Aversa et al., 2022). Environments perceived as safe are those free of prejudice and where people receive support and acceptance. This phenomenon indicates that protection is shaped by social practice and limited by prejudice and gender-based discrimination in this context.

This emphasises the importance of social constructions and personal experiences in shaping the perception of insecurity, thus highlighting the complex interaction between cultural, social, and individual factors in understanding gender differences in security perceptions. In summary, victimisation, vulnerability, and the security-insecurity dualism are closely intertwined. Victimisation not only increases vulnerability but also exacerbates the sense of insecurity, profoundly influencing individual and collective security perceptions and experiences. It is essential to consider these aspects in an integrated manner for a comprehensive understanding of security and insecurity dynamics. This also reinforces the awareness that, to strengthen feelings/ perceptions of protection, it is necessary to question the dualism between private and public, along with the dualism between reason and emotions.

3.2 Results Summary

Two important factors emerge from this review. On the one hand, security is multidimensional, anchored mainly in issues relating to ethnic minorities, crime and gender identities. On the other hand, there is a need to study security with a systemic view, which takes into account the

intersectionality of different factors (individual, cultural, social, psychological and political) that influence the perception that each individual has of their society.

Specifically, as regards the first aspect, the image of ethnic minorities as a threat, associated with negative emotions such as fear and anxiety, was found to be a direct consequence of stereotypes and social categorisation processes (reinforced by poor knowledge towards different cultures, fuelled by the media and political debate). These prejudices can give a distorted vision of reality, negatively impacting the well-being of citizens (prone to relinquish individual freedoms for security) and the “outgroup,” making social inclusion processes problematic.

Furthermore, the stigma associated with the perception of immigrants and racialised minorities (from our analysis, being black emerges as a particularly salient category) as carrying infectious diseases leads to two important consequences on a social level. On the one hand, it fuels the fear of minorities and racialised social groups who perceive themselves as more at risk (fuelling the self-stereotype). On the other hand, it gives rise to the “whiteness” phenomenon, i.e. the perception that belonging to the white race can act as a protective barrier against COVID-19, negatively impacting adherence to preventive measures to contain the virus.

Secondly, the perception that individuals have of security linked to the issue of crime appears to be largely influenced by: a) crime-related variables (e.g. crime rates, unsafe places, victimisation processes) which usually increase levels of fear of crime; and, b) formal support (especially related to trust in the police) which appears as a factor that increases the level of perceived security. However, the results are not always clear. From a multi-layered citizenship perspective, these phenomena show different nuances, drawing attention to the important weight assumed by the emotional factors and social identities that shape our subjective perception of the world. For example, these phenomena explain why the fear of crime is present and strong for some social groups, even in the absence of objective elements of danger (for example in places considered safe, or contexts with low levels of crime).

Even regarding formal social support, in reference to interventions and structured services provided by official entities such as social services, non-governmental organizations, the healthcare system, and law enforcement, which contribute to the improvement of public safety and well-being. We encountered ambivalent results, with differences found in immigrants, and among citizens living in dangerous areas or in urban areas, compared to those living in the city centre or in rural areas, respectively.

Finally, as regards the social representation connected to Gender Identity (understood as biological sex and sexual orientation), the results in line with the “vulnerability perspective” show how women (compared to men) perceive lower levels of security. Important differences were also found within the LGBTQI+ subgroups. Transgender, genderqueer, bisexual and queer generally expressed more security concerns and greater levels of fear than subgroups with relatively greater privilege (e.g., gay, men).

These results underline the importance of profound group dynamics, but also the social, cultural and psychological factors that shape identities (individual and social), giving rise to different ways of conceiving levels of security in the community.

Therefore, from a multilevel perspective, these results require a new interpretative horizon of security, which is often limited to an expression of violence as “statics” rather than part of the daily experience of some groups. This experience is exacerbated in the case of women, trans-women, lesbians and ethnic minorities, with behavioural implications due to the socio-cultural conditions deriving from the subordination of these groups.

Table 3 shows a summary of the most important findings in line with the RQs of the systematic review.

Table 3 Summary of main results in relation to Systematic Review RQs

	RQ1 Objects Security SRs	RQ2 Emotional Dynamics	RQ3 Multi-layered citizenship	RQ4 Influence of social identities on Security SRs
Cluster 1	<p>Ethnic Minorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat to Security • Vehicle in the transmission of COVID-19 	<p>Fear Threat Anxiety</p>	<p>Immigrants/Ethnic Minorities (especially Blacks)</p>	<p>Threat to security. Influence on citizens: danger to national identity, and anxiety, sacrifice of civil liberties in exchange for security. Influence on the “outgroup”: discrimination, isolation, exclusion.</p> <p>Vehicle of transmission of COVID-19. Influence on citizens: ambivalent perceptions, fear of being infected, and “whiteness” as synonymous with barrier and protection = lower adherence to the security measures adopted to combat COVID-19. Influence on “outgroup” (salient category: black people): Higher levels of perceived risk of contracting the virus (self-stereotyping) and negative perception of the healthcare system.</p> <p>The perception of security is conveyed by harmful stereotypes (fuelled by the media, political discourse) and by a lack of knowledge of the culture of the “outgroup” which translates into categorisation processes that reinforce the image of ethnic minorities as more involved in deviant activities.</p>
Cluster 2	<p>Crime:</p>	<p>Fear Trust</p>	<p>Vulnerable people Immigrants</p>	<p>Crime-related variables. Higher levels of fear of crime in vulnerable people</p>

	RQ1 Objects Security SRs	RQ2 Emotional Dynamics	RQ3 Multi-layered citizenship	RQ4 Influence of social identities on Security SRs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime-related variables • Variables related to perception of formal and/or informal control 		Urban Vs Rural Neighbourhoods (Safe vs Dangerous areas)	<p>(women, immigrants, people living in a situation of socio-economic disadvantage, poverty, disadvantaged neighbourhoods), deriving from a discrepancy between objective/subjective reality, mediated by perceptions, emotions and identity dynamics.</p> <p>Perception of formal control. Immigrants, mixed results: negative and/or ambivalent. Urban residents experiencing lower levels of trust in the police than rural residents, and citizens showing higher levels of trust than residents living in dangerous areas of the city.</p> <p>Perception of security linked to crime is ambivalent and contrasting, which is strongly affected by the specific identities, and personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the different social groups.</p>
Cluster 3	<p>Gender Identity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • LGBTQI+ Community 	<p>Vulnerability and Victimisation Insecurity Fear Discrimination and Stigmatisation</p>	<p>Gender (Female) LGBTQI+ (Lesbian, Transgender, Genderqueer, Bisexual)</p>	<p>Higher levels of vulnerability and victimisation, fear, and lower levels of security</p> <p>The perception of security as a consequence of the interaction between social, personal, sexual and cultural factors, often conveyed by relationships of subordination that portray women as physically weak and the embodiment of hetero-femininity by trans</p>

	RQ1 Objects Security SRs	RQ2 Emotional Dynamics	RQ3 Multi-layered citizenship	RQ4 Influence of social identities on Security SRs
				women as sexually vulnerable, play a central role in reinforcing their experienced fears and sense of (in)security.

On the basis of what has been covered in the literature, there are some clear gaps that future research should attempt to fill.

In line with the multi-layered citizenship approach, different factors should be studied together to understand varying levels of security. For instance, from our analysis, gender identity emerged as a salient category. We argue that it would be appropriate for future research to also analyse other personal factors such as age, education, political orientation and religion. From this approach new research questions arise, such as: how do new generations perceive security from diverse social groups and in different countries? Is the stereotypical image of the ethnic minorities as a threat shared by young and elderly citizens of different ethnic groups and genders? Does sympathising with one political party rather than another, by people of different ages, genders and sexual orientations, differently impact the social representation of security? How does the intersection role of religion, education, age and ethnic identity impact perception of security?

We also underlined the influence of the media and politics in creating the stereotypical image of attributing crime to specific individuals or contexts. Furthermore, population differences with respect to fear of crime could be further attributed to the influence of information on crime and crime trends from the political and media spheres. Therefore, future research should place greater attention on the mechanisms that induce or mitigate fear of crime, not only in the general population, but also from a multi-layered citizenship perspective.

Finally, our analysis did not focus on comparisons between different generations of immigrants due to lack of relevant literature. Future research should delve deeper into this aspect (for example, comparisons between first-generation and second-generation immigrants), which is useful for clarifying the influences of acculturation processes. What different social representations of security and which diverse emotional needs emerge between different generations?

This systematic review has implications for those who analyse the elements that influence the safety of individuals and social groups, as well as the resources needed to make protective policies more effective. It provides a framework for considering when we should work to change the resources available, through empowerment programs, or when the systems themselves need to change, and how to achieve that change. Researchers, politicians and professionals should consider security, paying attention to the differences that distinguish different social categories. By identifying both the conditions and processes through which security levels are strengthened, we can better learn how to achieve these goals.

3.3 Critique

Several studies have demonstrated that the perception of diversity as a threat is not solely influenced by the ethnic composition of a neighbourhood or the presence of ethnic minorities

within a country. Instead, it primarily stems from complex dynamics involving perceptions, emotions, group affiliations, prejudices, and stereotypes. These cognitive mechanisms shape social identities and contribute to a distorted view of reality (Cho & Ho, 2018; Chiricos et al., 1997; Liu & Polson, 2016; Semyonov et al., 2012; Zaatut & Jacobsen, 2023). However, although the examined articles address the issue of discrimination, there is a lack of contextualization within broader theoretical frameworks that consider colonialism and structural racism. This gap is significant as it limits the depth of the analysis, failing to acknowledge the historical and systemic roots of discrimination. It is essential for future research to integrate a historical analysis of colonial practices and their enduring effects on contemporary racial hierarchies to achieve a comprehensive understanding of discriminatory processes.

Furthermore, the analysis has highlighted how experiences of discrimination and racial profiling contribute to unequal treatment by law enforcement and a lack of trust in the police (Becerra et al., 2017; Song et al., 2021). Although this topic has been the subject of some investigations, there remains ample room for improvement in understanding how structural racism affects perceptions of the police, particularly among marginalized and immigrant communities. The historical context of law enforcement, rooted in colonial practices and racial hierarchies, has fostered a legacy of mistrust and fear within these communities.

The analysis also reveals that adopting a multi-layered citizenship approach provides a different understanding of vulnerability by exploring the relevance of action among marginalized and racialized groups (Skinner-Dookenuo et al., 2022; Vergas et al., 2021). This approach recognizes the agency of these groups, allowing for a view that encompasses not only their experiences of oppression but also their capacities for resistance and self-protection. It is crucial to consider racialized individuals not merely as subjects of study, but as active agents in their social experiences and responses. Their emotions are not simply passive reactions to events but are integral to how they confront and resist various events and dynamics. Focusing on these aspects offers a more nuanced and inclusive view of social realities, moving beyond a mere analysis of oppressive conditions and opening new perspectives on the active role of racialized individuals in their social contexts.

The analysis further indicates that many studies treat vulnerability as a state of passive exposure to risks and threats, characterizing vulnerable individuals primarily as victims of external factors, such as crime or socio-economic inequalities (Almanza-Avenidaño et al., 2022; Braaten et al., 2022; Cho & Park, 2017; Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón, 2021; Sironi & Bonazzi, 2016; Yates & Ceccato, 2020). In this context, vulnerability is operationalized through risk indicators and the negative consequences experienced by these individuals. However, it is essential to delve deeper into the concept of vulnerability through critical reflection to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon. Future research must not confine itself to viewing vulnerable individuals merely as passive subjects but should also explore how these individuals exercise their agency. Analyzing their responses, solidarity networks, and resistance strategies allows for a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability and its implications. This approach would enhance comprehension of security and risk dynamics, transcending a one-dimensional view and recognizing the active role of individuals in managing and addressing their situations of vulnerability.

An additional critical issue that emerged during the analysis, which deserves attention, is the poor conceptual delimitation of the term security in relation to the emotion entangled with the social representation. While some authors, for example, use terms such as “feeling of safety” or “danger,” others speak of “fear,” “anxiety” and “perceived risk,” considering them as synonyms. This

problem, in addition to creating confusion for the reader, makes the comparability and coherence of the results difficult. Furthermore, the difficulty with comparability of the results, and therefore the existence of mixed results, is further exacerbated by the various relevant factors in the perception of security, such as sex, the perceived risk of victimisation and issues of identity and belonging to the group. Additionally, there were different research methods used, ranging from qualitative analyses (Shankley, 2024) of in-depth interviews (Zaatut & Jacobsen, 2023), to quantitative investigations (Milani et al., 2022), to mixed method studies (Weisbrod & Lev-Wiesel, 2019), as well as the use of different indicators to analyse fear of crime.

Some limitations should be noted. First, in this study, only peer-reviewed articles were considered, eliminating other types of documents, such as book chapters and conference papers. Although this criterium is considered important for the purposes of reliability and quality of the results, part of the scientific contributions has been neglected, limiting more detailed knowledge on the research object. An additional limitation is the absence of systematic reviews and meta-analyses in the results obtained through our queries.

From a purely methodological point of view, some considerations must be made. This report focuses on a group of databases (Scopus and WoS) to examine the articles. Different databases could provide a systematic description of the literature and analyse each relevant topic concerning the *Security SRs* from different points of view, in order to adequately understand the research evolution and propose future research directions more accurately. Moreover, co-occurrence keywords analysis is considered a reliable scientific method widely recognised by scholars (Rafols et al., 2010) for offering an immediate and simple interpretation of the information and the contextualisation of a specific research field. However, even for non-experts, the boundaries between the various clusters are not always clearly interpreted. This could derive from the fact that the same article can be part of different clusters if it contains keywords that are part of several clusters. For this reason, the mappings should not be considered as tools that produce unequivocal answers to emerging problems, but heuristic methods useful for opening plural perspectives, providing information about a given field of research.

4 Conclusions

Through the present study, we have responded to the 4 RQs of the systematic review which constitute a starting point for contributing to an increasingly clear systematisation of the scientific literature. The extremely varied nature of the research topic presents some limitations that are not always easy to define. In our analysis, we have adopted a holistic approach, giving voice to the different contributions that have tried to explain the multiple facets of the lines of research. Synthesising topics of interest among scholars has produced extremely topical results, underlining the need to analyse the perception of security. This need is particularly strong in relation to certain social issues (crime) and some social groups (in our case, women, LGBTQI+ communities and ethnic minorities), thus considering the heterogeneity that characterises this research topic.

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6 Annexes

Annex 1 - List of articles of the systematic literature review

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
1	Ali & Rosenberg (2024)	Understanding the consideration of strategies for coping with locality violence in Arab society in Israel	Locality violence in ethnic minority population	693 Arab citizens of Israel (Data from the Personal and Community Security Index Survey)	Quantitative
2	Krulichová, Kupka, & Walach (2024)	Does location matter? fear of crime and its determinants in disadvantaged and more affluent neighborhoods in Czechia	Crime and Security	13 regions of Czechia (n=1,996 respondents living in SELs -socially excluded localities- and n=449 non-SEL respondents)	Quantitative
3	Elfverson, Ha & Höglund (2024)	The urban-rural divide in police trust: insights from Kenya	Trust in the Police and contextual differences in the perception of Security	Urban vs rural citizens of the African continent (data from several rounds of Afrobarometer surveys conducted in Kenya in 2011-2019)	Quantitative
4	Shankley (2024)	The racialization of whiteness in migrants' residential decisions: The case of Polish migrants in England	Racial Stereotypes and Residential Decision	41 Polish migrants who resided in England	Qualitative
5	Uddin (2024)	Impact of crime and insecurity on citizen trust in public institutions: Evidence from Bangladesh	Crime and Citizen Trust in the Police	1,200 respondents (Bangladesh)	Quantitative
6	Alacok, Zarychta, & Goksel (2023)	Public attitudes about integration and citizenship for refugees: Evidence from Turkey	Refugees and threat perceptions	85 Turkish Citizens	Qualitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
7	Akyuz, Akbas, & Onat (2023)	Evaluating the impact of Syrian refugees on fear of crime in Turkey	Refugees and threat perceptions	Turkish citizens	Quantitative
8	Muharremi & Ademi (2023)	The role of the police in reducing the fear of crime in the community	Trust in the Police and security levels of Kosovo residents	2,060 citizens of Kosovo (Urban vs Rural areas)	Quantitative
9	Kumar & Encinosa (2023)	Racial disparities in the perceived risk of COVID-19 and in getting needed medical care	COVID-19 and racial disparities	White non-Hispanic, Hispanic (Latinx), Asian, Black non-Hispanic in USA	Quantitative
10	Paredes & Navarrete (2023)	Gang activity in the neighborhood: Fear of assault or robbery in the Northern Triangle	Fear of crime and criminal gangs in neighbourhoods	Vulnerable peoples in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador (Northern Triangle, a region significantly affected by very high levels of violence).	Quantitative
11	Koenig et al. (2023)	Intersecting structural barriers to reporting violence among men and non-binary sex workers under end-demand criminalization in Canada	Perception of Security among Sexual and gender minorities	21 MNBSWs in British Columbia	Qualitative
12	Londoño, González, & Arrieta (2023)	gender factors of objective and subjective insecurity: The cases of Mexico and Colombia	(In)Security (Objective and Subjective) and gender Difference	400 Mexican and Colombian citizens	Quantitative
13	Briggs & Solodoch (2023)	Changes in perceptions of border security influence desired levels of immigration	Border security and immigration	1,000 Americans citizens	Quantitative
14	Zaatut & Jacobsen (2023)	Fear among the feared: Arab Americans' fear of crime in an Ethnic Enclave Community	Racial threat and Ethnic Minorities	First- and second-generation Arab immigrants in the U.S.	Qualitative
15	Bulut & Robin (2023)	The role of trust in government and risk perception in adherence to COVID-19	COVID-19 and trust in Government	2,455 young people in Luxembourg	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
		prevention measures: survey findings among young people in Luxembourg			
16	Cantú-Martínez (2023)	Women's perception of urban insecurity in the Monterrey metropolitan area during COVID-19	Women's perception of urban insecurity	69 women of the Monterrey metropolitan area (MMA), Mexico	Quantitative
17	Pistella, Rosati, & Baiocco (2023)	Feeling safe and content: Relationship to internalized sexual stigma, self-awareness, and identity uncertainty in Italian lesbian and bisexual women	Perception of Security and Identity	400 Italian women (220 lesbian and 180 bisexual women)	Quantitative
18	Almanza-Avendaño, Luis, & Segura (2022)	Structural vulnerability to community victimisation and perception of insecurity in young students	Security and Gender differences	310 students residing in Mexicali (Mexico)	Quantitative
19	Aversa et al. (2022)	"I'm Always Worried": Exploring perceptions of safety and community inclusion among transgender people	Perception Security among Sexual and gender minorities	18 trans men, trans women, and non-binary individuals (Canada)	Qualitative
20	Avendaño, Romero-Mendoza, & San Luis (2022)	From harassment to disappearance: Young women's feelings of insecurity in public spaces	Insecurity in public spaces	24 Young women (Mexico)	Qualitative
21	Braaten, Tsai, & Vaughn (2022)	Student perceptions of campus safety: testing the vulnerability and disorder models	Campus climate and Perceptions of security	697 college students in two universities (Urban southern university vs rural northeastern university) in the United States	Quantitative
22	Esiaka, Nwakasi, Mahmoud, & Philip (2022)	Perceived risk of COVID-19 diagnosis and stigma among Nigerians	COVID-19 risk and stigmatisation	332 Nigerian men and women	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
23	Milani, Molnar & Caneppele (2022)	Lost in paradise? The perception of security among immigrant communities in Switzerland and its correlates	Perception of security and its correlates (e.g. victimisation experiences, protection measures, and neighbourhoods and institutional ties)	7,885 immigrants in Lugano, Switzerland (Data from a victimisation survey conducted in the Swiss city of Lugano in 2019)	Quantitative
24	Nalla & Gurinskaya (2022)	Police legitimacy or risk-avoidance: what makes people feel safe?	Trust in the police and citizens' security perceptions	Millennials from St. Petersburg, Russia	Quantitative
25	Skinner-Dorkenoo, Sarmal, Rogbeer, André, Patel, & Cha (2022)	Highlighting COVID-19 racial disparities can reduce support for safety precautions among White U.S. residents	COVID-19 and racial disparities	500 White U.S. residents	Quantitative
26	Hevi et al. (2022)	Community policing experience, public trust in the police, citizens' psychological safety and community well-being in Ghana	Trust in the police and citizens' security	474 citizens of Ghana	Quantitative
27	Saarikkomäki et al. (2021)	Suspected or protected? Perceptions of procedural justice in ethnic minority youth's descriptions of police relations	Trust in the police among ethnic minorities	121 young people from ethnic minorities living in Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden	Qualitative
28	Vargas, Mora & Gleeson (2021)	Race and ideology in a Pandemic: White privilege and patterns of risk perception during COVID-19	COVID-19 and racial disparities	White, Black, Latinx, and Asian in United States	Quantitative
29	Abreu et al. (2021)	"What American Dream Is This?": The effect of Trump's Presidency on immigrant latinx transgender people	Immigrant Latinx transgender people and current political climate (Trump)	15 immigrant Latinx transgender people from a large metropolitan city in Florida	Qualitative
30	Azevedo et al. (2021)	Do you feel safe in the urban space? From perceptions to associated variables	Perception of Local Security and Urban area	554 participants that attended Historic Centre of Porto (Portugal)	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
31	Martínez-Martínez & Martínez-Carreón (2021)	Perception of insecurity and subjective well-being in Mexico. A qualitative approach	(In)security perception and Gender differences	184 Mexican Citizens: 78 Ciudad de México, 28 Estado de México, 39 Oaxaca y 39 Tamaulipas	Qualitative
32	Erkan & Topçu (2021)	Gender-based differences in fear of crime in public spaces: An investigation of a safe district in Istanbul	Fear of Crime and Gender differences	387 citizens living in one of the safest neighbourhoods in Istanbul	Quantitative
33	Logan & Walker (2021)	The impact of stalking-related fear and gender on personal safety outcomes	Stalking and Gender Differences	2,719 men and women	Quantitative
34	Song et al. (2021)	Safety perceptions among African migrants in Guangzhou and Foshan, China	Security perceptions and international migrants to developing countries	599 African migrants in Guangzhou and Foshan, China	Quantitative
35	Aya, Perdomo, & Vasquez Merchan (2020)	Perception of insecurity among soldiers and officers in southern Cesar: A bottom-up institutional approach	Perception of security in the southern sub-region of Cesar	20 soldiers and 3 officers in Colombian	Quantitative
36	Idoiaga, Berasategi, Eiguren, & Picaza (2020)	Exploring children's social and emotional representations of the COVID-19 Pandemic	COVID-19 and Children	228 children (3–12 years) from the North of Spain	Qualitative
37	Pyrooz, Labrecque, Tostlebe, & Useem (2020)	Views on COVID-19 from inside prison: Perspectives of high-security prisoners	COVID-19 Risk and prisons	31 high-security male prisoners in Oregon	Qualitative
38	Jedinger & Eisentraut (2020)	Exploring the differential effects of perceived threat on attitudes toward ethnic minority groups in Germany	Perceived Threat and Ethnic minorities (Muslims, foreigners, refugees, and Sinti and Roma)	2,301 German Adults	Quantitative
39	Yates & Ceccato (2020)	Individual and spatial dimensions of women's fear of crime: A Scandinavian study case	Individual and spatial dimensions of women's fear of crime	16,434 Scandinavian women (Data from three waves of data -2008, 2011,	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
				2014 - of the Stockholm Safety Survey)	
40	Ali (2019)	The campus as crucible: A critical race analysis of campus climate in the experiences of American Muslim undergraduates	Muslim and identity	Muslim undergraduate students in southern California	Qualitative
41	Costa & Durante (2019)	Police and fear of crime in Distrito Federal	Trust in the police and fear of crime	19,537 residents in the Federal District of Brazil (Data from the District Victimization Survey, conducted in 2015)	Quantitative
42	Maguire et al. (2019)	The effects of community policing on fear of crime and perceived safety: Findings from a pilot project in Trinidad and Tobago	Implementation of community policing, Security and Fear of Crime	The data is based on three waves of surveys conducted among citizens of Gonzales, a Caribbean community	Quantitative
43	Weisbrod, & Lev-Wiesel (2019)	Under the shadow of an Iranian nuclear threat: Reactions of Holocaust survivors versus non-Holocaust survivors	Perception of Nuclear Iranian threat	60 Israeli senior citizens (Holocaust survivors vs non-Holocaust survivors)	Quantitative and Qualitative
44	Bretas & Borges (2018)	Counter-terrorism legislation and terrorist attacks: Does human rights have space?	Terrorist attacks and American citizen's perception of security and their support for repressive measures	Country's counter-terrorism legislation before and after a terrorist attack in US ("Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996", and the "USA Patriot Act of 2001")	Qualitative
45	Clevinger, Kleider-Offutt, & Tone (2018)	In the eyes of the law: Associations among fear of negative evaluation, race, and	Race, Police, and fear of negative evaluation (FNE)	224 undergraduate college students (112	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
		feelings of safety in the presence of police officers		White/European American vs 112 Black/African American	
46	Cho & Ho (2018)	Does neighborhood crime matter? A multi-year survey study on perceptions of race, victimisation, and public safety	Security perception, Dissimilar group threat & Racial stigma	13,000 residents in Kansas City: White vs Hispanic vs Black (Data from a multi-year, quarterly citizen survey conducted by Kansas City, Missouri)	Quantitative
47	Saarikkomäki (2018)	Young people's conceptions of trust and confidence in the crime control system: Differences between public and private policing	Trust in the Police (Public Vs Private Policing)	31 young people from Finland	Qualitative
48	Sedaghat Fard et al. (2018)	Research on the physical characteristics for improving the security perceptions of citizens: A comparative analysis of Zones Five and Ten of Shiraz, Iran	Physical characteristics of an area and security perceptions of urban citizens	384 residents of Zones Five (marginal area) and Ten (new luxury area) of Shiraz, Iran	Quantitative
49	Becerra et al. (2017)	Policing immigrants: Fear of deportations and perceptions of law enforcement and criminal justice	Relationship between the police and Latino communities	2,015 Latinos in the U.S. (Data from a 2008 survey conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center)	Quantitative
50	Barbachán Ruales et al. (2017)	Social representations of citizen security in university students of Lima-Peru	Citizens Security Social Representation	20 students from state and private universities in Lima-Peru	Qualitative
51	Cho & Park (2017)	Exploring the effects of CCTV upon fear of crime: A multi-level approach in Seoul	CCTV and Fear of Crime	46,212 household members (Data from the 2013 Seoul Survey conducted by the	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
				Seoul Metropolitan Government)	
52	Stults et al. (2017)	Perceptions of safety among LGBTQI+ people following the 2016 Pulse Nightclub Shooting	Perceptions of security and gender identity/sexual orientation differences	1,395 LGBTQI+ people	Quantitative
53	Liu & Polson (2016)	The colors of fear: A multilevel analysis of fear of crime across Houston area neighborhoods	Neighbourhoods' racial composition and perception of fear and security	Residents in the Greater Houston Area (African American vs Hispanic vs White residents)	Quantitative
54	Patiño-Díe (2016)	The social construction of spaces of fear: Practices and imaginaries of women in Lavapiés, Madrid	Security in Urban Space	30 Women residents in Lavapiés, a neighbourhood in Madrid	Qualitative
55	Sironi & Bonazzi (2016)	Direct victimisation experiences and fear of crime: A gender perspective	Past experiences of direct victimisation, Security and Gender differences	51,452 Europe citizens (Data from European Social Survey)	Quantitative
56	Frolova et al. (2015)	The security of citizens against criminal offences in modern Russia: Key tendencies and determinants	Criminal threats and Trust in Police	48,800 citizens of the Russian Federation (85 regions), including the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol	Quantitative
57	Acuña-Rivera, Brown, & Uzzell (2014)	Risk perception as mediator in perceptions of neighbourhood disorder and safety about victimisation	Neighbourhood disorder and Risk Perception	120 British University Students	Quantitative
58	Andreescu (2014)	Perceived risk of victimisation in Estonia and Lithuania	Factors most likely to influence perceptions of security	2,380 residents in Estonia and 2,109 Lithuania (Data from the European Social Survey, Round 6/2012)	Quantitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
59	Valera & Guàrdia (2014)	Perceived insecurity and fear of crime in a city with low-crime rates	Perceived risk of victimisation and fear of crime	571 people living in a working-class neighbourhood of Barcelona	Quantitative
60	Martín (2013)	Social representations of public safety among members of the commune of Melipilla, Chile	Social representations of public security and Fear of Crime	98 citizens from the neighbourhood context of the Commune of Melipilla, Chile	Qualitative
61	Yavorsky & Sayer (2013)	“Doing fear”: The influence of hetero-femininity on (Trans)women's fears of victimisation	Trans women's perceptions of security, pre- and post-transition	26 male-to-female transsexuals (trans women)	Qualitative
62	Aguilera (2012)	Collective efficacy as a social control strategy of space: Evidence from Cuernavaca, Mexico	Perceptions of Security and informal social control	520 citizens in Cuernavaca (Mexico)	Quantitative
63	Semyonov, Gorodzeisky, & Glikman (2012)	Neighborhood ethnic composition and resident perceptions of safety in European countries	Ethnic composition of neighbourhood and perception of security	34,458 people (Data from the 2002 European Social Survey for 21 European Nations)	Quantitative
64	Thoresen et al. (2012)	The day Norway cried: Proximity and distress in Norwegian citizens following the 22nd July 2011 terrorist attacks in Oslo and on Utoya Island	Emotional responses in the Norwegian population and terrorist attacks	465 Oslo residents and 716 residents in areas outside of Oslo	Quantitative
65	Figgou et al. (2011)	Constructing the stereotype of immigrants' criminality: Accounts of fear and risk in talk about immigration to Greece	Stereotypes, insecurity and Perception of Immigrants' criminality	Greek people in Thessaloniki (Northern Greece)	Qualitative
66	Stephenson (2009)	Typologies of security: Indigenous and Muslim Australians in the post-9/11 imaginary	Media Stereotypes of Indigenous Muslims and		Qualitative

No.	Author (Years)	Title	Topic	Sample	Research Methods
			Security of the Australian nation-state		
67	Grosskopf (2006)	Evaluating the societal response to antiterrorism measures	Public perceptions of security measures within the contexts of traditional crime and terrorism	University students (University of Florida)	Quantitative
68	Noaks (2004)	Diversification of British policing: The citizen experience	Privatisation of policing in the UK and security	250 citizens of the British community of Merryville	Quantitative and Qualitative
69	Groff et al. (2005)	A randomized experimental study of sharing crime data with citizens: Do maps produce more fear?	Effects of crime mapping on citizen perceptions and fear of crime	314 residents of Redlands, CA	Quantitative
70	Macmillan, Nierobisz & Welsh (2000)	Experiencing the streets: Harassment and perceptions of safety among women	Influence of sexual harassment on perceptions of safety	12,300 Canadian women (Data from the 1993 Violence Women Survey)	Quantitative
71	Pantazis (2000)	'Fear of crime', vulnerability and poverty: Evidence from the British crime survey	Perceptions of security among people living in poverty	Vulnerable people (Data from the 1994 British Crime Survey)	Quantitative
72	Chiricos, Hogan, & Gertz (1997)	Racial composition of neighborhood and fear of crime	Racial composition of neighbourhood and fear of crime	Black vs White respondents	Quantitative
73	Dietz (1997)	Evaluating community policing: Quality police service and fear of crime	Citizen's perception of security and the quality of police services	500 residents of Austin, Texas	Quantitative

Annex 2 - Quality Assessment Supervision

Team of reviewers, institutional affiliation:

University of Coimbra /CINEICC: Lisete Mónico, Giuseppina Maria Cardella;

Centre for Social Studies (CES): Cristiano Gianolla, Clara Cruz Santos, Miriam Jawadi.

The work for the literature review started with the first meeting of this task's members on February 14th, 2024, at the Centre for Social Studies in Coimbra. During this meeting, they discussed the initial steps and planned future meetings. Cristiano Gianolla, Clara Cruz Santos, Miriam Jawadi and Lisete Mónico joined remotely.

At the meeting on February 27th, 2024 (attended by Cristiano Gianolla, Miriam Jawadi, Lisete Mónico and Clara Cruz Santos), it was officially decided to opt for a systematic literature review. Clara Cruz Santos explained that this choice is the best because it ensures a thorough review and brings several benefits, following PRISMA guidelines and registering the final protocol on the Inplasy platform.

In the meeting on March 5th, 2024, a new member, Giuseppina Maria Cardella, joined the group for the systematic literature review, thanks to her advanced skills and experience. They decided on the protocol details, including all the steps to follow, article inclusion, exclusion criteria, research platforms (Scopus and WoS) and research questions. They also planned the PowerPoint presentation for the upcoming meeting with other PROTEMO partners on March 19th, 2024.

During the March 13th, 2024, meeting, attended by all members both remotely and in person (Cristiano Gianolla, Miriam Jawadi, Lisete Mónico, Clara Cruz Santos and Giuseppina Maria Cardella), they reviewed the first draft of the PowerPoint, focusing on operationalising the concept of "Multistream Framework" described by Moche Maor in an article shared with all project members. They also began creating the queries.

The meeting on March 15th, 2024, focused on creating the queries, with several attempts made on both Scopus and WoS (about ten in total). The selected keywords were chosen based on the PROTEMO project's goals, specifically WP1, task 1.3, which involves a "**literature review on social representations, social identities, emotional dynamics, and protection**". They selected the first four essential keywords: "social representation*", "emotion*", "multi-layered citizen*", and "securit*". These terms were combined into search strings to produce a systematic review of social representations, social identities and emotions related to protection. Synonyms were added to each string to capture as many relevant articles as possible. Boolean operators 'AND' or 'OR' were used to articulate these four main keywords. The asterisks were used to include more articles, including those with the same root and plurals, to avoid excluding relevant articles.

Pilot query 15 March 2024: Within Title, Abstract, Keyword fields:

"social representation*" OR "perception*" OR "representation*" OR "central nucleus" OR "social identit*" OR "stereotype" OR "common sense*" OR "représentation sociale" OR "social image*" AND "emotion*" OR "affect*" OR "sentiment*" OR "feel*" OR "passion*"

AND

“multi-layered citizen*” OR “multilayered citizen*” OR “Affective Citizen*” OR “Intersection*” OR “vulnerab*” OR “minorit*” OR “transnational*” OR “oppress*” OR “westerncentri*” OR “western-centri*” OR “eurocentric*” OR “nation state” OR “welfare”

AND

“securit*” OR “protect*”

Executed query:

(“Social representation*” OR “perception*” OR “representation*” OR “central nucleus” OR “social identit*” OR “stereotype” OR “common sense” OR “représentation sociale” OR “social image*”) AND (“Emotion*” OR “affect*” OR “sentiment*” OR “feel*” OR “passion*” OR “pride” OR “hope” OR “fear” OR “anxiety” OR “anger” OR “hatred” OR “disgust”) AND (“multi-layered citizen*” OR “multilayered citizen*” OR “Affective Citizen*” OR “Intersection*” OR “vulnerab*” OR “minorit*” OR “transnational*” OR “oppress*” OR “westerncentri*” OR “western-centri*” OR “eurocentric*” OR “nation state” OR “welfare”) AND (“securit*” OR “protect*”)

During the various attempts on the two selected platforms, it was noticed that the transcription method differs between Scopus and WoS. In the latter, the process was straightforward without any changes to the “Executed query” transcribed previously in the protocol, recognising both parentheses and quotation marks. However, Scopus recognises quotation marks, but requires removing parentheses. In the initial check of the queries, 1,287 articles were identified on WoS and 1,996 on Scopus without filters. Subsequently, an attempt was made to remove the words “perception*” and “representation*”, which seemed repetitive, but the number of articles decreased only slightly (99 articles less in total, both on Scopus and WoS), so they were re-added.

Through further testing, specific attention was given to the use of the hyphen (-) for the words “western-centri*” compared to “westerncentri*”. An overall increase of 697 articles, both on Scopus and WoS, was observed using the hyphen. Additionally, it was found that writing the word “multi-layered citizen*” or “multilayered citizen*” did not affect the number of articles, so both forms were retained (the hyphen affects the number of articles found solely based on the word in which it is inserted). Consequently, all queries were rewritten, applying the filtering process offered by both Scopus and WoS. The type of articles (articles, review articles and early access in WoS, as well as articles and review articles in Scopus), languages (English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish) and research area were selected, in line with the relevant study areas of the research focus.

The selected areas on Scopus differed from those on **WoS** (Psychology, Social Science-other topics, Government Law; Social Work; Family Studies; Behavioral Sciences; Arts, Humanities; Anthropology; Sociology; Geography; Religion; History; Philosophy; Urban Studies; International Relations; Political Science; Communication; Women Studies; Social Issues; Ethnic Studies; Telecommunications; Linguistics; Asian Studies; Area Studies; Development Studies; Literature; Cultural Studies) and **Scopus** (Social Science; Psychology; Arts and Humanities; Multidisciplinary; Undefined), considering the time frame from 1997 to March 2024.

Emotions were also introduced to further delineate the field, as one of the research questions mainly focuses on emotions. All the emotions found in the PROTEMO project document (“pride”

OR “hope” OR “fear” OR “anxiety” OR “anger” OR “hatred” OR “disgust”) were included, resulting in a total of 2,213 articles on WoS and 2,441 on Scopus.

“Social representation*” OR “perception*” OR “representation*” OR “central nucleus” OR “social identit*” OR “stereotype” OR “common sense*” OR “représentation sociale” OR “social image*”

AND

“Emotion*” OR “affect*” OR “sentiment*” OR “feel*” OR “passion*” OR “pride” OR “hope” OR “fear” OR “anxiety” OR “anger” OR “hatred” OR “disgust”

AND

“multi-layered citizen*” OR “multilayered citizen*” OR “Affective Citizen*” OR “Intersection*” OR “vulnerab*” OR “minorit*” OR “transnational*” OR “oppress*” OR “westerncentri*” OR “western-centri*” OR “eurocentric*” OR “nation state” OR “welfare”

AND

“securit*” OR “protect*”

During the PROTEMO WP1 workshop on March 19th, 2024, the team presented their PowerPoint along with the other partners, explaining all the steps planned for the literature review and gathering feedback. The following day, March 20th, 2024, another internal meeting was held with Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Miriam Jawadi and Cristiano Gianolla. Since there were no specific comments from other members, during this meeting a change was made based on Georg Wenzelburger’s advice (Saarland University and PROTEMO member), adding the word “safe” after “securit*” or “protect*”. Initially, the addition of the word “non-citizen*” was considered, but it was noticed that including “citizen*” or “non-citizen*” did not significantly alter the results, so this word was not added. However, the word “social identit*” was added in the third query string, which relates to “multi-layered citizen*”, and removed from the first string of words after “social representation”. After the initial test with the introduction of “safet*”, 4,236 articles were produced on WoS and 4,685 on Scopus before the filtering process. Subsequently, after filtering on WoS, there were 1,745 articles, and on Scopus, 2,070 articles, totalling 3,815. Once everyone agreed that this would be the final test, the database file was downloaded in Excel format, and Miriam Jawadi and Giuseppina Maria Cardella began the next step: removing duplicates between WoS and Scopus.

Query executed on 20 March 2024: Within Title, Abstract, Keyword fields:

“Social representation*” OR “perception*” OR “representation*” OR “central nucleus” OR “stereotype” OR “common sense*” OR “représentation sociale” OR “social image*”

AND

“emotion*” OR “affect*” OR “sentiment*” OR “feel*” OR “passion*” OR “pride” OR “hope” OR “fear” OR “anxiety” OR “anger” OR “hatred” OR “disgust”

AND

“multi-layered citizen*” OR “multilayered citizen*” OR “affective citizen*” OR “intersection*” OR “vulnerab*” OR “minorit*” OR “transnational*” OR “oppress*” OR “westerncentri*” OR “western-centri*” OR “eurocentric*” OR “nation state” OR “welfare” OR “*citizen*” OR “social identit*”

AND

“securit*” OR “protect*” OR “safe*”

Executed query:

(“Social representation*” OR “perception*” OR “representation*” OR “central nucleus” OR “stereotype” OR “common sense*” OR “représentation sociale” OR “social image*”) AND (“Emotion*” OR “affect*” OR “sentiment*” OR “feel*” OR “passion*” OR “pride” OR “hope” OR “fear” OR “anxiety” OR “anger” OR “hatred” OR “disgust”) AND (“multi-layered citizen*” OR “multilayered citizen*” OR “affective citizen*” OR “Intersection*” OR “vulnerab*” OR “minorit*” OR “transnational*” OR “oppress*” OR “westerncentri*” OR “western-centri*” OR “eurocentric*” OR “nation state” OR “welfare” OR “*citizen*” OR “social identit*”) AND (“securit*” OR “protect*” OR “safe*”)

Starting from March 21st, 2024, Miriam Jawadi and Giuseppina Maria Cardella began the process of removing article duplicates, holding a meeting between themselves on March 26th, 2024. During this meeting, they sought to complete the protocol with missing data and understand how to adapt it to the Inplasy platform for registration. To this end, they reviewed several examples of already registered protocols to identify the crucial information required by the platform. Subsequently, Giuseppina Maria Cardella worked on adapting the protocol to this format and sent it on April 5th, 2024, to all members for review.

On April 2nd, 2024, another meeting was held with the other members (Cristiano Gianolla, Lisete Mónico, Miriam Jawadi and Giuseppina Maria Cardella), during which the conclusion of the duplicate elimination process was announced. Overall, the number of remaining articles, both on WoS and Scopus, was found to be 2,940 (870 on WoS and 2,070 on Scopus) out of a total of 3,815 initially identified articles. The next step was also communicated, which involved excluding and including articles related to the topic, through initial reading of the title and abstract, taking into account useful categories to address the research questions. The chosen categories, agreed upon by the entire team, include: topic, focus, main theories cited by each author (this category was difficult to identify in each article), type of study (experimental, non-experimental or quasi-experimental, with most articles falling into the non-experimental category), methodology used (quantitative, qualitative or mixed), main study results and thematic addressed by the articles (social representation, emotions, multi-layered citizenship and security). Although the term “social representation” was not explicitly mentioned in the articles, synonyms such as “perception” and “attitudes” (often encountered) were used. With regard to emotions, no particular difficulties were encountered, as most articles mainly dealt with fear as an emotion. However, the definition of “multilayered citizenship” proved challenging, given its articulated and complex nature. To operationalise its identification, the concept of multi-layered citizenship was associated with the different social categories mentioned by the articles’ authors (for example, men vs women or white people vs black people). As for security, no particular difficulties were encountered, with most articles referring to “perception of security.”

After addressing the themes, it was necessary to identify which research question each article answered:

1. What different emotions are mobilised in citizens’ and non-citizens’ SRs of security and protection?

2. What are the emotional dynamics generated by citizens' SRs of protection and security?
3. What are the emotional dynamics generated by non-citizens' SRs of protection and security?
4. How are SRs of protection and security influenced by social identities?

During this phase, it was crucial for Miriam Jawadi and Giuseppina Maria Cardella to communicate daily in order to maintain consistency of thought throughout the selection process, while avoiding the risk of selecting different articles.

On April 15th, 2024, during a meeting with the team (Miriam Jawadi, Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Lisete Mónico, Cristiano Gianolla and Clara Cruz Santos), after outlining the selection process and the difficulties encountered with the articles, it was decided to more precisely redefine what was meant by each thematic and select only the articles that addressed all four. With this modification, the filtering process became much more selective and restrictive, concluding on April 30th, 2024.

On May 3rd 2024, during a meeting with the team (Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Miriam Jawadi, Cristiano Gianolla and Lisete Mónico), the remaining articles (73) were presented and discussed, and the next steps for analysis were decided upon. In the first phase, through a quantitative analysis using the "co-occurrence" technique of keywords with the help of the VOSviewer software (helps create and visualise bibliometric networks), the objects of the social representation of security were delineated.

During the meeting on May 10th, 2024 (Miriam Jawadi, Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Lisete Mónico and Cristiano Gianolla), the difficulties encountered during the initial phase of content analysis were discussed, due to the research questions. The articles did not exactly address the questions, especially the first and second questions, where no comparisons and differences between "citizens" and "non-citizens" were identified, making it impossible to categorise them on this basis. Changes were made to the research questions to adapt them to the contents of the articles.

After the modification, the research questions were as follows:

1. What different objects are mobilised in the SRs related to security or protection?
2. What are the emotional dynamics generated by SRs related to protection and security?
3. What is the dimension of multi-layered citizenship related to SRs of protection and security?
4. How are SRs of protection and security affected by social identities?

Afterwards (to address the other research questions), a qualitative content analysis was conducted. Since one team member (Clara Cruz Santos) was absent, another meeting was scheduled for May 13th, 2024 (Miriam Jawadi, Clara Cruz Santos and Giuseppina Maria Cardella). During this meeting, they explained how the content analysis was being carried out and updated Clara Cruz Santos on the changes to the research questions, while also receiving her suggestions. Miriam Jawadi and Giuseppina Maria Cardella divided the questions between them (two each) and proceeded with the qualitative content analysis, keeping each other updated on the process and maintaining daily contact. On May 21st 2024, the results of the analysis were presented during a meeting with the other team members (Clara Cruz Santos, Miriam Jawadi, Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Cristiano Gianolla and Lisete Mónico) and Pavlo Kravchuk, a PROTEMO member. During this meeting, it was decided to finalise the work and the protocol, adapting it to the PROTEMO

template by May 23rd, 2024, and sending it to all internal colleagues who would carry out a first internal review by May 28th, 2024.

The meeting on May 28th, 2024 (Clara Cruz Santos, Miriam Jawadi, Giuseppina Maria Cardella, Cristiano Gianolla, Lisete Mónico and Pavlo Kravchuk) was entirely devoted to resolving, through discussion, the comments received after the first internal review. Additionally, all improvements and missing parts to be introduced into the protocol were discussed, such as: the conclusions and review synthesis, as well as the addition of a paragraph titled “Quality assessment” (suggested by Clara Cruz Santos to justify the “quality” and “risk of bias” of this review) and the “activity diary” (where all details of the activities and meetings carried out by the team during the systematic literature review were collected from Miriam Jawadi since the first meeting).

On June 14, 2024, during the conference titled *“Emotional Dynamics of (In)security and Politics”* held in Saarbrücken, Germany, Lisete Mónico and Miriam Jawadi presented the results of this systematic literature review to the members of the PROTEMO Consortium (<https://www.PROTEMO.eu>), through a PowerPoint presentation.

On July 15, 2024, Tereza Capelos initiated the review process as stipulated by the PROTEMO project's tasks. After receiving her feedback on July 31, 2024, and making the necessary revisions, the final version of the report *“Emotional Dynamics of Social Representations of Multi-Layered Citizenship: A Systematic Literature Review”* was uploaded to the PROTEMO project management platform (D8.1).

Informative table summarising the meetings

TEAM MEETINGS (year 2024)	MEMBERS PRESENT	MEETING PLACE	TOPICS DISCUSSED
February 14	Clara Santos Cristiano Gianolla Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	presence at CES (Centre for Social Studies of Coimbra) and remotely connected	Discussion of initial steps and future meetings to start the literature review.
February 27	Clara Santos Cristiano Gianolla Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	presence at CES and remotely connected	Official decision to opt for a systematic literature review, discussion on the PRISMA guidelines and final protocol registration.
March 5	Clara Santos Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	presence at CES and remotely connected	Decision of protocol details, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, search platforms and research questions. Discussion on preparing a PowerPoint presentation for the PROTEMO partners' meeting.

TEAM MEETINGS (year 2024)	MEMBERS PRESENT	MEETING PLACE	TOPICS DISCUSSED
March 13	Clara Santos Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	presence at CES and remotely connected	Review of initial draft of PowerPoint focusing on operationalising the “Multistream Framework” and initiation of query development.
March 15	Cristiano Gianolla, Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Crafting of queries and trials conducted on Scopus and WoS for the literature review.
March 20	Clara Santos, Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Final execution of query after modifications, start of duplicate elimination between WoS and Scopus.
March 26	Giuseppina Cardella Miriam Jawadi and	remotely connected	Review of protocol and understanding how to adapt it for registration on the Inplasy platform.
April 2	Cristiano Gianolla, Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Completion of duplicate elimination process and discussion on next steps for analysis (excluding and including articles that address our topic by initially reading the title and abstract and considering useful categories to address our research questions).
3 to 15 April	Giuseppina Cardella Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	They were in contact every day during the article selection process.
April 15	Clara Santos, Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Discussion on article selection criteria, improvement of thematic definitions. Challenges encountered and conceptual redefinition of the four chosen thematic: “social representations”, “emotions”, “multi-layered citizenship”, and “security”).
15 to 30 April	Giuseppina Cardella Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Concluded the selection process together.
May 3	Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi	remotely connected	Presentation and discussion of remaining articles (73 articles).
May 10	Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico	remotely connected	Discussion on difficulties encountered during the initial

TEAM MEETINGS (year 2024)	MEMBERS PRESENT	MEETING PLACE	TOPICS DISCUSSED
	Miriam Jawadi		content analysis phase and necessary changes to research questions.
May 13	Clara Santos Giuseppina Cardella	remotely connected	Explanation of the content analysis process and updates on changes to research questions to Clara Cruz Santos (absent from the last meeting).
May 21	Clara Santos, Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi Pavlo Kravchuk	remotely connected	Presentation of analysis results and decision to finalise work and protocol for an initial internal review.
23 to 28 May	All UC and CES team members	asynchronous editing of shared document	Period dedicated to internal review.
28 May	Clara Santos, Cristiano Gianolla Giuseppina Cardella Lisete Mónico Miriam Jawadi Pavlo Kravchuk	remotely connected	Resolution of comments from the first internal review, discussion on improvements and additions to the protocol, including “Quality assessment” and the “activity “diary””.
June 14	PROTEMO Consortium meeting (https://www.PROTEMO.eu)	On-site at the Saarbrücken Campus in Germany	Lisete Mónico and Miriam Jawadi presented the results of the systematic literature review at the conference titled “ <i>Emotional Dynamics of (In)security and Politics</i> ” to the partner members of the PROTEMO project
July 15	Tereza Capelos		Tereza Capelos began the review procedure as outlined by the PROTEMO project tasks.
July 30			The final version of the report, “ <i>Emotional Dynamics of Social Representations of Multi-Layered Citizenship: A Systematic Literature Review</i> ” was uploaded to the PROTEMO project management platform.