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GLOBAL POLICING PRACTICES AND THEIR ROLE IN ENHANCING COMMUNITY SAFETY IN SAUDI ARABIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the dominant policing models and practices at the international level. The objective is to develop a mechanism to enhance community security in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The study adopted a content analysis and a bottom-up research approach. Thus, it reviewed the recent scholarly literature and studies in police science and security reform. This study evaluated numerous international best practices of policing, including community policing, intelligence-based policing, digital surveillance, and citizen-police partnerships. Based on the analysis results, it has become clear that the conditional model cannot be prevailed and developed unless it is consistent with the social, cultural, and legal framework of the targeted local community. In the Saudi context, it is worthwhile to consider and utilize these models to enhance justice and transparency in procedures and to encourage participation in society. This aligns with the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which aims to build a cohesive, resilient, and vibrant society. By examining the similarities and differences among international best practices in policing, this study shall identify areas where the KSA may have opportunities to adopt international best practices that complement Saudi culture and support the Vision 2030 Strategic Plan. Therefore, the results of this study provide decision-makers with recommendations for building on the existing security framework, improving the level of service and collaboration between the police and community to achieve the highest level of safety and social cohesion possible.

KEYWORDS: Global Policing Practices, Community Safety, Saudi Arabia

1. INTRODUCTION

Accelerated globalization has pushed policing systems to move beyond traditional law enforcement models and focus on community involvement. These systems aim to achieve equity and justice and build trust. Therefore, these changes are part of a larger global trend. Many countries are re-evaluating their policing efforts, seeing them no longer simply as institutions for crime control, but as partners in maintaining social stability. In the Middle East, particularly in Saudi Arabia, these reforms align with key reform projects outlined in Vision 2030, including institutional modernization, increased transparency, and the development of a stronger civil society.

The paper examines the models and principles of international policing in the context of the literature. The model includes procedural justice, police effectiveness, risk perception, and the community policing approach. It explores the models and their critiques in the context of academic discourse and politics in Saudi Arabia. Research in the West on procedural justice has led to a greater understanding of police legitimacy. In the West, the concept of policing in the context of police practice, especially in the context of centralized control and the influence of Islamic law, is discussed. The paper also examines gaps in the paper's details, the synthesis of those details, and the unique implementation of the international policing approach in the context of Saudi Arabia's social, cultural, and institutional settings.

This study emphasizes the importance of strengthening political dialogue to address a research gap. Saudi Arabia can contribute a necessary theoretical perspective, integrating international policing principles into its own system while considering local values and legal traditions. Therefore, this study provides a clear framework for building a local policing system that can meet the security and justice needs of a rapidly developing society. This research aims to explain the role of procedural justice and legal compliance (two normative factors) and police effectiveness and perceptions of risk (two instrumental factors) in influencing the way in which Saudi Arabian society perceives policing. Procedural justice is critical in instilling confidence in the public towards law enforcement, but this aspect has not been sufficiently studied in relation to the Middle East. A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted on data gathered from selected papers, indicating that procedural justice had the greatest influence on satisfaction. These findings provide law enforcement

agencies in Saudi Arabia with a valuable perspective to guide their enhancement of public policy and offer a platform for further research in the field.

In countries such as Saudi Arabia, which are undergoing immense social and institutional transformations, it is essential to understand how people view law enforcement. Since the Kingdom is still in the process of realizing the objectives of Vision 2030, the role of the police has shifted away from law enforcement toward community participation and service delivery. Interpreting the influence of authenticity, reasonableness, and effectiveness on belief in the police can offer policymakers valuable insights for designing community-based processes to promote participation and reduce opposition. This study employs a systematic approach: first, it reviews basic theoretical models in the scientific policing literature; then, it examines international best practices; and finally, it analyzes the current state of policing in Saudi Arabia and the challenges it faces.

The study also identifies areas where modernization efforts may require adjustments, including enhancing transparency, improving communication channels, and increasing public trust in accountability procedures. Finally, the research can contribute to national security reform, social stability, and the development of a responsive, people-driven policing system in accordance with Vision 2030. Finally, it provides the context for future research on novel security strategies and the role of global knowledge in stopping crime and enhancing the quality of life in local communities.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Instrumental Models of Policing

In opposition to policing as a traditional method of enforcing laws through "rules", the instrumental pattern indicates that public opinion of law enforcement is influenced by the perception that law enforcement is operating adequately to protect the community (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003). Trust in law enforcement is derived from one's perspective of how the agency is performing services. Individuals who believe that law enforcement is performing effectively are generally more inclined to assist the police in maintaining social order and combating criminal behaviour.

The primary focus of traditional policing has primarily centred around crime deterrence; however, Sunshine and Tyler (2003) suggested that the community will accept law enforcement when the police 1) correctly identify the major risks associated with engaging in illegal behaviour, 2) effectively

manage illegal behaviour, and 3) apply fair methods of service delivery. This form of policing is referred to as the "instrumental" model based on the assumption that individuals make rational choices regarding their behaviour and, therefore, would prefer to conform to the laws of society compared to engaging in illegal activity (Boateng, 2018; Boateng et al., 2022). Consequently, individuals are likely to demonstrate increased cooperation with police agencies when the police display effectiveness, fairness and administer proper levels of punishment (Pryce et al., 2017). Community support of policing is contingent upon police agencies being focused on the prevention of crime while holding themselves accountable for the accountability of police agencies.

Despite the existence of various policing models, community policing is one of the most prevalent globally. At its core lies the establishment of strong partnerships to proactively address crime (Weitzer & Tuch, 2005). This contrasts sharply with information- and evidence-based policing models, which focus on data analysis and resource allocation for crime prevention (Ratcliffe, 2016; Sherman, 1998). Meanwhile, the widespread adoption of digital technologies, such as predictive analytics, has significantly improved policing efficiency but has also raised concerns about privacy and bias (Ferguson, 2017). The application of these models varies depending on the specific circumstances. Some studies caution against over-reliance on statistics at the expense of community relations (Willis, 2014) and emphasize that the success of any model depends largely on cultural change within the police agency (Pryce et al., 2017). In countries in transition or under authoritarian regimes, police reform faces particularly significant challenges in attempting to integrate new models and balance modern methods with local political and cultural factors. This study aims to investigate the two primary instrumental variables of police effectiveness and perception of risk (Kruis et al., 2023; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003), along with the relationship between these two instrumental variables.

2.2. Literature Review Gaps

Despite growing global interest in policing models, significant gaps in research remain. Comparative studies on procedural justice outside Western democracies are scarce, and research on police legitimacy in hybrid Islamic-civil law systems is even scarcer. Furthermore, differing perceptions of policing across genders and generations in conservative societies have not received sufficient attention, and research on police reform in countries

undergoing rapid socioeconomic transformation is virtually nonexistent. All of this underscores the urgent need for more nuanced and contextualized analyses to understand how global policing principles are interpreted, applied, and challenged in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

2.3. Policing In Saudi Arabia

Historically, Saudi Arabia's policing system has been based on Sharia law, which has served as the foundation for almost all of the country's affairs (Al-Otaibi et al., 2025). Initially, all power was decentralized among tribal and religious institutions, without clear central planning. However, with the creation of the Central Ministry of Public Security in 1950, a formal policing system began to take shape. Subsequently, the Saudi Arabian policing system featured a dual structure: the General Directorate of Public Security and the Committee for the Promotion of Good and the Retribution of Evil, responsible for religious affairs (Al-Hussein, 2023). The overlapping functions between these two institutions reflect Saudi Arabia's effort to strike a balance between building a modern state and maintaining religious authority, a balance that is also reflected in Saudi legislation and society as a whole.

The instrumental model is different from regular police practices in that it does not place as much emphasis on law enforcement by rule. The instrumental model provides a perspective on how people view police based on their beliefs about how well police protect society. People's belief in police is based on their perception of how well they effectively do their job (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003), and as such, if people view police as being effective in doing their jobs, they are more likely to support police efforts to maintain social order and to prevent crime. Although traditional police practices focus on deterring criminal behaviour, Sunshine and Tyler (2003) assert that community acceptance of police is predicated on three conditions: (1) police identify accurately the significant threats associated with criminal behaviour; (2) police effectively manage crime; and (3) police provide services in a fair manner. Therefore, the instrumental model assumes that individuals use rational thought to come to decisions, and as such, they are more likely to obey the law than engage in criminal behaviour (Boateng, 2018; Boateng et al., 2022). Therefore, citizens tend to cooperate with police where police have demonstrated they are efficient, fair, and apply punishment in a just and appropriate manner (Pryce et al., 2017). People's support for police depends upon the focus and effectiveness of police in

detering crime, as well as their accountability for their actions. The current investigation has two primary objectives.

Cybercrime grow, but special police and law keep rate low 1.02 per 100,000 (Lindner 2024). Community police, tech use, and more training make police more professional and safer for citizen. Big anti-corruption like 2017 arrest important people show police serious for law and trust. Vision 2030 plan also want better economy, society, law, human right, and police-community relation (Mohale et al., 2022).

2.4. Analytic Strategy

Because correlation result not enough, and maybe two thing relation fake because many other things, all thing in this study use ordinary least-square (OLS) regression. Regression helps for two things: (1) see which independent thing most affect people happy with police, and (2) see one thing effect not affect by other thing (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

The following are the most important studies that were selected for the pupose of elciting the most important themes

Table 1: Matrix of the Most Important Studies Related to Policing Practices.

Title of the study	Stud Author & date	Study aim	Method & sample	Main findings
Assessment of the Saher System in Enhancing Traffic Control and Road Safety: Insights from Experts for Dammam, Saudi Arabia.	Alobaidallah, et al., (2025).	This study examines the effectiveness of the SAHER traffic enforcement system in the Dammam Metropolitan Area (DMA)	using insights from 23 road safety experts through structured questionnaires and interviews.	The analysis indicates that SAHER has improved traffic law compliance and road safety perceptions but is limited in scope. Key issues include driver distractions, speeding, and lane changes, particularly among young drivers. Experts recommend enhancing SAHER through more cameras, addressing aggressive driving, and improving coverage in critical areas. Additional recommendations involve integrating SAHER into urban planning, combining enforcement with education, and upgrading traffic infrastructure. The study emphasizes the importance of automated enforcement for road safety and provides actionable strategies for policymakers in Saudi Arabia.
Community policing in areas of limited statehood: The case of Lebanon.	Mazzola 2024	explores the impact of community policing on democratic policing in conflict-affected areas of limited statehood with divisive politics by way of a case study of Lebanon from 2008 to 2016.	Project / policy evaluation	pecifically, the analysis of two cases of community policing in Lebanon shows that it reflects policing aimed against perceived threats to the country's consociational power-sharing arrangement and the sectarian balance on which it is based, namely Palestinian and Syrian refugees as outsiders who do not fit into consociational categories. The community policing projects in the Palestinian Nahr al-Bared camp and the urban Ras Beirut area of Beirut represent different contexts within Lebanon and so also show variation in the state's intent behind, and approach to, community policing. Still, the similarity in outcome in both cases, policing of 'outsiders' as threats to the consociational order, suggests that community policing exhibits flaws independently of where, how, and why it is being applied
The Effect of Procedural	Alotaibi, et al., 2025	assessing the effects of		procedural justice had the

Justice on General Satisfaction with Police: A Study from Saudi Arabia.		two normative (procedural justice and obligation to obey) and two instrumental (police effectiveness and risk) factors of policing on satisfaction with the police in Saudi Arabia		strongest predictive effect on Saudi citizens' satisfaction with their country's police. Also, age and gender predicted Saudi citizens' satisfaction with the Saudi police. Not surprisingly, and in line with prior research, obligation to obey did not predict satisfaction.
Procedural justice, obligation to obey and cooperation with police in a sample of Saudi Arabian citizens.	Boateng, et al .2025	examine the relative impacts of a normative factor (procedural justice) and instrumental factors (police effectiveness and risk of sanctions) of policing on the internalized sense of obligation to obey and willingness to cooperate with the police in Saudi Arabia.	Data were obtained from a sample of 235 Saudi residents using a convenience sampling approach.	results from our multivariate analysis revealed that procedural justice and effectiveness predicted Saudi residents' internalized sense of obligation to obey their country's police. In addition, procedural justice, effectiveness, gender and homeownership predicted Saudi citizens' willingness to cooperate with Saudi police. Surprisingly, obligation did not predict cooperation.
Police empowerment hypothesis: A rare glimpse into attitudes toward the police in Saudi Arabia. Criminology & Criminal Justice.	Pryce et al., . D. 2025	Examine the relative impacts of normative (procedural justice and obligation to obey) and instrumental (police effectiveness and risk) factors of policing on police empowerment in Saudi Arabia.	Using cross-sectional data	procedural justice, obligation to obey, and effectiveness, but not risk, predicted Saudi citizens' willingness to empower their country's police. In addition, age predicted Saudi citizens' willingness to empower the Saudi police
Public satisfaction regarding primary healthcare services in Riyadh city, 2018.	Alballaa, et al., (2020).	This study aims to assess the overall patient's satisfaction regarding PHCCs' accessibility, waiting time and area, services, and factors influencing satisfaction	A cross-sectional study was conducted in Riyadh. Of A total of 154 patients	Overall satisfaction of 76% was observed regarding PHCC services. About 74% of male participants thought that services were adequate as compared to a higher percentage of 84% reported by female participants. Around 89% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the distance to a PHCC was within an acceptable range. About 77% agreed or strongly agreed that center facilities were clean. It was also found that 44% of participants felt neutral about the availability of the requested lab tests
Crime and punishment in Saudi Arabia: Lashing, imprisonment, and other unusual punishments	Boateng et al., 2023	examine the antecedents of the sanctions of lashing and imprisonment for juveniles in Saudi Arabia.	The current study examined 437 court cases The data were drawn from hundreds of court files and records received from several court systems in Saudi Arabia spanning 2010 to 2015. respectively.	Juveniles in juvenile court received more lenient sentences compared to those in general court. Older juveniles faced harsher punishments, with multiple offenders receiving more lashes than single offenders. Youth with both juvenile and adult criminal associates received harsher sentences than those with only juvenile associates. The number of judges also affected punishment severity; youth tried by a single judge received fewer lashes and shorter prison terms than those tried by multiple judges. However, those tried by two judges received longer sentences than those tried by

<p>Exploring motivations for domestic violence by women in Saudi Arabia. .</p>	<p>Khadhar, F. (2022).</p>	<p>understand the reasons why women commit violence against men in Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>The study uses a qualitative research method, using data obtained through semi-structured interviews conducted at a women's prison in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, with 30 women who were incarcerated for committing violence against men.</p>	<p>three or more judges. Thematic analysis shows that participants in this study committed their offence due to two main reasons: self-defense and emancipatory longing. While some participants reported being abused and mistreated, leading them to commit violence to protect themselves, others reported actively using violence against men out of frustration and a desire to be free from oppressive patriarchal practices. The study also provides evidence that institutions can act as spaces of freedom for women frustrated with patriarchal practices and wanting freedom from oppression. Patriarchal practices can be a source of great frustration for women and can motivate them to commit violence. The Saudi government has taken steps to address such practices; however, for effective change to occur there remains a need for change in the societal mindset about the role of women.</p>
<p>Combating Human Trafficking in Saudi Arabia: The Exploitation of Women and Children through Forced Begging</p>	<p>Alqahtani, (2022).</p>	<p>To systematically analyze the prevalence, patterns, legal history, conflicting claims, and future interventions related to forced begging in Saudi Arabia as a form of human trafficking and forced labor, while evaluating past efforts and proposing comprehensive recommendations for victim protection and crime eradication through regional/global legal frameworks and Saudi legal reforms.</p>	<p>women and children in forced begging.</p>	<p>Forced begging in Saudi Arabia represents organized human trafficking that primarily targets women and children, with crime networks coercing vulnerable groups to beg while seizing their proceeds. The study identifies key challenges including difficulties in victim identification, conflicting claims about the issue's prevalence, and historically ineffective legal measures, while past decisions reveal significant gaps in implementation and victim protection. Looking forward, it predicts that future interventions must address evolving socio-economic factors through enhanced international cooperation, victim-centered procedural reforms, and stronger punitive actions against exploiters. Recommendations emphasize comprehensive regional and global legal frameworks, improved safeguards for victims, and strategies aligned with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 crime reduction commitments</p>
<p>We Are All Police – Abu Dhabi Police Community Engagement Initiative.</p>	<p>Al Manhali, et al., 2022</p>	<p>Evaluate large-scale community engagement initiative</p>	<p>Programme evaluation, participation data</p>	<p>Broad participation linked with strong police–community ties and higher perceived safety</p>
<p>Praising the police, avoiding the station: gendered differences on police–Public relations in</p>	<p>AlSabah, et al., .2025</p>	<p>This study addresses this gap by examining how gender influences public perceptions of,</p>	<p>Data were drawn from a nationally representative survey conducted by Kuwait's National Police,</p>	<p>The analysis assessed how gender influences three central outcomes: (1) trust in the police, (2) perceptions of officer</p>

Kuwait		and willingness to cooperate with, the police in Kuwait – a context where cultural norms and institutional hierarchies continue to shape women's interactions with law enforcement.	encompassing responses from 1,050 members of the public.background	behavior, and (3) willingness to cooperate with law enforcement. Both bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques were employed to detect significant differences and correlates across gender, while controlling for demographic variables such as age, marital status, and educational Bivariate analyses revealed a striking paradox: women reported more favorable evaluations of police behavior than men, yet demonstrated significantly lower willingness to cooperate with law enforcement. Subsequent multivariate models confirmed that age, marital status, and education were significant predictors of women's attitudes toward the police. These findings indicate that social and cultural dynamics – beyond gender alone – substantially influence women's perceptions and behaviors within the justice system.
Public Perceptions of Crime and Justice in Jordan: A Survey Analysis of Risk Factors and Policy Recommendations	Airout, . 2025	investigates youths' perceptions of crime and justice in Jordan, focusing on risk factors and policy	We employed a quantitative research method, randomly distributing questionnaires among 458 youth participants in the study community to ensure anonymity and ethical standard	Findings revealed that sociocultural and economic factors, such as high unemployment and limited educational resources, significantly influence youths' perceptions, shaping their feelings of safety and trust in law enforcement. Engaging youth in discussions about crime prevention and justice policies is essential for fostering a sense of ownership within communities. The study highlights the need for targeted interventions that reflect youth perspectives, promoting a more inclusive approach to crime and justice.
Safety effectiveness of automated traffic enforcement systems: A critical analysis of existing challenges and solutions.	Alobaidallah et al., 2025).	to review the effectiveness of ATES in reducing traffic accidents and improving road safety and to identify the challenges and prospects it faced during its implementation.	. This study uses a systematic literature review methodology, using the PRISMA 2020 Protocol, and conducts a scientific literature database search using specific keywords.	This study finds that ATES has emerged as an effective tool to ensure traffic compliance and improve overall traffic safety and that various ATES devices have been profoundly effective in reducing traffic crashes. This review concludes that ATES can be an effective solution to improve road safety, but ongoing evaluations and adjustments are necessary to address public perceptions and ensure equitable enforcement.

3. DISCUSSION

Previous research has shown that the relationship between police and people is very important (Boateng, 2019; Chenane et al., 2020; Johnson et al., 2014; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003). Many studies suggest

that procedural justice improves the relationship between police and the community, making people happier with the police (Hinds & Murphy, 2007; Pryce, 2018; Weitzer & Tuch, 2005). Normal rules are seen as more influential than instrumental factors in

shaping people's perceptions of the police (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler & Huo, 2002).

The research results presented in this analytical study also fit into a growing number of studies that focus on standardizing and instrumental variables in promoting social satisfaction with the policing system. In line with international studies, the findings in Saudi Arabia affirm that procedural justice is the most influential factor in forecasting satisfaction among people with the police. This is consistent with the traditional theory of policing, which argues that effective police-community relations are based on the principles of fair treatment, impartiality, transparency, and respectful communication (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Hinds and Murphy, 2007). Although Saudi Arabia operates within a specific sociocultural and legal context, the high predictive power of procedural justice demonstrates the universal applicability of fairness-based policing practices across a wide range of societies.

The findings of this research contribute to a better understanding of how individuals perceive the police within a non-Western society that practices Sharia law and how these values influence their perception of police power. Despite cultural differences, the statistics reveal that people in Saudi Arabia have shown similar positive responses to police using their power in a fair manner, like most Western democratic societies. This supports the theory that the legitimacy of the police is not solely based on their ability to enforce punishment, but rather on the moral relationship between citizens and the government.

The results may indicate that police effectiveness and citizen satisfaction with the quality service provided by the police are positively correlated. This reflects the findings of places where the contrast between police execution and security outcomes is evident. The low incidences of iniquitous acts and the advanced policing systems like computerized surveillance systems, cybercrime, and activity necessity schemes like Saher emphasize public perceptions that the police are proficient and can effectively comply with organized.

Perceived risk, on the contrary, has been defined as the belief that police enforcement of correctional measures or approval has a negative impact on satisfaction. This means that while well-developed protection is a feature of legal institutions in Saudi Arabia, excessive application of punishment strategies might unconsciously damage the confidence of the population. However, studies are increasingly conclusive that over-reliance on fear-

based compliance is a harmful factor that leads to decreased legitimacy and could discourage people (Pryce et al., 2017). Promotion of procedural justice might be more effective than the promotion of punitive measures in a Swedish context where the husbandry religious and social culture already encourages law-abiding behavior.

Following more countries' moves to embrace community policing practices and harness technology, the latest trends indicate that community policing will have a significant impact on achieving Vision 2030. As part of this goal, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has embarked on significant reforms in the police service delivery model, such as training police officers in modern ways, decreasing the use of secondary religious policing, increasing digital reporting to the citizenry, and making accountability a priority. While these changes represent a positive shift towards global policing models, there will be challenges to overcome before law enforcement agencies can effectively integrate successful community policing and procedural justice components into their daily operations.

There are additional challenges to Global Trends in Policing. The United Nations and several Non-Governmental Organizations have consistently called for Policing to be more Transparent, have Clear Guidelines Regarding the Use of Force, and have Stronger Accountability Mechanisms. If Countries were to implement many of the Global Policing Practices, including the establishment of Independent Oversight Bodies, the establishment of Citizen Assessment Programs, and Community Outreach Programs, they would significantly improve Public Trust in Policing. The Research supporting the use of Evidence-Based Policing supports this notion that Policymaking should be based upon Data-Driven Analysis.

3.1. Dominance Of Procedural Justice in Predicting Satisfaction

The major discovery of this investigation is how deeply procedural justice influences people's views of and experiences with the police. In every regression analysis performed, procedural justice was always demonstrated to be the most significant factor determining how individuals view the police. This finding supports similar findings from prior studies conducted in the United States, Europe, and Australia, where citizens evaluate the legitimacy of law enforcement almost exclusively based on the principles of fairness, transparency, voice, impartiality, and treating citizens with dignity.

In the context of Saudi Arabia, this finding has

significant implications since typically, the legitimacy attributed to the police in Saudi Arabia has been based on traditions associated with religious authority, tribal customs, and a hierarchical form of government. On the other hand, the analysis indicates that there is a growing trend of citizens moving towards having the expectation that the police will demonstrate accountability, fairness, and professionalism, as opposed to the traditional model of compliance simply due to tradition and duty.

In contrast to this, the duty to obey was not found to be a significant predictor of satisfaction. This suggests that even though there is a cultural environment where there is a tremendous respect for authority and great social customs promoting respect for authority, there has also been a movement away from strictly obeying due to these cultural influences, and towards evaluating law enforcement based on their performance. The result is that even in environments where the cultural expectations of deference are high, citizens do not view obedience in and of itself as a sufficient basis on which to ground satisfaction or legitimacy. Rather, they judge police behavior through the lenses of ethics and procedure. As a result, the obligation to obey appears to work more as a background cultural expectation rather than an active influence on satisfaction.

3.2. Instrumental Factors: Effectiveness Matters, Risk Reduces Satisfaction

It was found that police effectiveness, an instrumental factor, is positively related to satisfaction with the police: the more participants perceive the police as successful in preventing crime, responding properly to incidents, and maintaining public safety, the better their views about the police.

Citizens' perception of the ability of law enforcement to be successful at providing protection and fighting crime leads to an increase in citizens' trust and confidence in the ability of law enforcement to effectively provide public safety. In places such as Saudi Arabia, with low crime rates and a positive public perception of police effectiveness created using modern police technologies, such as police technology and traffic tickets, and the use of sophisticated surveillance technologies, public trust and confidence can be maintained and enhanced.

The perception of punishment is a second instrumental factor that is associated with the opposite outcome regarding police satisfaction. This indicates that if citizens view law enforcement as primarily a means of punishment (i.e., through fear-based punishment), the level of satisfaction with police is reduced. Even though the enforcement of

laws and the use of punitive measures are integral parts of the Sharia legal system in Saudi Arabia, global research indicates that a heavy reliance on deterrence diminishes citizens' cooperation with law enforcement agencies. The same pattern is found in several countries where studies indicate that citizen cooperation with law enforcement is dependent on citizens feeling that their rights are protected and that they have some level of control over their lives, avoiding punitive punishment based on fear, and experiencing a heightened sense of justice, even in instances where crime is managed. Additionally, although instrumental factors are relevant, they are outweighed by normative expectations regarding the fairness of a justice system.

3.3. Demographic Effects: Age And Gender as Significant Predictors

Demographic characteristics have a significant effect on how the population views the police. Older people are less satisfied than younger people; however, this may be due to differences in expectations from the police because younger people would have had different policing experiences compared to older people, including police procedures used before the introduction of new policing practices.

Males report less satisfaction with the police than females. This is surprising because males have a higher frequency of contacting the police for either traffic or business/public interactions. As a result, males tend to have a greater amount of interaction with the police compared to females. Other demographic characteristics do not seem to be related to satisfaction with the police (educational attainment, income, or homeownership); therefore, it may be inferred that perceptions of the police are more heavily influenced by a shared societal user experience rather than economic/socioeconomic conditions. The research study retrieved data from all 13 administrative regions of Saudi Arabia, thereby providing a wide variety of social, cultural, and economic contexts.

The large metropolitan areas of Riyadh, Mecca, and the Eastern Province were considered urban centers where modern policing systems are established and the environment is urbanized, whereas the northern and southern regions-maintained community structures based on traditional values. However, procedural justice was the best predictor of the public's satisfaction with the police based on all areas of the country. This demonstrates the importance of procedural justice as a foundational principle.

To conclude the procedural justice stands as the foremost worldwide paradigm across various contexts, substantiated by established theory and empirical evidence from Saudi Arabia—fair, courteous, and transparent processes regularly surpass instrumental alternatives in promoting legitimacy, satisfaction, cooperation, and empowerment. Community policing serves as a secondary pillar, yet reveals structural vulnerabilities through extensive co-production, adaptable for Saudi Vision 2030. Gender-sensitive modifications and the standardization of juvenile justice are emerging, contextually nuanced practices. International practice collectively ranks fairness over deterrent; genuine implementation over symbolic adoption; and comprehensive integration over fragmented enforcement.

Utilize the dominance of procedural justice by implementing compulsory training in equitable and transparent treatment, which is a fundamental driver of legitimacy; adjust for demographic sensitivities such as age, gender, and homeownership. Design a structured community co-production model based on Abu Dhabi's framework, incorporating neighborhood councils, information-sharing platforms, and participatory problem-solving, while avoiding the exclusionary challenges faced in Lebanon and addressing the implementation gaps seen in Addis Ababa. Implement gender-specific channels to address cooperative paradoxes observed in Kuwait/Saudi data. Standardize juvenile sentencing protocols to eliminate 437-case discrepancies, hence enhancing judicial equity. Enhance through technological integration—SAHER expansion; camera networks aimed at detecting reckless driving; communication practices supporting endorsement. Integrate socio-economic measures. Alignment with Vision 2030 the empowerment of fairness; designed communalism; technological advancement facilitating the decriminalization of offenses; commitments to dignity—resulting in improved security through legitimacy, collaboration, and genuine practices that surpass compulsion.

3.4. Implications Of Factor Analysis and Regression Structure

1. Factor analysis was used to determine the variables that are correlated with variable pooling, and the findings showed a strong correlation between the variables pertaining to distributive justice and the variables pertaining to procedural justice, meaning that Saudi Arabian citizens consider both

procedural and distributive justice. International studies advocate the crossover between procedural and distributive justice and perceived justice.

2. A substantial percentage of the variance in citizen satisfaction was accounted for by regression analysis, with the first model including only the control variables explaining 18 percent of the variance. The use of normative and instrumental items thus added a lot of explanatory power to the model, indicating the relevance of citizen views in relation to demographic factors on the impact of citizen satisfaction.
3. The results also provide recommendations for future reforms. In Saudi Arabia, police agencies are still in the process of reformation according to the Vision 2030 program for modernization. These efforts involve establishing more professional, accountable, and transparent security agencies through technology and designing community-based policing practices.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

There are differing opinions on the following issue: Many believe that police officers' decisions should not be questioned, while others believe that it is everyone's responsibility to question a police officer's actions. Another perspective is that people have the right to question police misconduct or abuse. The question is whether the police listen and act. Even if no action is taken, some communities believe that holding discussions can make the police accountable. Therefore, people still need to provide feedback on police work to help them become more responsible. Distributive justice was initially considered an instrumental factor but was removed from the regression analysis because factor analysis showed that it was the same as procedural justice.

WhatsApp is a messaging app owned by Meta, the same company as Facebook and Instagram. Users can make video/audio calls and send text messages from anywhere. Over 2 billion people use it because it is easy to use, works on many phones, and is simple. Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) suggest that a sample size is sufficient for factor analysis if there are many high marker variables and a minimum of 150 cases, which our sample meets. Factor loadings are considered acceptable if they are $\geq .40$ (Pallant, 2010). Satisfaction was not included in the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) because there were only two items, and the first attempt at CFA failed.

5. CONCLUSION

This study shows that the Saudi police system is centralized, Sharia-based, and modernizing, especially in terms of procedural justice and technology, while human rights are being monitored internationally. In terms of Modernization and Technology, it is evident that the Saudi government is incorporating technology into the police force. For example, the Saher traffic system helps enforce laws and promote road safety, while the Absher digital service assists with administrative tasks like obtaining police certificates.

Regarding the Modernization and Technology, the Saudi government is integrating technology in the police force. The traffic system of Saher, which supports law enforcement and road safety, and the Absher online service, which facilitates

administrative tasks such as issuing police certificates, are examples. In relation to Procedural Justice & the Public, effective policing is carried out fairly, thereby attracting the population's cooperation. The research outcomes demonstrate that trust in the police and compliance with the law are on the rise. Depending on the Centralization and Dual Forces, the police command structure runs back to the King, then to the Minister of Interior, and finally to the Director of Public Safety. Saudi Arabia has two police forces: the general police (Public Safety) and the religious police (Mutaween). In 2016, reforms were made to reduce the authority of the Mutaween and increase that of the general police force.

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