

Abstract

The study was carried out to investigate the impact of social capital and media consumption on fear of crime among young adults. The study was based on cross-sectional survey research design. Participants were comprised of young adults (N=323) with the distribution of n=100 male and n=223 female young adults with age range of 20-35 years. Data was collected using convenient sampling technique. Personal Social Capital Scale (Chen et al., 2008) was used to measure social capital. Media consumption was measured through two subscales including Internet usage subscale and Television usage subscale of Media and Technology Usage and Attitude Scale (Rosen, 2013). The Fear of Crime Scale (Foster et al., 2014) was used to measure fear of crime among young adults. Pearson Product Moment correlation was used to determine the relationship among social capital, media consumption and fear of crime. Findings indicated that social capital has significant positive relationship with fear of crime. Media consumption has significant positive relationship with fear of crime. Moreover, multiple regression analysis showed that social capital and media consumption were significant predictors of fear of crime among young adults. Independent sample t test showed that there were significant differences between male young adults and female young adults in terms of fear of crime. Female young adults scored higher on fear of crime than male young adults. However, no significant gender differences were found with regard to social capital and media consumption. This research was applied and up to date research it was addition to the existing body of knowledge. It has contribution in the area of social and forensic psychology.

Keywords: Social capital, media consumption, fear of crime, young adults