EUROCRIM2024

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
- *final version* -

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BUCHAREST - ROMANIA

Note project in Norway, this presentation will explore how the shared creation of music, spoken word poetry, podcasts and other sonic artefacts can play a critical and relational role, and the extent to which it is possible to navigate the complex ethical tensions involved in such practices. Recognising the prevalence of highly individualized narratives around crime, punishment and rehabilitation, this presentation will also ask whether collaborative creativity through sound and music in carceral spaces might allow the emergence of work that expands, complicates and pluralises these linear, one-dimensional stories. Can listening help us access new speculative and prefigurative perspectives? Can we use Tim Ingold's conceptualisation of paying attention as 'stretching toward' (2021) in order to tune in what's not yet there – and in so doing, to create new possible futures?

050. POL Panel 5. Public Order, Violence and Protest Policing

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Policing and Law enforcement (Policing WG)

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest: Floor Ground floor - Room 1.04

Chair:

Silvia Staubli, Cantonal Police Basel-Stadt

Participants:

Prevalence and change of pro-violent attitudes among police trainees *Dirk Baier, ZHAW/UZH*

The analysis of personal attitudes among police officers is an increasingly important area of criminological research due to incidents of racist or xenophobic behaviour by police officers. The question of prevalence and development of pro-violent attitudes is also of great interest against the background of incidents of excessive police use of force in the past. These pro-violent attitudes are analysed in the presentation on the basis of two studies among police trainees in Switzerland: on the one hand, a survey of over 800 police officers in training (representative sample) and, on the other, a 3-wave panel study of 88 trainees. The analyses are based on a 5-item instrument that reliably and validly measures pro-violent attitudes. The analyses show that around a third of respondents agree with these attitudes; there is also an increase in attitudes over time. Possible factors influencing this increase are presented, including different stressors and experiences with superiors and colleagues. Additionally, it is analysed whether the influence of these factors is moderated by characteristics such as personal resilience and social support. Based on the results, implications for research and practice can be formulated.

Social identity and context matter: perceived procedural justice and legitimacy in policing pro-Palestine protest in the UK *Angus Chan, University College London; Ben Bradford, University College London; Clifford Stott, Keele University*

In policing large-scale demonstrations, maintaining trust and legitimacy is paramount for law enforcement agencies to encourage compliance from the crowd. Failure to adequately justify the use of force could eventually escalate tensions and lead to more violent confrontations with protestors. Embedded within the recent Israel-Palestine conflict that has triggered various mass demonstrations in London, this study aims to explore the impact of social identity on individual's perceptions of police actions and government response. By conducting an online survey with 150 participants in the UK, we seek to understand how social identification with the protestors can shape individuals' perception of procedural justice and legitimacy of the police actions, as well as satisfaction regarding the government's response to the issue. Our findings show that social identification significantly influences how individuals perceive both police actions and government responses, with participants identified with the pro-Palestine side viewing police actions as less procedural fair and

less legitimate, compared to their pro-Israel and neutral counterparts. Moreover, our path analysis suggests that police legitimacy is a significant factor in predicting and mediating the effect of their satisfaction with the government's response. Not only do our findings support the Group Engagement Model that the relational identification with the police mediates the effect of procedural justice on legitimacy, but it also extends the theoretical framework to include individuals' perceptions of the government. While most policing research on procedural justice and legitimacy focuses on interpersonal interaction between the police and those being policed, this research contends that studying the wider socio-political context is critical for a comprehensive understanding of how contextual intergroup relations can influence individuals' perception of fairness and legitimacy.

The role of dialog teams in protest policing *Silvia Staubli, Cantonal Police Basel-Stadt*

The number of demonstrations is constantly increasing, which means extra work for the police, especially because many demonstrations and rallies take place at weekends and in busy locations in the city centre. Most demonstrations are peaceful, but some lead to violence and riots. Causes are manifold and include incomprehensible police measures or inadequate behaviour of the police. In order to prevent escalations and violent outcomes, several police forces in Germany and Switzerland rely on tactical communication and dialogue teams. They should provide a continuous dialogue between protesters, bystanders and the police. The aim of this research project is to gain empirical and scientific knowledge about processes that lead to violent clashes in the context of demonstrations. In a first step, it will be evaluated which police corps in Switzerland use this dialogic-based approach and how. Building on the results of the first study and based on approaches of procedural justice and social identity, the second work package focuses on escalating and de-escalating factors, and the role dialogue teams play. Research shows, for example, that the identity of groups is fluid and changeable. Fronts harden the more individual members show solidarity with one another and develop a perceived common identity. If, on the other hand, the police succeed in building up the creation of such a strong, shared social identity among demonstrators, it is easier to influence them and the demonstration process. Interviews with those acting as dialogic officer, with decision makers and other key players within the police will be conducted. Finally, several demonstrations where dialogic teams are used will be observed.

051. Navigating the challenges of measuring prison climate

Topic 5: Social Control and Criminal Justice/Imprisonment, Prisons, Prison Life and Effects of Imprisonment (Prisons WG)

Roundtable

9:30 to 10:45 am

Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest: Floor Ground floor - Room 1.05

The prison climate, referring to the overall environment and culture within a prison, encompassing a wide range of factors that affect the daily experiences and behaviours of both incarcerated persons and staff, has long been an intriguing topic of academic interest. Recognising the critical need to better understand these environments, our roundtable seeks to explore the challenges and methodologies associated with measuring prison climate. It brings together a group of researchers who have conducted or are conducting studies on prison climate within five different jurisdictions. The discussion will focus on the methodological challenges inherent in conducting prison climate research. Participants will explore the complexities of conducting studies within prison institutions, where access is often restricted and ethical considerations are paramount. The discussion will address the difficulties researchers face in obtaining reliable data amidst the unique dynamics and realities of prison environments, including establishing trust with inmates and staff and navigating the bureaucratic hurdles often accompanying such sensitive research. Additionally, the roundtable will consider the challenges of ensuring international comparability of prison climate studies, given the vast differences in prison systems, policies, and cultural contexts. This

segment aims to foster a dialogue on typical methodologies and metrics and how they can or cannot accommodate these differences, facilitating meaningful cross-national comparisons. By confronting these challenges head-on, the roundtable intends to highlight innovative approaches and strategies that researchers can employ to overcome obstacles, enhance the quality and reliability of prison climate research, and contribute to the global understanding and improvement of correctional environments. No formal papers will be presented; the discussion will be framed by a set of questions that the participants will attempt to answer. The roundtable will allow a deeper discussion on the methodological challenges described above among the roundtable discussants but hopefully include active participation from the broader audience.

Chair:

Mojca M. Plesničar, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana

Discussants:

Kirstin Drenkhahn, Freie Universität Berlin

Milena Milićević, Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research

Ivana Sekol, University of Sheffield

Darja Tadic, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana

052. ISRD panel 2: Results from ISRD4 – focus on national findings

Topic 2: Types of Offending/School Violence and Bullying (ISRD WG)

Pre-arranged Panel

9:30 to 10:45 am

Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest: Floor 1st floor - Room 1.09

This is the second panel in a series of panels around the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Study, an extensive international collaborative self-report survey of victimization and offending among 13-to-17-year-old students. An internet-sample-based survey supplements the school-based survey. Data collection for the fourth ISRD (ISRD4) round is in its final stage. This panel consists of 4 papers reporting on the results of ISRD4 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland, UK, and Brazil.

Chair:

Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo

Participants:

Exploring Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Preliminary Results from the ISRD4 Data *Sandra Kobajica Misanovic, University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies; Muhamed Budimlić, University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies*

This paper provides the preliminary findings from the fourth round of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4) conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The study was conducted in Sarajevo and Bihac between April and December 2022. The data was collected with the use of the mixed method approach (online and pencil-and-paper questionnaires) among juveniles aged 13–17 in elementary schools, vocational high schools and grammar schools. The sample surveyed 125 classes and included about 1900 juveniles. This paper aims to examine the prevalence and types of delinquent behaviours and victimization reported by juveniles in Bosnia and Herzegovina, building upon earlier rounds of the ISRD conducted in the country. The findings contribute to the existing knowledge on juvenile delinquency and inform future research and criminal policy initiatives.

ISRD4 Study in Poland: Preliminary results *Marta Dabrowska, University of Bialystok; Ewa Monika Guzik-Makaruk, University of Bialystok*

This presentation aims to introduce the preliminary results of

ISRD-3 Poland. The goal of this research is to collect data on delinquency and victimization among 7th–9th-grade students as well as explore and test contemporary theoretical approaches in criminology with the additional modules in the questionnaire. This presentation is based on the statistical analysis of Polish ISRD4 data. The school-based survey was conducted by Bialystok School of Criminology in 2023-2034 in two large Polish cities: Bialystok and Rzeszow, using the ISRD4 standardized questionnaire with a national module on online child sexual abuse.

Contribution to the development of Criminology in Brazil: testing theoretical models based on ISRD4 data *Marina Rezende Bazon, University of São Paulo; André Vilela Komatsu, University of Sao Paulo; Ana Beatriz do Prado Schiavone, University of Sao Paulo; Rafaelle CS Costa, University of Sao Paulo*

Although Brazil has significant scientific and technological development, Criminology does not exist as a specific area of knowledge, nor as an autonomous career. This means that most Brazilian studies on crime and violence are developed by scientists from different disciplines independently, without integration. As a result, social/governmental responses to prevent or mitigate crime and violence are fragmented, and always prove insufficient/inefficient. Regarding the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, the Brazilian database from ISRD4 presents an opportunity for testing prominent criminological models or theories, which can help in the development of Criminology in Brazil. The Brazilian team at ISRD4 is thus working in this direction, based on data obtained from 1,956 investigated adolescents, through structural equation modeling. Initially, the General Theory of Crime (GTC) was tested, focusing on self-reported offenses as the dependent variable. The model proved reliable and explained 25% of the variance. Then, aiming for greater refinement, the GTC was tested focusing only on self-reported violent offenses. The model proved reliable and explained 16% of the variance. In both models, the dimension of self-control "sensation seeking" was significant, while impulsivity was not. Lastly, to introduce more complexity to the model, the variables "deviant parental behavior" within the family context and « morality », directly interacting with self-control, were incorporated. However, this latter model yielded unreliable parameters and displayed some inconsistent relationships. Nevertheless, in a simple correlation analysis, « deviant parental behavior », « sensation seeking », and « morality » emerged as the variables showing the strongest significant correlations with both overall offenses and violent offenses. Thus, by testing models/theories developed in other sociocultural contexts, we are moving closer to identifying models that are more relevant to Brazilian reality.

053. Focus on At-Risk Youth: School Exclusionary Practices, 'Bad ' Neighborhoods, and Metaphor Comprehension

Topic 3: Crime Correlates/School and Peer Groups (ISRD WG)

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest: Floor Ground floor - Room 1.11

Chair:

Majone Steketee, Verwey Jonker Institute and Rotterdam University

Participants:

An examination of educational and social care needs and youth justice involvement among young people permanently excluded from school in England *Glorney Emily, Royal Holloway, University of London*

Permanent exclusion from school is a method of behaviour management that is used to address challenging behaviours. Reducing exclusions is important because children and young