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crisis management in schools on national level and relevant local and school protocols and including measures as video surveillance, private security, community policing, youth mentoring and communities that care. The legal framework for crime prevention in schools in Serbia includes rules on protocol for security risks and crisis management in schools on national level and relevant local and school protocols and provides similar measures as it is the case in Croatia. The only difference is in policing approach and authors compare the contact-police officer approach in Croatia to school police approach in Serbia.

## 1.20 POLICE LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

Chair: Sarah MacQueen

### 0075 - THE IMPACT OF POLICE CONTACT ON TRUST AND POLICE LEGITIMACY IN BELGIUM

Anjuli Van Damme (Belgium)<sup>1</sup>

1 - Ghent University

Personal contact with the police is mentioned as one of the key predictors of individuals' opinions towards the police. But findings from earlier research contradict each other. Some researchers found an asymmetric relationship with a much stronger effect from unsatisfactory contact, compared with satisfactory contact, with regard to trust in the police and police legitimacy. Others found a more symmetrical relationship. In a way, these different findings can be due to different measures of trust and legitimacy. In the literature there is no consensus about the meaning and measurement of these concepts. The purpose of this study is therefore to test the (a)symmetrical relationship while taking into account criticisms about trust and legitimacy. More precisely we consider trust in police procedural justice and trust in police effectiveness as two components of trust having an influence on police legitimacy in the form of moral alignment. Feeling an obligation to obey the police is considered as an outcome of moral alignment. We used path models in MPlus to do the analyses, which were conducted on data collected from the Social capital and Well-being In Neighbourhoods in Ghent (SWING) survey, Belgium. The results show a more symmetrical relationship between contact and both components of trust. Furthermore, trust in police procedural justice was found to be a stronger predictor for moral alignment than trust in police effectiveness. Moral alignment itself seemed to be a strong predictor for feeling an obligation to obey the police.

## **0076 - CRIME VICTIMS' PERCEPTION OF SECURITY**

Sergender Sezer (Turkey)<sup>2</sup>; Halime Ünal (Turkey)<sup>1</sup>

1 - Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi , Ankara ,Turkey; 2 - Muğla Sıtkı Kocman University, Turkey

Several studies have been carried out to investigate the factors affecting individuals' perception of security. Based on previous research, the previous victimization experiences of individuals and the victimization experiences of their relatives are two of the most important factors. Another factor is the security policies implemented in the individual's country of residence. In this study, the relation between the level of trust a person has in the security forces and his/her perception of security is discussed. The main objective is to examine the relationship between an individual's perception of security and his/her victimization experiences and security policies in Turkish context.

The main hypotheses of the current research are: 1) There is a positive correlation between individuals' "previous victimization experiences" and their "perception of security"; 2) Individuals who have a higher level of trust in the security forces have also higher levels of perception of security.

The data that was used for testing these hypotheses has been collected from 1600 participants with a standardized survey in Ankara and Muğla cities in Turkey in 2014 and 2015. The results showed that the individuals with previous victimization experiences felt, indeed, less secure. However, no relation was found between the level of trust in the security forces and the perception of security.

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## **0077 - ENHANCING PUBLIC TRUST AND POLICE LEGITIMACY DURING ROAD TRAFFIC ENCOUNTERS: RESULTS FROM A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL IN SCOTLAND**

Sarah MacQueen (United Kingdom)<sup>1</sup>; Ben Bradford (United Kingdom)<sup>2</sup>

1 - University of Edinburgh; 2 - University of Oxford

Aiming to replicate the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET), ScotCET employed an experimental approach in the context of road policing in Scotland to test whether the introduction of improved mechanisms for communicating procedural justice during routine encounters between police and members of the public can influence public opinion on police and encourage conferment of greater legitimacy on the police. This presentation outlines the process and pitfalls of replication, and what the implications for future research and policy might be. Results demonstrate the difficulty in translating experimental interventions across policing contexts, and challenge the notion that public perceptions may be improved through a simple, additive approach to the delivery and communication of procedural justice.