



**EUROCRIM2025**

LOGOS OF CRIME & PUNISHMENT

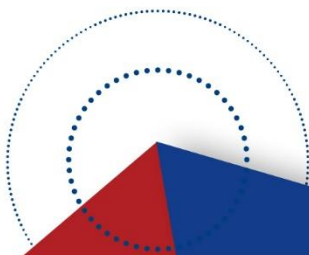
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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS V1**

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adolescent population. The research focused on the impact of childhood (up to age 13) and adolescent (ages 14 and above) sexual trauma on the development of compulsive sexual behavior, while assessing the role of impulsivity as a mediating factor. A total of 228 adolescents aged 14–17 from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds participated in the quantitative study. Data were collected using three questionnaires from the International Sex Survey (ISS), which assesses sexual behaviors and psychological characteristics. The findings confirming a positive association between sexual trauma and the development of compulsive sexual behavior among adolescents. However, the hypothesis, which examined impulsivity as a mediating factor in this relationship, was not supported. The study's conclusions and implications for the field of criminology highlight the importance of early identification of sexual trauma victims among adolescents as a high-risk group for developing compulsive sexual behavior. The findings indicate the need for tailored prevention and intervention programs that address the link between sexual trauma and problematic sexual behaviors. The research underscores the necessity of a comprehensive therapeutic approach that considers the long-term effects of sexual trauma on the development of problematic sexual behavior patterns. Additionally, the finding that impulsivity does not serve as a mediating factor emphasizes the need for further research to identify other mediating variables and highlights the complexity of the relationship between sexual trauma and compulsive sexual behavior. This finding underscores the importance of developing treatment interventions specifically designed to address sexual trauma and its consequences, rather than focusing solely on impulse control.

**P102. Sexual violence among minors at school** *Ivana Larrosa Ibañez, Universidad San Jorge (Zaragoza, Spain) / Ministry of Justice*

**SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG MINORS AT SCHOOL**

According to data provided by the Spanish Attorney General's Office for the year 2023, there has been an exponential and alarming increase in sexual crimes committed by minors. Thus, in the last six years the increase has been more than 8% per year. The main objective of this study is to study the significant increase in sexual violence among minors in the school environment, what the causes have been and especially to analyze the impact that new technologies, social networks and the increasingly early access of minors to the technological world have had on it. As well as what prevention and intervention measures are proposed as a solution to this important problem, both in the educational, institutional and public and technological spheres. Finally, it will be analyzed how, more and more, minors under fourteen years of age, unimputable, commit this type of criminal practices protected by the exemption of their criminal responsibility.

**P103. Silent Struggles: Exploring the emotional impact of trauma and its role in decision-making & misconduct behaviour in UK policing** *Lucy Elizabeth Davies, The Open University; Sarah-Jane Lennie, The Open University; Graham Pike, The Open University; Martin Thirkettle, The Open University*

This PhD research explores the link between traumatic stress (TS), decision-making and misconduct behaviour in UK Policing. TS is highly prevalent in policing (Brewin et al., 2022) and impacts officer's mental (Velazquez & Hernandez, 2019) and emotional health (Lennie et al., 2020). Misconduct is a societal and organisational issue which often results from poor decision-making (Hough et al., 2018). Given what is known about the impact of TS on emotion (Powers et al., 2015), emotions role in decision-making (Lerner et al., 2023) and the maladaptive coping techniques observed in police officers such as emotional suppression and dissociation (Lennie, 2020), it is important to explore the link between TS, police decision-making and conduct. Study 1 utilises a mixed methods design, consisting of a cross-sectional survey (n=310) followed by interviews (n=8) with UK officers. The data was analysed using mediation analysis, and regressions finding that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom severity and related factors are significantly associated with anger, shame, guilt and elements of empathy in UK police officers, all of which are emotions that influence decision-making. Mediation analyses found that relationships between PTSD factors and negative affect, were mediated by dissociative experiences (DE). Furthermore, PTSD, DE, anger, shame and guilt are significantly associated with misconduct. The interviews are currently in the interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) phase. Study 2 will explore the

role of emotion in police decision-making through a mixed methods approach (n=10), including audio diaries (1-month period) and a post-diary survey comprising psychometrics. Audio diaries are reflexive and invaluable for understanding cognitive processes, emotional experience (Lennie et al., 2020) and decision-making. The storytelling concept allows for cognitive reappraisal (Lazarus, 1991), which can improve officer wellbeing (Thompson, 2023), meaning it is a mutually beneficial methodology. Transcripts will be analysed using narrative analysis which is scheduled to be completed by July 2025.

**P104. Sociopsychological antecedents of Deviant Collective actions: A meta-analysis** *Leonor de Fátima Guedes Cardoso, Psychology Research Center (CIPsi) of Psychology School of University of Minho; Centro de Investigação em Reabilitação, Escola Superior de Saúde, Politécnico do Porto; Pedro B. Albuquerque, Psychology Research Centre, School of Psychology, University of Minho; Sônia Maria Martins Caridade, Escola de Psicologia da Universidade do Minho*

Deviant collective actions are a growing global concern, highlighting the need to understand their psychological, social, and demographic influences. This meta-analysis examines the psychological, social, and demographic factors that influence participation in deviant collective actions. Specifically, it investigates (1) the sociopsychological mechanisms that drive individual involvement, (2) the role of social media in mobilization and dissemination, and (3) the influence of contextual factors such as age, political affiliation, and economic conditions. A systematic search following PRISMA guidelines in PsycINFO, Web of Science, and Scopus databases was conducted. Eligible studies used quantitative measures to assess collective action, examined psychological mechanisms (e.g., identity, emotions, efficacy), explored social media's role, or analyzed contextual determinants. Studies were limited to peer-reviewed journal articles published in English, Portuguese, or Spanish with adult participants (18+). Exclusion criteria included literature reviews, qualitative studies, policy-focused analyses, and research on non-social activism. Data extraction and analysis are ongoing, and preliminary findings suggest emerging patterns in collective action's psychological and contextual drivers. Full results, including effect sizes and moderator analyses, will be presented. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of collective action dynamics, with implications for mobilization theories, public policy, and social interventions.

**P105. Sport as a strategy to improve the quality of life of women in prison** *MARÍA JOSÉ BENÍTEZ JIMÉNEZ, University of Malaga*

The aim of this project is for a group of adult female prisoners to carry out sports activities included in the programmes offered by their respective prisons, whether recreational or competitive, in order to check what changes occur in an estimated period of time by carrying out these activities on a regular and constant basis. After selecting a sample of prisons and obtaining a sample of inmates who agree to participate in the study, questionnaires will be given to learn about aspects of their lives and detect possible victimizations prior to conviction. Subsequently, the sample will be divided into two in each of the prisons, forming control and treatment groups. The participants in the treatment group will be monitored to find out their involvement in carrying out sports activities. Once the estimated time has ended, discussion groups and in-depth interviews will be conducted with those women with whom we worked in the first part of the study. In this way, information will be obtained from women prisoners who have participated in sports activities and those who have not, to know if their speech, their perception of well-being, their expectations, sense of empowerment and their attitudes are different between both groups (control-treatment) in relation to the first collection of information. In this way, quantitative and qualitative data will be available that bring us closer to the reality of women prisoners, a multifaceted and complex reality due to their situation as criminals, how society sees them and how they see themselves. The flag of this proposal is to know if these women can be empowered through sport.

**P106. Stalking in the Portuguese justice system: Victims, stalkers, criminal dynamics, and formal support** *marlene matos matos, University of Minho; Beatriz simões Simões, University of Minho; Ana Marques Fernandes Costa, University of Minho*

Stalking is a form of interpersonal violence characterized by persistent harassment. While its estimated prevalence in Europe is