



**TRAIVR**  
Training of Refugee Offenders  
by Virtual Reality

# IO1. Needs Analysis

## IO1/A5 Needs Analysis Report

Ankara Probation Directorate

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# Change Control

## Document Properties






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# Table of Content

<b>Change Control</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Document Properties .....	2
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1.1 Purpose of Needs Analysis .....	5
<b>Need Analysis</b> .....	<b>6</b>

## Introduction

The TRAIVR (Training of Refugee Offenders by Virtual Reality) project is co-financed by the European Commission under the "ERASMUS + KA2 - Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices." The project is a collaborative initiative that brings together a dynamic partnership comprising both public and private institutions actively engaged in the criminal justice sector, as well as stakeholders from academia and the field of technologies. The strategic partnership is comprised of multi-cultural and cross-sectoral agencies that are eager to work for the effective rehabilitation of vulnerable groups and to develop accessible, innovative and integrated approaches in the field of adult education in probation settings:

Project partner	Country	Logo
Baskent University	Turkey	 <b>BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ</b>
Ankara Probation Directorate	Turkey	 <b>ANKARA DENETİMLİ SERBESTLİK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ</b>
IPS_Innovative Prison Systems	Portugal	 <b>IPS</b> INNOVATIVE PRISON SYSTEMS
Becure	Germany	
European Strategies Consulting	Romania	

The **language barrier** presents the significant challenge for professionals working with refugee offenders. Refugees who are under judiciary supervision because of their criminal act of substance use, needs to be treated and join rehabilitation studies in order to complete their sentences under probation. However there are many refugee offenders in the system speaking different native languages, making it impossible to communicate

with them. The professionals- probation officers including the experts (psychologists, social workers, sociologists and teachers) not knowing these languages have to conduct successful rehabilitation studies for these groups to reintegrate into society. It turns into a double blind procedure because of the language barrier, make it difficult for professionals to fight against recidivism of the group. Therefore an innovative methodology was needed to implement rehabilitation studies without/ minimum use of language. Virtual Reality, made it possible to provide the refugee offenders with rehabilitation with minimum use of language or the use of symbolic language. That is the main motive behind why the TRAIVR partnership developed a VR programme to **improve the coping skills of substance-using refugees under probation**. TRAIVR aims to ensure that refugees who may not have proficiency in the language of instruction can still benefit from the rehabilitation programmes. In this way, the needs of vulnerable individuals, refugee offenders, especially those using substance to tackle their problems are being effectively addressed under probation system. This priority in addressing the rehabilitation needs without use of language, also serves for social inclusion. The improved skills of the subjects not only supports them in being away from criminal behavior but also adapt to the society they live in.

## 1.1 Purpose of Needs Analysis

The primary objective of the needs analysis was to thoroughly analyze and understand the underlying reasons, potential risks, and specific needs of foreign offenders, with the ultimate goal of laying the groundwork for the development of virtual reality scenarios tailored to address these multifaceted factors. In order to design effective intervention programs, it was imperative to comprehensively identify and define these needs. As a result, the project team endeavored to engage both refugee probationers and the probation officers tasked with overseeing them in a comprehensive needs analysis. Through this collaborative effort, a holistic understanding of the challenges and requirements faced by foreign offenders within the probation system was sought, facilitating the creation of targeted and impactful intervention strategies.

## Need Analysis

Probation system; is a law enforcement system that includes alternative execution practices to imprisonment. The main purpose of the probation system is to rehabilitate the individual who has committed a crime, to reintegrate him into society, to prevent him from committing a crime again, and to help him take part in society as a productive individual.

In order to achieve these basic objectives, in our probation directorates; training and improvement activities such as individual interviews, groupwork programs, personal development seminars, social, cultural and sports activities are carried out.

As it is known, one of the biggest problems of today is the immigrancy. These people, refugees who leave their countries for reasons such as wars, civil unrest, hunger and misery, face adaptation problems, exclusion, marginalization and economic difficulties in their new countries, and those who do not have sufficient coping skills may turn to negative coping methods such as substance use.

The probation experts working in the field report that refugee offenders, whose number has increased in recent years, can not actively participate in individual meetings and group training activities and cannot fully understand what is said. There are 138 refugee offenders registered in our directorate. In accordance with the probation system, these people are expected to participate in individual interviews, group work and seminars with other probationers, to gain awareness of the crime they committed, and to acquire positive coping skills. However, due to the language barrier, probation experts have difficulty communicating with refugee offenders and refugee offenders cannot access adequate training activities. This situation prolongs the rehabilitation process and increases the risk of re-offending.

Since the same problem was encountered in countries such as Portugal and Romania, the idea of eliminating the language barrier through virtual reality emerged in order to produce a solution to this problem and the project was based on this.

First of all, the partnership had to determine the reasons, risks and needs of foreign offenders for committing crimes. At this stage, a survey was conducted with 100

probation officers working with refugee offenders at the Ankara Probation Directorate, as sufficient data could not be collected from the offenders due to the language barrier.

The project needs analysis study started by examining the records in Ankara Probation Directorate. Since it was not possible to meet with the target audience in the project due to the language barrier, we first examined the records in our directorate. Their nationality, what languages they used, and what crimes they committed was examined through a file review. Later, to get detailed information about their lives and use it in scenarios, Ankara Probation Directorate conducted a survey with probation personnel who work with refugee offenders.

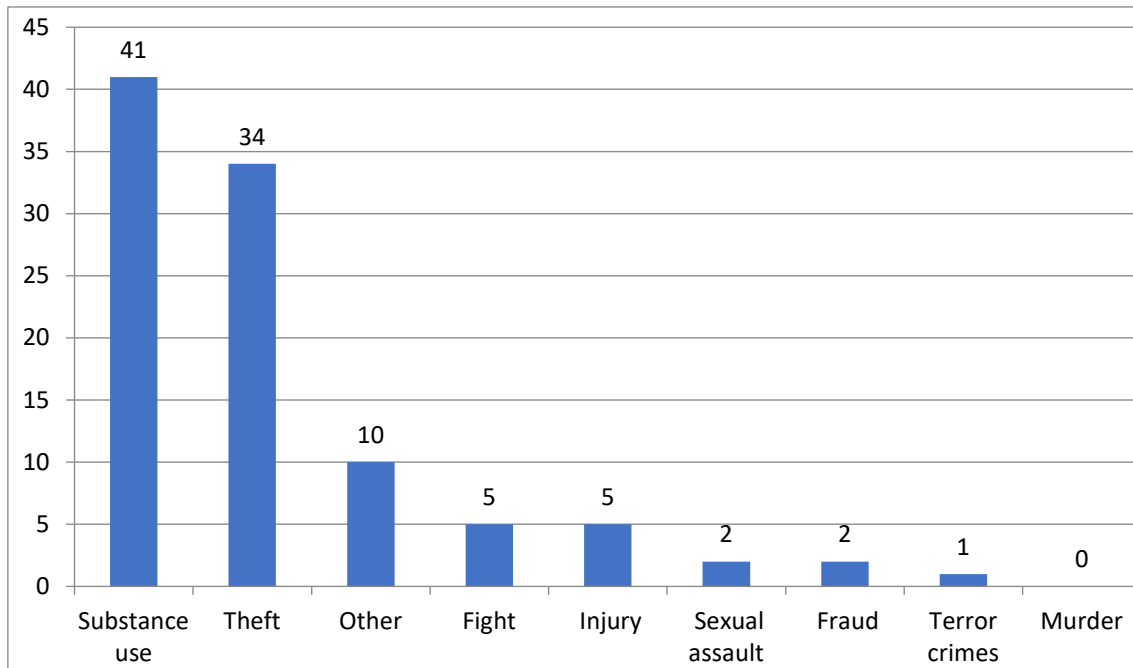
In the 53-question survey, refugee offenders were asked about the educational and cultural levels of refugee criminals, their use of health and social aid institutions, their demographic structure, their reasons for committing crimes (economic inadequacy, social exclusion, language and adaptation problems, etc.), what crimes they committed. Questions such as adaptation problems, problems experienced during the probation process, whether they receive translation services, what difficulties they face?

This survey showed the perspective of probation staff regarding the profile and needs of refugee offenders on probation.

To test the survey results, to complement the data obtained from an outside perspective, and to also form the basis for VR scenarios, at this stage, a 30-40 minute interview consisting of open-ended questions was conducted with 10 refugee offenders under probation at the Ankara Probation Directorate. Interpreters were found to receive data for some of them, and some of them brought their friends who knew Turkish better to answer the questions.

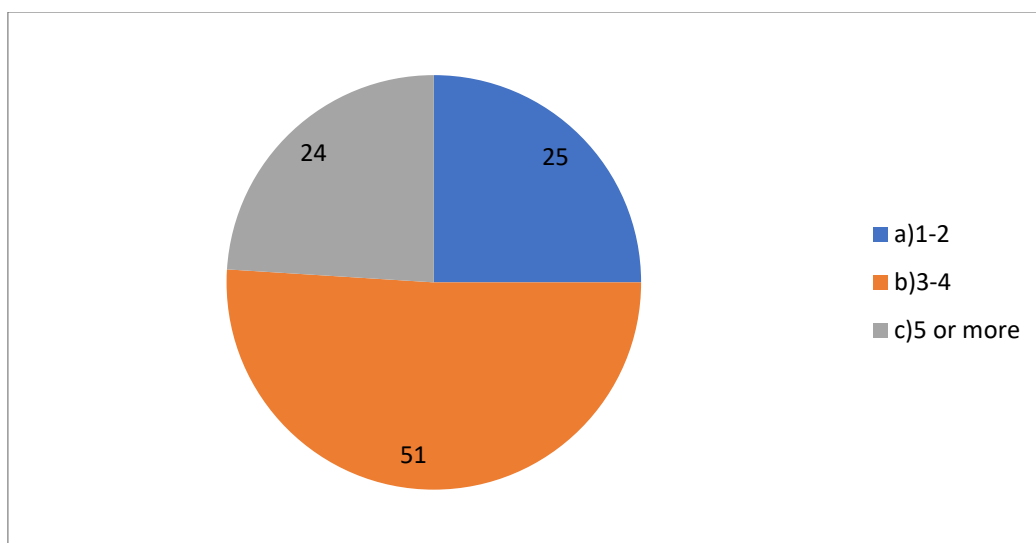
The following results found as a result of needs analysis study. In the answers given to the first question, 41% of the staff said that foreigners under probation committed substance abuse crimes, 34% said theft, 5% fought, 5% injured, 2% said sexual crime, 2% said fraud. It was observed that 1% thought they committed a terrorist crime and 10% thought they committed other crimes.

**Question 1- 1. What are the crimes frequently committed by refugee offenders under probation?**



In the answers to the second question, it is seen that 51% of the staff think that refugee offenders have 3 or 4 children, 25% think they have 1 or 2 children, and 24% think they have 5 or more children.

**Question 2- How many children do refugee offenders have in general?**





In the third question, the staff was asked in which areas the foreign offenders and their family members may face adaptation problems at most. The staff marked the language barrier answer for 42 times, the answer to adapting to a foreign culture 35 times, education 35 times, social needs 27 times, legal aid 25 times, social life - prohibition of discrimination 22 times, employment 17 times, accommodation 10 times. It can be seen that the answer to sexual orientation, issues related to children, and criticism of nationalism and patriotism was marked 9 times, health 9 times, nutrition 7 times, owning property 4 times, and other answers 3 times.

**Question 3- In which areas do refugee offenders and their family members have adaptation problems? You can mark more than one.**

Other	3
Owning property	4
Nutrition	7
Health	9
Criticisms against their nationalism and patriotism	10
Situations related to children	10
Sexual orientation	10
Accommodation	17
Employment	17
Social life -nondiscrimination	22
Legal	25
Social needs	27
Education	35
Adapting to a foreign culture	35
Language barrier	42

In question 4, when the staff asked to express their thoughts on which adaptation problems may be related to the crime they committed, the personnel answered in the following way: adapting to a foreign culture 38 times, education 27 times, legal 26 times, social needs 24 times, employment 20 times, social life - prohibition of discrimination 16 times, 13 times. It was observed that they marked language barrier 10 times, situations related to children 8 times, sexual orientation 7 times, criticism of their nationalism and patriotism 7 times, not owning property 6 times, nutrition 6 times, health 3 times and other answers 2 times.

**Question 4- What adaptation problems might be related to their crimes?**

Other	2
Health	3
Nutrition	6
Owning property	6
Criticisms against their nationalism and patriotism	7
Sexual orientation	7
Situations related to children	8
Accommodation	10
Language barrier	13
Social life -nondiscrimination	16
Employment	20
Social needs	24
Legal	26
Education	27
Adapting to a foreign culture	38

Looking at the answers to Question 5, it was seen that 11% of the staff thought that foreign offenders received translation services during the probation process, 45% did not receive translation services, and 44% thought that they partially received translation services.

**Question 5- Do foreign offenders receive translation services during the probation period?**

Yes	11
No	45
Partially	44
other	0

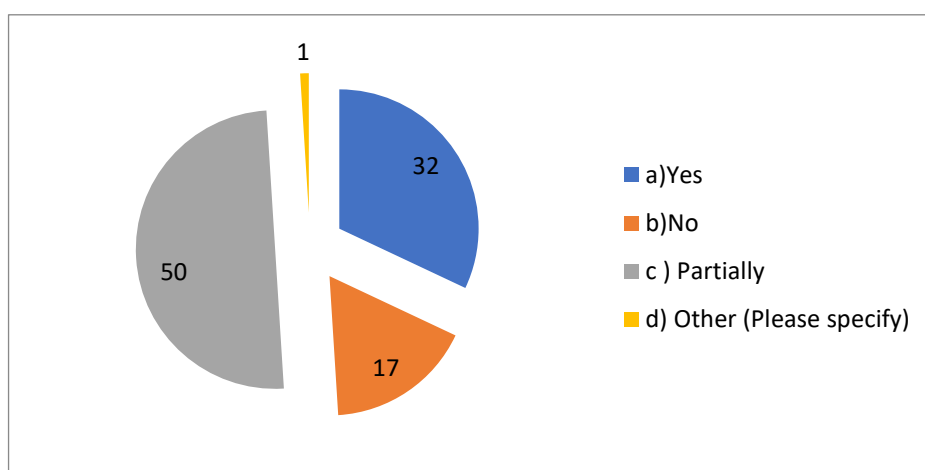
Looking at the answers to question 6, it was seen that 23% of the personnel thought that foreign offenders know where to apply for accessing the social resources, 20% did not know where to apply to access social resources, and 56% thought they partially knew. 1% of the staff marked the other answer.

**Question 6- Do they know the resources to apply for accessing the social resources?**

Yes	23
No	20
Partially	56
other	1

Looking at the answers to question 7, it is seen that 32% of the staff think that foreign offenders can easily access these resources, 17% think that they cannot easily access these resources, and 50% of the staff think that foreign offenders can partially access these resources.

### Question 7- Can they easily access these resources?



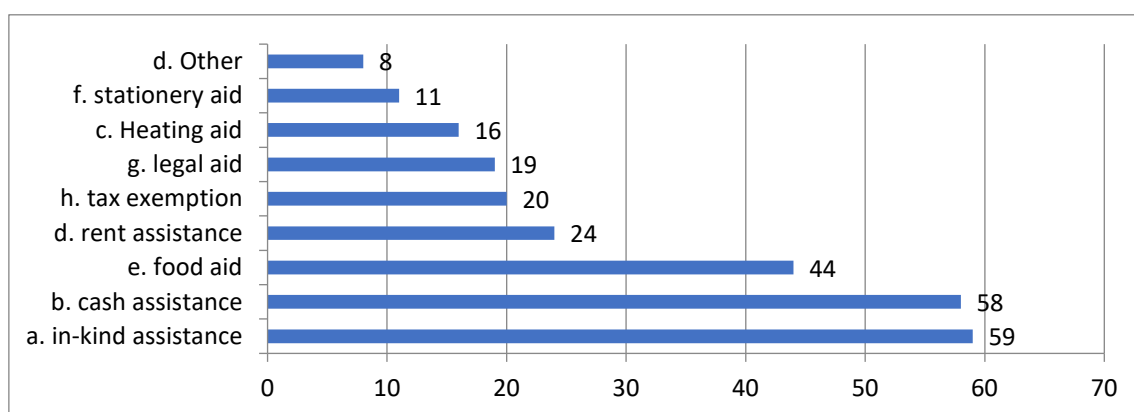
Question 8 asked the staff, situations experienced by foreign offenders negatively affected their adaptation processes. Staff mentioned the language barrier 68 times, reluctance to accept a culture 54 times, lack of regular income 43 times, society's perspective on refugees 38 times, post-war emotional problems 31 times, basic needs not being met 20 times, criticism of nationalism and patriotism 16 times. It was observed that the answers to the situation related to children were marked 10 times, and the answers to the inadequacy of courses aimed at providing employment were marked 7 times.

### Questions 8- Which of the following situations negatively affect the adaptation process experienced by refugee offenders?

Inadequacy of courses aimed at providing them employment	7
Situations related to children	10
Criticisms against their nationalism and patriotism	16
Inability to meet basic needs	20
Emotional problems after the war	31
The society's perspective on refugees	38
Lack of regular income	43
Reluctance to accept a new culture	54
Language barrier	68

In question 9, when asked what resources are available for foreign offenders in society, the staff answered 59 times in-kind aid, 58 times cash aid, 44 times food aid, 24 times rental aid, 20 times tax exemption, 19 times legal aid, 16 times heating aid. They marked stationery aid for 11 times and 'other' 8 times.

**Question 9- What are the resources available in the community for them?**



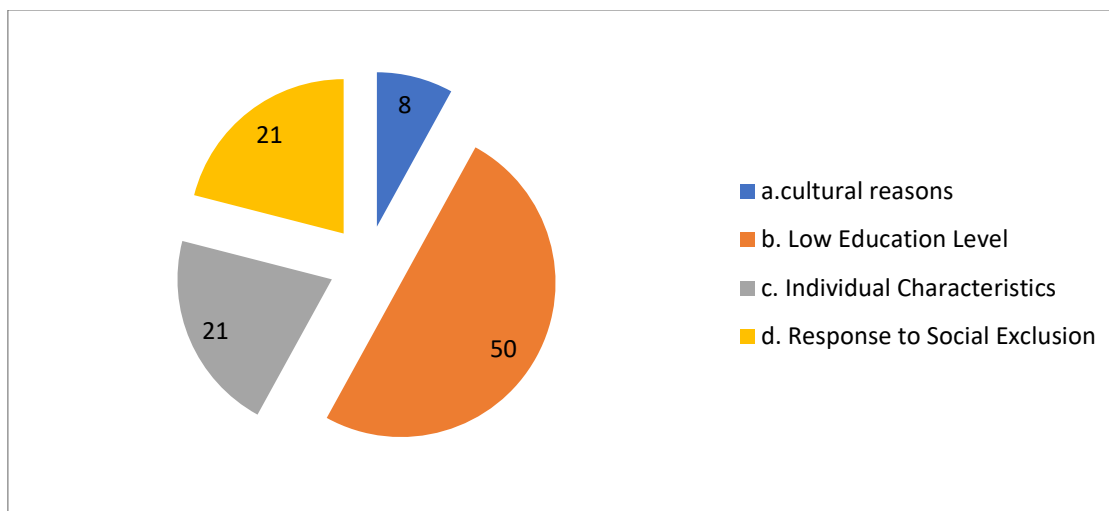
In the 10th question, cultural differences that influence refugees' tendency to commit crime was asked to the staff. In response to the question, 22% of the staff say that cultural differences have no effect, 21% say living in a large family, 20% say differences in religion and belief, 19% say language barrier, 10% say having too many children, 8% say polygamy. It was seen that he answered. No one marked the answer for the different food culture option.

**Question 10. Are there cultural differences that affect the tendency of refugees to crime?**

Different food culture	0
Polygamy	8
Having so many children	10
Language barrier	19
Religion-belief differences	20
Living in extended family	21
Cultural difference has no effect	22

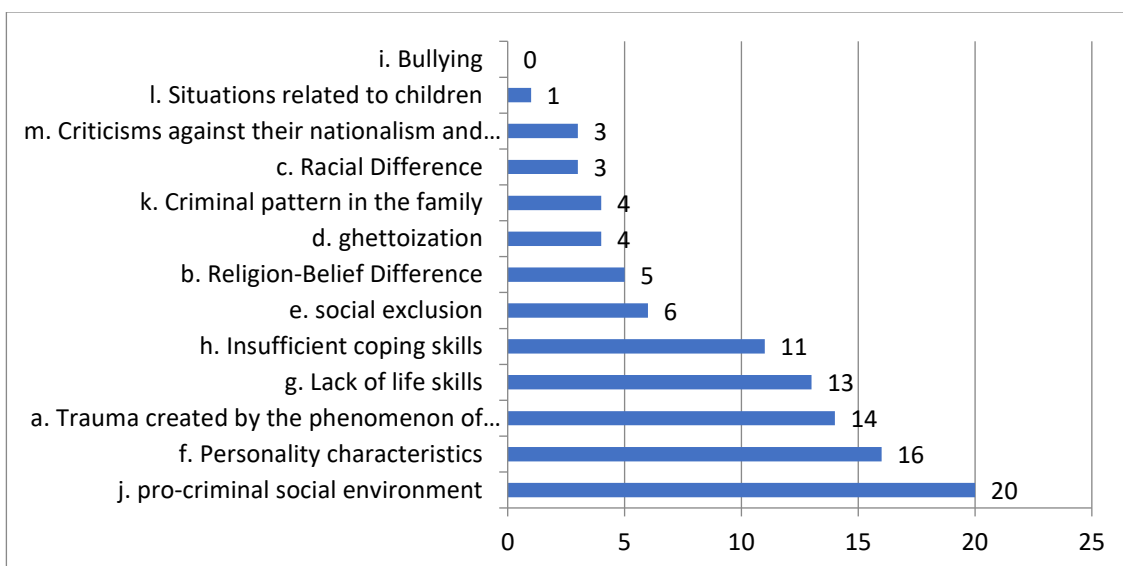
In Question 11, when the staff were asked what could explain the behavior of foreigners resorting to violence to defend themselves, 50% of the staff answered low education level, 21% said individual characteristics, 21% responded to social exclusion, and 8% answered cultural reasons.

**Question 11- How can the behavior of foreign offenders resorting to violence to defend themselves be explained?**



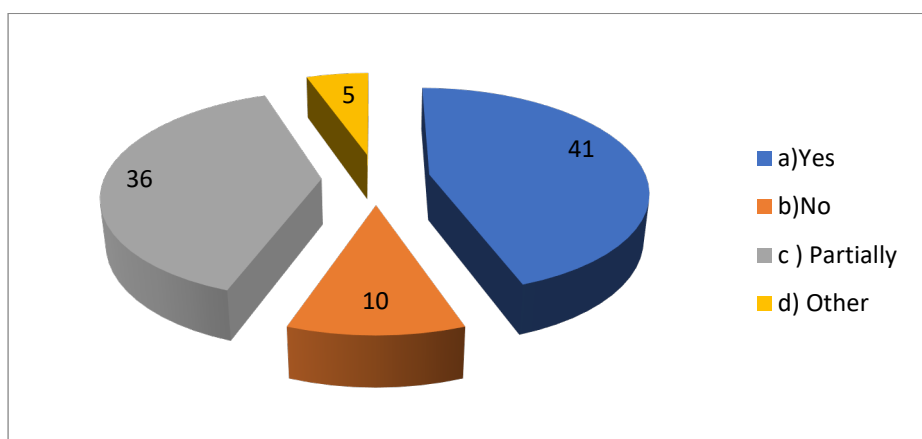
In question 12, the personnel were asked about the reasons why foreign offenders commit crimes. 20% of the personnel think about the pro-criminal social environment, 16% about their personality traits, 14% about the trauma caused by the phenomenon of migration, 13% about lack of life skills, 11% about inadequate coping skills, 6% about social exclusion, % 5 of them were about religion-belief differences, 4% of them were about ghettoization, 4% of them were about criminal behavior in the family, 3% were of racial difference, 3% were criticisms about nationalism and patriotism, and 1% were about situations related to children and crimes of foreign offenders.

**Question 12- Which of the following is one of the reasons for refugee offenders to commit crime?**



Looking at the answers to question 13, 41% of the staff think that the definitions of freedom differ, 36% think they differ partially, and 10% think they do not differ. 5% of the staff selected the other option.

**Question 13- Do freedom definitions differ?**



In question 14, when the personnel was asked the reason why foreign offenders committed drug abuse crimes; 32% believe that the sanctions they face in Turkey are not deterrent, 24% believe that drug use is a normalized situation in their country, 22% believe that the pro-criminal social environment exists, and 18% think that the crime of

drug use is considered more innocent than other crimes. It has been understood that 2% of them think that the penalties for drug use crimes are very severe in their country and 2% think that the risk of being caught is worth for being caught as the reason for committing drug use crimes.

**Question 14-Why do refugee offenders commit the crime of drug use?**

-Seen as a situation worth the risk of being caught	2
-The penalties for drug use offenses in their country being too severe	2
-The crime of drug use is considered mor innocent than other crimes	18
-Pro-criminal social environment	22
-Recognition of drug use as a normalized situation in their country	24
-The sanctions they face in Turkey are not a deterrent	32

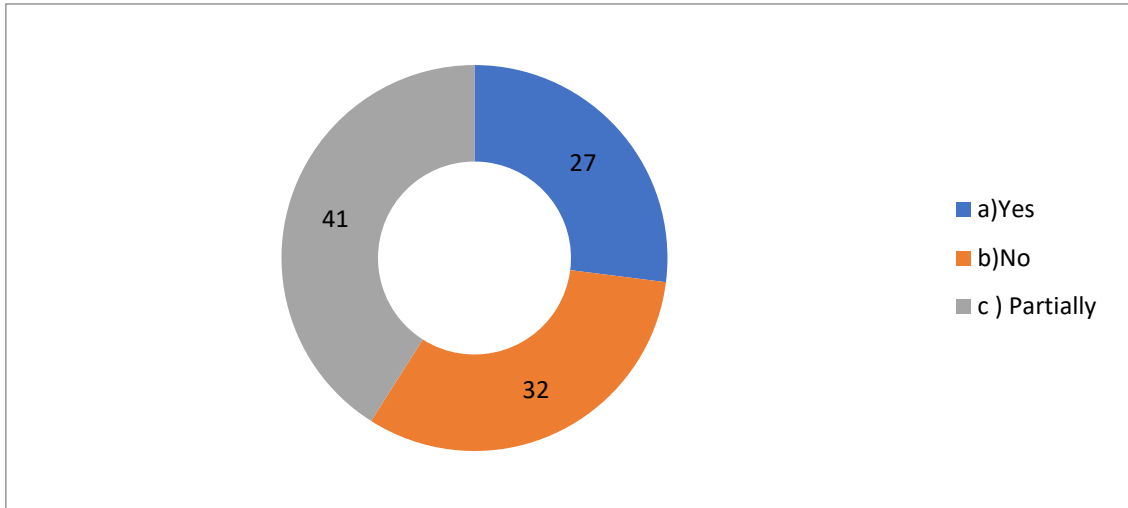
In Question 15, when the staff were asked about the reasons that disrupt the social harmony of immigrants and push them to crime, the staff responded with the following questions: lack of life skills 57 times, social exclusion 38 times, labeling 30 times, loss of social values 25 times, communication difficulties 17 times, humiliation 17 times, and other reasons 2 times.

**Question 15- What are/are the reasons that disrupt the social cohesion of immigrants and push them to crime?**

Other	2
Humiliation	17
Communication difficulties	17
Loss of social values	25
Labelling	30
Social exclusion	38
Lack of life skills	57

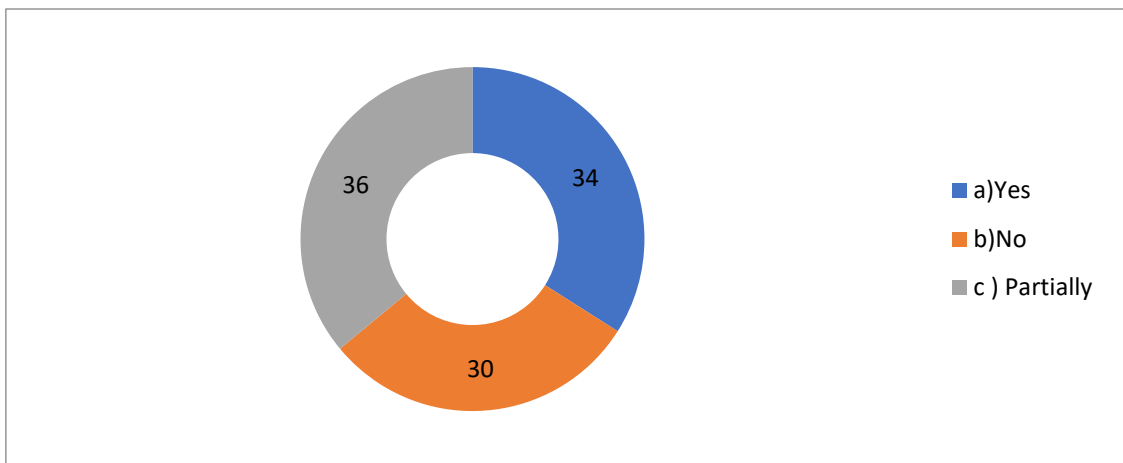
When asked in Question 16 whether foreign offenders perceive working without social security as a problem, it was observed that 27% of the staff thought they perceived it as a problem, 32% said they did not perceive it as a problem, and 41% thought they perceived it partially as a problem.

**Question 16- Do they perceive working without social insurance as a problem?**



When we look at the answers to Question 17, 34% of the personnel stated that they thought that unregistered work was related to the crime they committed, 30% said that it was not related, and 36% thought that it was partially related.

**Question 17- Is the unregistered employment related to the crime they commit?**



In the 18th question, the personnel were asked about the situations that foreign offenders are likely to experience and 30% of the personnel expressed a feeling of alienation, 17% a feeling of hopelessness, 15% a feeling of anger, 14% a feeling of humiliation, 8% a feeling of emptiness, 8% skepticism (confronting the unknown), 5% guilt.



**Question 18- Which of the following situations are/are likely to be experienced by refugee offenders?**

Guilt (against left overs and values)	5
Skepticism (facing the unknown)	8
Feeling of emptiness	8
Feeling of humiliation	14
Anger	15
Despair	17
Sense of alienation	30

In Question 19, when they were asked what kind of future they thought foreign offenders were planning, 39% of the personnel said they had no future plans, 20% said they had fatalistic future plans, 15% said they had hopeless future plans, 14% said they had unrealistic future plans. 9% stated that they have business-oriented future plans. 3% selected the other option.

**Question 19- What kind of future are they planning?**

Other	3
Have business-based future plans	9
Have unrealistic future plans	14
They have hopeless future plans	15
Has a fatalistic future plan	20
No future plans	39

Looking at the answers given to question 20 about the difficulties experienced by foreign offenders caused them to commit crimes again, 63% of staff answered economic difficulties, 35% answered social adaptation difficulties, 33% answered cultural adaptation problems, and 1% answered other.

**Question 20-In which areas do the difficulties they experience cause them to commit crimes again?**

Economic difficulties	63
Social adjustment difficulties	35
Cultural adaptation problems	33
Other	1

In Question 21, when the personnel were asked about the issues that they thought would be most challenging for foreign offenders, it was observed that 65% of them marked

communication, 20% marked compliance with probation rules, 12% marked receiving rehabilitation support, and 3% marked other.

**Question 21-What are the subjects that you think will be the most challenging for refugee offenders?**

Communication	65
Obeying probation rules	20
Getting rehabilitation support	12
Other	3

In Question 22, when the staff were asked what they thought would be the most difficult thing while working with them; 85% answered communication, 9% said providing rehabilitation support, 3% said dealing with prejudices, and 3% answered other.

**Question 22- In which subject do you think you will have the most difficulty while working with them?**

Other	3
Dealing with prejudices	3
Providing rehabilitation support	9
Communication	85

Looking at the answers to question 23, it is seen that 43% of the personnel do not think that foreign offenders are dangerous, 32% think they are partially dangerous, and 23% think they are dangerous.

**Question 23-Do you believe refugee offenders are “threatening/dangerous”?**

Yes	23
No	43
Partially	32

Looking at the answers to question 24, it is seen that 70% of the personnel think that the current practices do not meet the needs of foreign offenders, 15% think they do, and 15% think they partially meet them.

**Question 24-Do you think that current practices meet the needs of foreign offenders?**

Yes	15
No	70
Partially	15

Question 25 asks staff: Do you think current practices meet your needs when working with them? 67% of the staff answered no, 25% answered partially and 8% answered yes.

**Question 25-Do you think existing applications meet your needs when working with them?**

Yes	8
No	67
Partially	25

In question 26, when staff is asked about the clues foreign probationers perceive from the society regarding exclusion or marginalization, 28% of the staff said rude behavior, 28% said the person's expectation even if there is no sign of this, 25% said that people in their social circle often get them in trouble with the police/law. It was observed that %19 of them responded as "explicit attacks".

**Question 26-What are the clues they perceive from the society regarding exclusion or marginalization?**

Explicit attacks	19
People in their social circle often getting in to trouble with the police/law	25
Although there is no indication of this, the expectation of the person	28
Rude behavior	28

The results of the 27-question survey conducted in 5-point Likert type are as follows:

**Question 1- Turkish proficiency levels**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	1.83	.738

Very Low	32
Low	42
Moderate	15
High	1
Very High	0

When we look at the answers to question 1 regarding their level of proficiency in Turkish, 33.7% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 44.2% at level 2, 15.8% at level 3 and 1.1% at level 4. These results show that 94.7% of the total participants expressed their level of Turkish proficiency and the remaining 5.3% did not answer this question. The mean and standard deviation of the participants' responses to this question were 1.83 and 0.738, respectively.

### Question 2- The level of professionalism of the translators

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
85	10	2.53	.933

Very Low	14
Low	23
Moderate	38
High	9
Very High	1

According to the results of question 27.2 on the level of professionalism of translators, 14.7% of the participants rated the level of professionalism of translators as 1, 24.2% as 2, 40.0% as 3, 9.5% as 4 and 1.1% as 5. This means that 89.5% of the total participants had an opinion about the level of professionalism of translators, while the remaining 10.5% did not answer this question. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 2.53, and a standard deviation of 0.933, respectively.

### Question 3- The level of satisfaction on the translation need

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
87	8	2.17	1.048

Very Low	29
Low	25
Moderate	23
High	9
Very High	1

The responses to question 27.3 on the level of meeting the need for interpreters are as follows 30.5% of the participants stated that this need was met at level 1, 26.3% at level 2, 24.2% at level 3, 9.5% at level 4 and 1.1% at level 5. The rate of respondents who answered this question is 91.6%. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2.17 and a standard deviation of 1.048.

#### Question 4- The level of education accessibility

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
89	6	2.43	.916

Very Low	15
Low	31
Moderate	34
High	8
Very High	1

The responses to question 27.4 on the level of accessibility to education are as follows: 15.8% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 32.6% at level 2, 35.8% at level 3, 8.4% at level 4 and 1.1% at level 5. In total, 93.7% of the participants responded to this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 2.43, and a standard deviation of 0.916.

#### Question 5- The level of getting service from the health system

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
91	4	3.41	1.085

Very Low	6
Low	10
Moderate	30
High	31
Very High	14

The responses to question 27.5 on the level of utilization of the health system are as follows: 6.3% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 10.5% at level 2, 31.6% at level 3, 32.6% at level 4 and 14.7% at level 5. In total, 95.8% of the participants responded to this question. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 3.41, and a standard deviation of 1.085.

### Question 6- Level of sense of belonging

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
91	4	2.08	.922

Very Low	29
Low	32
Moderate	24
High	6
Very High	0

The responses to question 27.6 about the level of sense of belonging are as follows: 30.5% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 33.7% at level 2, 25.3% at level 3 and 6.3% at level 4. In total, 95.8% of the participants responded to this question. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 2.08, and a standard deviation of 0.922, respectively.

### Question 7- The level of feeling like a guest

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
87	8	2.632	1.024

Very Low	14
Low	21
Moderate	39
High	9
Very High	4

The responses to question 27.7 on the level of feeling like a guest are as follows: 14.7% of the participants stated that they felt like guests at level 1, 22.1% at level 2, 41.1% at level 3, 9.5% at level 4 and 4.2% at level 5. In total, 91.6% of the participants responded to this question. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2.632, and a standard deviation of 1.024.

### Question 8- The level of access to support in the community in terms of post-traumatic stress disorder/traumatic experiences

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
87	8	2.540	.974

Very Low	12
Low	31
Moderate	32
High	9
Very High	3

The responses to question 27.8 about the level of access to support in the community in terms of posttraumatic stress disorder or trauma experiences are as follows 12.6% of the participants stated that they could access this support at level 1, 32.6% at level 2, 33.7% at level 3, 9.5% at level 4 and 3.2% at level 5. In total, 91.6% of the participants responded to this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 2.540 and a standard deviation of 0.974.

#### Question 9- The level of hope for the future

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
88	7	2.443	.828

Very Low	13
Low	29
Moderate	40
High	6
Very High	0

The responses to question 27.9 regarding the level of hopefulness about the future are as follows: 13.7% of the participants stated that they were hopeful about the future at level 1, 30.5% at level 2, 42.1% at level 3 and 6.3% at level 4. This question was answered by 92.6% of the total participants. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 2.443, and a standard deviation of 0.828.

#### Question 10- The level of planning for the future

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
88	7	2.330	.827

Very Low	14
Low	37
Moderate	31
High	6
Very High	0

The responses to question 27.10 about the level of planning for the future are as follows 14.7% of the participants stated that they made plans for the future at level 1, 38.9% at level 2, 32.6% at level 3 and 6.3% at level 4. This question was answered by 92.6% of the total participants. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 2.330 and a standard deviation of 0.827, respectively.

### Question 11- Their level of awareness against the crime they have committed

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
88	7	2.375	1.021

Very Low	18
Low	33
Moderate	26
High	8
Very High	3

Regarding the level of awareness about the crime they committed, 18.9% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 34.7% at level 2, 27.4% at level 3, 8.4% at level 4 and 3.2% at level 5. In total, 92.6% of the participants responded to this question. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2.375, and a standard deviation of 1.021.

### Question 12- The level of knowledge about the consequences of their crime

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	2.322	.958

Very Low	18
Low	35
Moderate	30
High	4
Very High	3

Regarding the level of knowledge about the consequences of the crime they committed, 18.9% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 36.8% at level 2, 31.6% at level 3, 4.2% at level 4, and 3.2% at level 5. This question was answered by 94.7% of the total participants. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 2.322, and a standard deviation of 0.958.



### Question 13- The level of awareness against Turkish regulations

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
89	6	2.000	.941

Very Low	31
Low	33
Moderate	21
High	2
Very High	2

Regarding the level of awareness of Turkish legal rules, 32.6% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 34.7% at level 2, 22.1% at level 3, 2.1% at level 4, and 2.1% at level 5. In total, 93.7% of the participants responded to this question. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 2, and a standard deviation of 0.941.

### Question 14- The level of knowledge about the Turkish penitentiary system and Probation practices, rules and sanctions

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	1.900	.720

Very Low	28
Low	43
Moderate	19
High	0
Very High	0

About the Turkish penal execution system and probation practices, 29.5% of the participants stated that they had information at level 1, 45.3% at level 2, and 20.0% at level 3. In total, 94.7% of the participants answered this question. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 1.90, and a standard deviation of 0.72, respectively.

### Question 15- The level of knowledge of the criminal law differences between the country of origin and Turkey

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	2.000	.936

Very Low	30
Low	38
Moderate	15
High	6
Very High	1

At the level of knowledge of the differences in criminal law between their country of origin and Turkey, 31.6% of the participants stated that they were at level 1, 40.0% at level 2, 15.8% at level 3, 6.3% at level 4, and 1.1% at level 5. 94.7% of the participants responded to this question. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2, and a standard deviation of 0.936.

#### **Question 16- The effect of perception on gender equality on criminal behavior**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
88	7	2.636	1.215

Very Low	17
Low	28
Moderate	20
High	16
Very High	7

At the level of the impact of cultural differences regarding gender equality on criminal behavior, 17.9% of the participants stated that they were affected at level 1, 29.5% at level 2, 21.1% at level 3, 16.8% at level 4, and 7.4% at level 5. In total, 92.6% of the participants responded to this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 2.636, and a standard deviation of 1.215.

#### **Question 17- The effect of polygamy on criminality**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
87	8	2.828	1.091

Very Low	14
Low	15
Moderate	33
High	22
Very High	3

Regarding the level of polygamy leading to crime, 14.7% of the participants stated that it was at level 1, 15.8% at level 2, 34.7% at level 3, 23.2% at level 4, and 3.2% at level 5. In total, 91.6% of the respondents answered this question. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 2.828, and a standard deviation of 1.091.

#### **Question 18- Crime susceptibility level of the region where they live in Turkey**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	3.089	.990

Very Low	7
Low	14
Moderate	38
High	26
Very High	5

Regarding the level of susceptibility to crime in the region where they live in Turkey, 7.4% of the participants stated that it was at level 1, 14.7% at level 2, 40.0% at level 3, 27.4% at level 4, and 5.3% at level 5. This question was answered by 94.7% of the total participants. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 3.089 and a standard deviation of 0.99.

#### **Question 19- The level of normalization of criminal behavior by role model or social environment influence**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
91	4	3.02	.977

Very Low	9
Low	11
Moderate	44
High	23
Very High	4

At the level of normalization of criminal behavior by role model or social environment influence, 9.5% of the participants stated that they were influenced at level 1, 11.6% at level 2, 46.3% at level 3, 24.2% at level 4, and 4.2% at level 5. In total, 95.8% of the respondents answered this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 3.02 and a standard deviation of 0.977.

**Question 20- Facilitating effect of positive discrimination applied to refugees on criminal behavior**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
91	4	2.93	1.133

Very Low	11
Low	18
Moderate	38
High	14
Very High	10

Regarding the facilitating effect of positive discrimination against foreigners on criminal behavior, 11.6% of the participants stated that they were affected at level 1, 18.9% at level 2, 40.0% at level 3, 14.7% at level 4, and 10.5% at level 5. In total, 95.8% of the participants answered this question. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 2.93, and a standard deviation of 1.133, respectively.

**Question 21- The level of effect of exclusion - marginalization - humiliation (hate speech in social media) on criminality**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
89	6	2.89	.935

Very Low	9
Low	15
Moderate	44
High	19
Very High	2

At the level of the relationship between exclusion, marginalization, and humiliation (including hate speech on social media) and criminal behavior, 9.5% of the participants stated that they were affected at level 1, 15.8% at level 2, 46.3% at level 3, 20.0% at level 4, and 2.1% at level 5. This question was answered by 93.7% of the total participants. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2.89, and a standard deviation of 0.935.

### Question 22- The link between education level and criminal behavior

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	3.52	1.104

Very Low	5
Low	10
Moderate	26
High	31
Very High	18

Regarding the connection between education level and criminal behavior, 5.3% of the participants stated that they saw a connection at level 1, 10.5% at level 2, 27.4% at level 3, 32.6% at level 4, and 18.9% at level 5. In total, 94.7% of the participants responded to this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 3.52, and a standard deviation of 1.104.

### Question 23- The level of risk caused by the inadequacy of vocational training

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	3.16	1.048

Very Low	7
Low	13
Moderate	38
High	23
Very High	9

At the level of risk posed by lack of vocational training, 7.4% of the participants stated that there was a risk at level 1, 13.7% at level 2, 40.0% at level 3, 24.2% at level 4, and 9.5% at level 5. In total, 94.7% of respondents answered this question. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 3.16, and a standard deviation of 1.048.

### Question 24- Level of relationship between low wage labor and criminal behavior

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	2.94	.987

Very Low	8
Low	18
Moderate	39
High	21
Very High	4

In the level of the relationship between low wage employment and criminal behavior, 8.4% of the participants stated that they were affected at level 1, 18.9% at level 2, 41.1% at level 3, 22.1% at level 4, and 4.2% at level 5. In total, 94.7% of the participants responded to this question. The participants' answers to this question had a mean of 2.94 and a standard deviation of 0.987, respectively.

#### **Question 25- Level of relationship between tax exemption and criminal behavior**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
88	7	2.682	1.130

Very Low	14
Low	24
Moderate	34
High	8
Very High	8

At the level of the relationship between tax exemption and criminal behavior, 14.7% of the participants stated that they saw a relationship at level 1, 25.3% at level 2, 35.8% at level 3, 8.4% at level 4, and 8.4% at level 5. In total, 92.6% of the participants responded to this question. The replies of the participants to this question had a mean of 2.682, and a standard deviation of 1.130.

#### **Question 26- The impact of working under pressure and for low wages and for long hours on their crime**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
91	4	3.033	1.005

Very Low	8
Low	14
Moderate	42
High	21
Very High	6

Regarding the effect of working under pressure, low wages, and long hours on criminal behavior, 8.4% of the participants stated that they were affected at level 1, 14.7% at level 2, 44.2% at level 3, 22.1% at level 4, and 6.3% at level 5. In total, 95.8% of the respondents answered this question. Answers to this question from participants had a mean of 3.033, and a standard deviation of 1.005.

**Question 27- The level of risk created by the class difference in terms of the situation before the migration and the current situation**

Number of Participants		Statistics	
Valid	Missing	Mean	SD
90	5	2.944	1.053

Very Low	11
Low	14
Moderate	39
High	21
Very High	5

The level of risk created by class differences in terms of pre-migration and current situation: 11.6% of the participants stated that they saw this risk at level 1, 14.7% at level 2, 41.1% at level 3, 22.1% at level 4, and 5.3% at level 5. In total, 94.7% of the participants responded to this question. The participants' answers on this question had a mean of 2.944, and a standard deviation of 1.053.

After the needs analysis, the collected data was evaluated by Başkent University and Romanian European Strategies Consulting firm. The most important problems faced by refugees were found to be adaptation to a foreign culture, language barriers and access to education.

It has been observed that refugees mostly work illegally and have limited information about employment services because they do not speak the language. Most of them do not know the public institutions to which they can apply for social services and assistance, or cannot receive adequate service from the institutions. Since they do not know the language, they rely on friends and relatives for help.

Again, the results of the analysis indicate that refugees use drugs due to stress and anxiety, communication problems and lack of education (language barriers). They also mentioned exclusion and racism as factors in engaging in illegal activities. Despite their language barrier, they do not seem to have many cultural adaptation problems. It is considered that this is due to the fact that the majority of immigrants come from Muslim countries.

As a result, eliminating the communication problem with language courses for refugees or applications that eliminate the language barrier is needed. Taking measures to provide legal employment to refugees is another action to be taken. Receiving information regarding official transactions and official documents such as temporary IDs, residence permits should be accessible for this group. It has been determined that foreign probationers need clear information about how to proceed in corporate transactions.

In the light of this data, the foundations of the project were created and the scenarios to be used in the rehabilitation programs were developed taking the data into consideration.





# TRAIVR

Training of Refugee Offenders  
by Virtual Reality



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