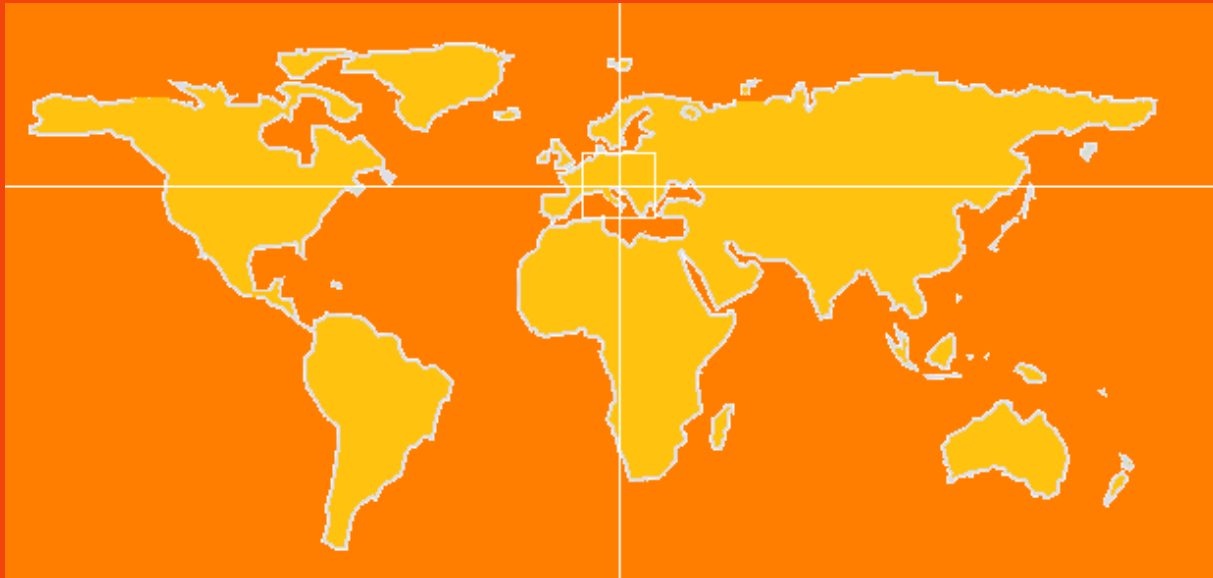


The 7th Biennial International Criminal Justice Conference

Policing in Central and Eastern Europe

SOCIAL CONTROL IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY – PRACTICE AND RESEARCH



Conference Proceedings

Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia

September 24 - 26, 2008

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Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

The 7th Biennial International Criminal Justice Conference

Policing in Central and Eastern Europe

**SOCIAL CONTROL IN CONTEMPORARY
SOCIETY – PRACTICE AND RESEARCH**

2

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PLENARY SESSIONS

PLENARY 1 - SOCIAL CONTROL – CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

CRIME, CONTROL AND CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE

Author:

Kauko Aromaa

ABSTRACT

Crime trends in Europe seem to have largely stagnated at least as far as comparable data indicate. At the same time, the content of »crime« is changing as new crime opportunities shape a new kind of crime environment. With also new kinds of offenders. In particular economic or business crime and organised crime have found a flourishing growing ground in the new libertarian open-borders Europe. Criminology, as it is an academic discipline, has been quite slow to follow these developments. A strikingly large proportion of current criminological research continues to focus on issues that belong to the innocent past.

Keywords: criminology, crime, crime environment.

Article type: research paper.

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About the author:

Kauko Aromaa, PhD, is director of European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI).

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SURVEILLANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CONTROL: TOWARDS A CHIPPED SOCIETY?

Author:

Adrian Beck

ABSTRACT

In the post 9/11 world, the opportunities for the development and integration of new surveillance technologies supposedly designed to help governments wage the 'war on terror' and keep citizens safe have grown dramatically. Indeed, many commentators have raised real concerns that some countries are 'sleeping walking into a surveillance society'- the likes of which were last seen in the pages of Orwell's dystopian classic 1984. On the other hand the technology providers and indeed politicians increasingly argue that these are essential developments if we are to maintain a 'free' society safe from terrorism and crime. This paper will examine some of the key developments in recent surveillance technologies focussing particularly on radio frequency identification tags (RFID) and how they may be used in the future to create a world where all objects and humans are permanently tagged and monitored. It will reflect upon the impact this may mean for both social and crime control.

Keywords: surveillance technology, monitoring, control.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Adrian Beck, Reader in Criminology, Department of Criminology, University of Leicester. After graduating from the University of Leicester in 1988, he joined the newly formed Centre for the Study of Public Order as a Research Scholar. He was then promoted to a lectureship in 1991, becoming a Senior Lecturer in 2002 and a Reader in 2005. In 1991 he set up the first ever postgraduate degree in Security Management and has lectured widely on crime in the work place and policing post soviet societies. His research interests are primarily focussed on crime against the retail sector and the problems of establishing democratic policing models in post soviet societies. Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, 154 Upper New Walk, Leicester LE1 7QA UK,+ 44 [0]116 252 5702, e-mail: bnq@le.ac.uk, website: www.le.ac.uk/criminology/

MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENT - LESS CRIME? A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE NEW PUNITIVITY

Author:

Helmut Kury

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to proof the question if more severe punishments have the effect of less crime in societies. On the background of an intensive political discussion we proof the question in different countries.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study takes longitudinal data about crime and punishment (imprisonment, death penalty) from different countries and compares the different developments over time.

Findings:

The data show that reduction in severeness of punishment does not have automatically the effect of an increasing crime rate. Obviously punishment is only one factor between others to reduce crime - and not the most important but a very expensive one.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are discussed on the level of selected European countries and the USA. Problems that have to do with the question if the results are generalizable are discussed.

Practical implications:

The results question the crime politics in European countries on the background of costs and effectivity for crime prevention.

Originality/value:

The paper discusses problems of crime prevention every country is faced the last decades more and more. It has also to do how to spend the money for most effective crime prevention measures and has also to do with informing the population about best crime prevention measures.

Keywords: punishment, imprisonment, punitivity, crime politics.

Article type: research paper, theoretical paper about crime policy.

About the author:

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PLENARY 2 - ISSUES IN SOCIAL CONTROL

THE CULTURE OF CONTROL: EXAMINING GARLAND FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Author:

Charles B. Fields

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to examine David Garland's *The Culture of Control* within a broader global perspective.

Findings:

During the last few decades of the 20th century, the United States, and many other "Western" nations, experienced a dramatic rise in crime and violence, and a perception emerged that the traditional crime control policies of the past were ineffective and outmoded. While the reasons for this increase are debatable, David Garland sees the interaction of three basic factors: (1) the increase in criminal opportunities resulting from the increased availability of money and consumer goods, (2) the decrease of social and situational controls, and (3) an increase in the "crime prone age group" of likely offenders.

In response to this, the United States and Great Britain have reacted with a variety of potential solutions—mandatory sentencing, zero tolerance for even minor offenders, and increased use of lengthy imprisonment to name but a few. To quote Garland: while ". . . late modernity emphasized freedom, openness, mobility, and tolerance, the reactionary culture of the end of the century stresses control, closure, condemnation, and confinement." High crime rates are now regarded as "normal" and fear of crime is at an all time high. Punishment has been politicized and the media has sensationalized crime and justice to an unprecedented degree.

While Garland focuses on the dramatic changes that have occurred in crime control and justice in the United States and Great Britain during this period, his observations and analysis can be broadened. One does not have to look too far to see this degree of punitiveness in other societies, both "developed" and "developing". The influence of the United States in this regard is most evident and the idea of "penal globalization" is apparent. In a post-9/11 world, Garland's analysis seems even more appropriate as we expand our examination. We also must not forget the American (and other!) military incursions in recent years. More than thirty years ago, Richard Quinney stated: "The legal system at home and the military apparatus abroad are two sides of the same phenomenon: both perpetuate American

capitalism and the American way of life.” And most certainly the American way of punishment!

In this paper, we will attempt to explain these changes outlined above by examining them within the phenomenon of globalization; globalization of crime control, justice, and of course punishment. There are examples everywhere supporting Garland’s theses when applied in other international settings.

Keywords: globalization, social control, punishment.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Chuck Fields is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Eastern Kentucky University where his teaching interests include penology, drug policy, and comparative and international criminal justice. He has a B.A. and M.A. (Political Science) from Appalachian State University and a PhD from Sam Houston State University. He has been a visiting lecturer at the University of Lapland, the Police College of Finland, and the Training Institute of Prison and Probation Services of Finland. Professor Fields is the author or co-author of five edited books, over forty articles, book chapters and reviews, and numerous technical reports and monographs. Current research interests include international drug policy, and comparative criminal justice systems. He can be reached via e-mail at chuck.fields@eku.edu and phone at: 859-622-6555.

ORWELL'S GHOSTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE - RETENTION AND USE OF TELECOMMUNICATION TRAFFIC DATA

Authors:

Goran Klemenčič, Matej Kovačič

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to analyse, highlight and put in the sociological-legal perspective the rapidly demising right to privacy through the regulations, strategies and policies adopted in the last years in EU and US on interception, retention and use by criminal justice and national security institutions of telecommunication traffic and content data.

Findings:

Adoption, in particular after the events of 9/11 and later the Madrid and London bombings, of new pro-active strategies and regulations to enable law enforcement and national security agencies to intercept, access, retain, analyse and use of different kind of personal data, in particular communication content and traffic data, have significantly undermined our traditional view on the right to privacy. These new policies, exemplified in the adoption and implementation of the EU Directive 2006/24/EC on Data Retention are altering the relationship between the state, the society and the individual, pose fundamental problems for the traditional judicial oversight mechanisms and destroy the distinction between private and public spheres. Analysis of these new trends in the light of the striking insufficiency of traditional human rights control mechanisms (in particular the limitations of judicial oversight over pro-active strategies) is substantiating the conclusion that we are entering the era of an overreaching modern electronic »Panoptikum«.

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Research limitations/implications:

In a debate on Privacy v. Security the paper is clearly biased on Liberty / Privacy and Human Rights.

Practical implications:

A source of information (and awareness raising) for researchers, policy-makers and practitioners on sociological and legal comparative aspects of the regulation and (negative) implications of new covert investigative measures aimed at control of telecommunication data.

Originality/value:

This paper joins a number of papers written on the subject, while providing new comparative analysis of EU and US regulations on data retention and aims at raising further awareness on how the perpetual (however false) dilemma of »Privacy v. Security« is turning into an even more sinister one: »Privacy v. Control«.

Keywords: right to privacy, information privacy, communication privacy, data retention, telecommunications traffic data, covert investigative measures, European Court of Human Rights, serious crime, social control.

Article type: Policy paper.

About the authors:

Goran Klemenčič (LL.B., Lab; LL.M., Harvard) is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security and at the European Law Faculty in Slovenia, while at the same time serving as an advisor and consultant to different international organisations on issues of criminal law, security services and human rights, criminal justice reform and the rule of law. One of his focuses are human rights aspects of special investigative techniques and the right to privacy in light of modern technologies; the topic on which he has published in Slovenia and abroad. E-mail: goran.klemencic@fvv.uni-mb.si.

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CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN SOCIAL CONTROL: CRIMINALISING THROUGH THE BACK DOOR

Author:

Nina Peršak

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of the research was to identify new trends in contemporary social control, particularly formal – legal social control, and to attempt to explain them in the light of existing criminological theories.

Design/methodology/approach:

The topic was approached through a qualitative study of the relevant legislature, where grammatical and teleological interpretations of legal texts were employed as the main interpretive methods. Furthermore, comparative legal method was used to contrast legal approaches to deviance or nuisance (as two shorthand terms for socially less desirable conduct on the verge of criminality) between the Anglo-American (British, in particular) and the Continental criminal legal system of Germanic legal circle (and the Slovenian legal system, in particular).

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Findings:

The trends that emerged can be classified into three categories: (i) criminalisation of deviance or of the anti-social behaviour via the back door no. 1, i.e. through the civil law (which is in part a reversal of the former trend of medicalisation of deviance), (ii) criminalisation of deviance via the back door no. 2, i.e. through the law on violations (which is a separate strand of law in the Germanic legal system, constituting – with criminal law proper – the so-called criminal law in the broader sense), and, often tied with this, (iii) an intrusion of legal paternalism and legal moralism as grounds for criminalisation.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are mostly limited to the legal systems of the countries examined. As with every qualitative study, the classification (or clustering of emerging issues into groups or themes) and other insights are largely subjective, which on the other hand is also one of its strengths, as here the subjective interpretation is the value. Future studies should include other (European) countries, which could discern if the above mentioned trends are spilling across their national borders (thus becoming international), while a chronological comparison between them would reveal which countries are the “countries of origin” or trend-setters in social control mechanisms and which ones are mostly receiving countries, therefore indicating also certain geopolitics of social control.

Originality/value:

The paper expands understanding of the workings of social control through criminalisation and other censoring legislative practices, which sits comfortably with contemporary theorising about the risk society, late modernity and the culture of control. It should be of particular interest to criminologists, criminal-law scholars and legal philosophers, as well as those interested in psychology and sociology of law.

Keywords: social control, criminalisation, anti-social behaviour, legal paternalism, legal moralism, criminal law.

Article type: panel presentation.

About the author:

Doc. dr. **Nina Peršak**, LL.M., M.Phil. (Cantab) holds a doctorate in law and a master in social and developmental psychology. She is a Research Associate of ZRC SAZU and an Assistant Professor in the field of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, currently teaching the course on Victimology at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor. Her main research interests lie in the fields of criminalisation, social control, criminal law, legal philosophy, victimology and social psychological aspects of crime and reaction to crime. She has recently published a book titled "Criminalising Harmful Conduct: The Harm Principle, its Limits and Continental Counterparts" (Springer, 2007). She has written also on trafficking in human beings, cyber crime, crime prevention, criminal law and criminal procedure, women and prison, security, human rights and anti-social behaviour. Contact: N.Persak.99@cantab.net.

PLENARY 3 - POLICING – NEW DEVELOPMENTS

SHIFTING CULTURES: MANAGERIALISM AND THE RISE OF ‘PERFORMANCE’

Author:

Tom Cockcroft

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the introduction of a new performance measurement scheme in a UK police force.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included in-depth interviews with police officers and other criminal justice stakeholders in an English police force. Data were examined with the intention of identifying common themes.

Findings:

The research found broad data to support the notion that performance measurement mechanisms have limited applicability to the role of policing. Furthermore, the research suggested that we are witnessing substantial changes to the cultural dynamics of the police environment as a result of the increased pervasiveness of managerialist rhetoric and practice.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are not generalizable, given the qualitative nature of the research. However, the data does suggest that a contemporary re-assessment of police culture would be timely given the increasing influence of managerialism throughout the criminal justice system. This intersection of police culture and managerialism is crucial as the latter re-defines the role of the police in terms that contradict the occupational outlook of many of its practitioners.

Practical implications:

A useful source of information for those concerned with measuring police efficiency and the resistance of police culture(s) to new work practices.

Originality/value:

This paper extends understanding of both the impact of managerialism in the police and the contemporary cultural dynamics of policing.

Keywords: Managerialism, police performance, police culture.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Dr. **Tom Cockcroft**, PhD, Canterbury Christ Church University. Research Interests: Police culture, police oral history, qualitative research, police performance measurement, criminal justice in emerging democracies. He is Programme Director MA Criminology and Criminal Justice, and teaches widely, from theoretical criminology to policing, e-mail: tom.cockcroft@canterbury.ac.uk, +44 (0)1227 782171.

POST-CONFLICT PRIVATE POLICING – SOME EXPERIENCES FROM EX-YUGOSLAV COUNTRIES

Author:

Andrej Sotlar

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the possibilities of private security industry in strengthening security sector which faces the difficulties, common to all post-conflict societies, which try to (re)build main institutions of their state, including coercive ones.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study takes a qualitative approach to data collection that (also) includes interviews with some experts in the field of private security from ex-Yugoslav countries.

Findings:

While there is relatively lot efforts invested in rebuilding of new, democratic public police forces in post-conflict societies, little attention is paid to non-state providers of security, like private security industry. This could be result of many factors, of which the most important could be:

- Reconstruction priorities - state's "needs" are the most important in post-conflict period;
- Private security industry needs its own market, which is due to the fact that economic reconstruction of the state is far from being complete, practically non- or pure developed;
- Lacking of professionalism, expertise and foremost appropriate legislation in the field of private security.

On the other hand, private security could be both, a very important additional stabilising factor in a process of assurance of security in post-conflict "insecure" environment, as well as factor of instability if private security sector lacks of professionalism, ethics and rules. Hence, the state and the police should help and assists the private security to become respectable factor, sometimes even partner to state bodies that are obliged to provide security for all and everyone in society. Very well regulated private security sector could even become important employer of hundreds if not thousands of demobilised soldiers in post-conflict societies. And providing new jobs for people engaged in previous conflicts is probably the best way to achieve stability and lasting peace in society. Of course, education, training, integrity and ethics must come first in this regard.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are limited to situation in Ex-Yugoslavia.

Practical implications:

A useful source of information for security policy makers and security experts in post-conflict societies.

Originality/value:

This paper extends understanding of development of private security in post-conflict societies.

Keywords: private security, post-conflict, policing, Ex-Yugoslavia.

Article type: research paper.

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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POLICING – A REFLECTION ON THE PAST DECADE

Author:

Jon Spencer

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of the initial research conducted 10 years ago was to map international assistance in policing to the Baltic States during the 1990s. The decade since the research was completed provides the opportunity for critical reflection on the process of international co-operation and its contribution to contemporary policing.

Design/methodology/approach:

The initial research was a mixture of qualitative interviews with a wide range of professionals, interviews with assistance donors and recipients. Non-participant and participant observation methods were included. The second part of the approach has been through 'desk top' research, crime figures and some re-interviews with key personnel.

Findings:

The findings from the initial research were the varied nature of international assistance and the lack of fit between provision and need. The critical reflection suggests that international assistance may be concerned with market development and 'spheres of influence' other than the transference of knowledge.

Research limitations/implications:

The implications of the research point towards a need for a greater degree of transparency in international police assistance to avoid duplication and wasted resources.

Practical implications:

The need to establish the requirements of the recipient country in detail and to match assistance to need.

Originality/value:

There has been very little research into the process of international assistance, and little evaluation of how assistance programmes develop and sustain capacity.

Keywords: international assistance, policing, critical reflection.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Jon Spencer, Director, Criminal Justice Research Unit, School of Law, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL; Research and teaching: Migration in Europe, Community Responses to Crime and Migration; Main achievements: Completed EU research projects and published widely in relation to Migration and also on the topic of community and prisons. Contact: Jon.Spencer@manchester.ac.uk, +44(0)161 275 4787.

PLENARY 4 – ORGANISED CRIME AND POLICING

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE: EXAMINING OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE POLICING

Author:

William P. Bloss

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking in Europe has risen steadily in recent years. Several political, economic, and crime factors have contributed to the increase. Many of these conditions have produced obstacles to police enforcement efficacy. This qualitative study examines European transnational human trafficking from the perspective of its causes and their effects on police enforcement. First, the paper discusses the precipitants that have fuelled the expansion of the trafficking in human beings enterprise. These include post-Soviet European political transition and economic development, globalization, market economic force, reduced border control, and high profitability. Together, they have created a favourable atmosphere for the crime to proliferate and attracted numerous criminal actors and organized crime groups to the illicit trade. Second, this study analyzes the obstacles that obstruct or reduce police efficacy in preventing or controlling human trafficking in Europe. Among the challenges and/or barriers are weak statutory laws, societal facilitation, underdeveloped police enforcement and investigation capabilities, official corruption, lax border controls, ineffective multi-national police cooperation, and sophisticated criminal practices. The study findings suggest that existing legal, political, and economic conditions create an environment that is conducive for the illicit trade to flourish. These circumstances engender legal and operational obstructions which inhibit the police, in the European Union and Border Countries, in effectively constraining illegal human trafficking and protecting its victims. Ineffective laws, jurisdictional conflicts, inadequate cross-border police cooperation, and variegated police capability interfere with the overall effectiveness of counter-human trafficking enforcement efforts by European police agencies. Lastly, the paper discusses prospects for future police effectiveness and proffers remedies to improve the prevention and control of human trafficking in Europe.

Purpose:

The purpose of this research study is to examine and analyze the factors that have contributed to an increase in human trafficking in Europe and their affect on police prevention and control.

Design/methodology/approach:

This study uses a qualitative approach to analyze policing efficacy in controlling European human trafficking. Sources used are published data, research literature, laws, and policies.

Findings:

These findings suggest that an array of legal, political, and economic conditions have contributed to the proliferation of human trafficking and produced a plethora of obstacles that may inhibit the police from effectively controlling the criminal enterprise and protecting its victims. Increased statutory control and cross-border police cooperation are offered as remedial actions that would facilitate improved police enforcement and counter-measures against transnational human trafficking.

Research limitations/implications:

Given the qualitative nature of this research the findings are beneficial as a descriptive and analytical explanation of the causes of current European human trafficking and how it affects police enforcement efficacy. They act to increase our understanding of the crime dynamics and effective police responses in its legal, political, and police operational context. Its generalizability is limited to the construct of the analysis regarding police prevention and control. Future research should examine the phenomenon from a legal, policy, and operational perspective to provide guidance in modifying criminal justice practice and cooperation to improve effectiveness in combating human trafficking across Europe. Moreover, many of the structural, legal, political, and economic circumstances pursuant to European human trafficking have larger international implications, inasmuch as, the contributing factors affect transnational crime and police enforcement in other source, transit, and destination countries beyond Europe.

Keywords: human trafficking, human trafficking enterprises, prevention, control.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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DILEMMAS OF INVESTIGATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME IN EMERGING DEMOCRACIES

Author:

Bojan Dobovšek

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of the article is to highlight the problems of investigating transnational organised crime in emerging democracies. These are related to the problem of transition of the repressive institutions.

Design/methodology/approach:

The author analyses the development of organised crime and the challenges of police investigation trends in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania and Hungary. A review of literature and other sources was used to identify the main problems and find some answers. The literature and other sources have been reviewed to analyse trends relating to transnational crime organisations.

Findings:

The author identifies problems that reduced the effects of anti-crime reforms. If new technologies are being used (misused) for criminal purposes, then it is logical to use them in the field of criminal justice for knowledge-based crime control. Significant changes in business, civic and political practices that inevitably occurred have impacts on investigating new forms of crime. In conclusion, the author examines certain measures, exposes particular failures and suggests some answers to issues in connection with fighting transnational organised crime in emerging democracies.

Originality/value:

The analyses and conclusions help us to understand the role of organised crime and its influence on modern society, especially in emerging democracies. This may allow institutions to prepare for curbing organised crime.

Keywords: transnational crime, emerging democracies, investigating crime, organised crime.

Article type: general review.

About the author:

Bojan Dobovšek, Ph.D., Vice - Dean at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He is a member of Commission for the Prevention of Corruption as representative of Judiciary branch of power. He is trustee of ARCA (Association for Research into Crimes against Art).

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCOPE, SOURCE, AND ATTITUDES OF CITIZENS RELATED TO CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC TRUST OF THE POLICE IN RUSSIA

Authors:

Kenneth Michael Reynolds, Olga B. Semukhina, Nicolai N. Demidov

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to examine how the perception of police corruption in Russia influences public trust of police. The prevalent perception of pervasive police corruption that is based on the experience of others can be as damaging to public-police relations as observed or experienced police corruption itself. The study is also looking at the citizens' sources of knowledge on police corruption including media, direct police contact, and victimization. Finally, this paper also aims to estimate the current scope and economic value of police corruption to provide the basis for future policy research.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study is based on 509 surveys collected in the Volgograd region, Russia during 2008. The sampling technique was based on demographic quotas that represent the population of the Volgograd Region. Multivariate regression and cross-tabulations were used to analyze the data.

Findings:

The regression analysis revealed that almost 30% of the dependent variable variation "trust of the Russian police" can be explained by citizen perceptions about police corruption. Perceived corruption of the street police, criminal investigators, and police managers were found to have statistically significant relationships with the public-police trust relationship.

The study's findings confirmed that citizens view the police bribery as a pervasive problem in Russia. Seventy-six percent of the survey respondents reported they knew someone who had bribed the criminal police to pre-empt a criminal investigation. The majority believed that a bribe in an amount exceeding \$4,000.00 (USD) was required to stop a criminal investigation. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported having indirect second-hand knowledge of traffic police accepting bribes. The consensus was that a minimum of \$12.50 (USD) was required to bribe a traffic police officer in order to avoid an official violation. Concurrently, even respondents who did not have knowledge of the police bribery often viewed the Russian police as corrupt.

The influence of mass media and the direct personal contact with police within last 3 years had a marginal effect on the perception of police corruption. There was a direct and negative

effect between those who had been victimized and perceptions of police corruption. The respondents who were crime victims within the last 3 years were more likely to consider Russian police corrupt. Both female and older respondents were more likely to perceive Russian police officers as not being as corrupt.

Research limitations/implications:

The study provides empirical evidence that citizen perceptions of police corruption based on non-personal experience does influence attitudes about public-police distrust in Russia. The analysis suggests that the perceptions of Russian police corruption are also affected by the previous victimization experience. Further studies should examine whether the type of victimization, the outcome of the case, and other factors play a role in citizens attitudes about corruption. The study also suggests that factors other than perceived corruption should be explored in order to more fully understand the distrust of the Russian police.

Practical implications:

The study provides useful information for policy formation related to the improving of public-police trust in Russia. The study's empirical measures of bribery costs can be applied to cost-benefit analyses to predict and guide policy reforms. Clearly, the government is losing significant sources of revenue due to bribery. These potential revenues could be applied to increasing salaries, modernizing equipment, and training measures.

Originality/value:

This study is among a few that have been published about corruption in Russia that includes a correlational-predictive analysis of police corruption and its impact on the public distrust of the police. It also provides empirical estimates of the scope of police bribery in Russia in addition to establishing the cost of bribery for two of the most common types: traffic violations and criminal investigations.

Keywords: Russian police, corruption, public trust, media, public-police relations.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

Dr. K. **Michael Reynolds**, Associate professor, joined the Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies at the University of Central Florida in 1997. He has focused on criminal justice policy issues, crime analysis, and information systems, and the internationalization of the criminal justice system. He recently received a Fulbright Scholarship and was in Russia four months conducting research and teaching. Dr. Reynolds has published numerous articles and received invitations to present his research at national and international conferences. University of Central Florida, Criminal Justice and Legal Studies Department, HPA I, Suite 311, Orlando, FL 32816-1600, (407) 823- 2943, Fax: (407) 823-5360, e-mail: kreynolds@mail.ucf.edu.

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PANEL PRESENTATIONS

PANEL 1 – CRIME, SAFETY AND PREVENTION

VICTIM-ORIENTED CRIME PREVENTION

Author:

Ilona Görgényi

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of the presentation is to evaluate the fulfilment of European/international standards in connection with victim-oriented crime prevention.

Design/methodology/approach:

It was three decades ago that Recommendation No. R(87)21 of the Council of Europe on the assistance to victims and the prevention of victimization was passed. Recently, the recommendation No. Rec (2006)8 on the assistance to crime victims has come into force, the preamble of which contains the Council of Europe requirement that member states follow the principles set forth in the annex of the new recommendation replacing the previous document. The title of the latter recommendation contains no reference to the prevention of victimization. However, this does not involve the ignorance of victim-oriented crime prevention but reflects the transformation of the strategies and centres of interest in the prevention against victimization in the last three decades. The author analyses the recommendations of the Council of Europe in comparison with the relevant requirements of the European Union and the UN.

Findings:

Primary victim-oriented crime prevention is the most general level, in the framework of which the objective is to eliminate any general conditions creating the possibility of the perpetration of criminal acts. Secondary victim-oriented crime prevention involves such measures that are aimed at groups, individuals and locations threatened by a high level victimization risk. The survey of victimization risk partly belongs to primary but more particularly to secondary victim-oriented prevention. Tertiary victim-oriented crime prevention is targeted at concrete victims within and outside the system of criminal justice for the purpose of the prevention of further victimization. The fundamental objective is the prevention of secondary and repeated victimization as well as the reduction of the harmful effects of victimization. This form of prevention is closely related to criminal justice. The European Union also underlines that a lot of victims are injured twice, first as the victims of the criminal act and secondly, as those of the system of criminal justice.

Research implications:

The relationship of victim-oriented and situational crime prevention also requires investigation. In accordance with UN guidelines, the supplying of information for and giving assistance to potential and actual victims as well as the prevention of repeated victimization form a part of situational crime prevention, (as well). Several victim assistance services and programmes regard it as their main task to prevent repeated victimization.

Practical implications:

Community crime prevention provides an opportunity to combine situational and social crime prevention. It is desirable to create such a working community that supports integration including the rehabilitation of both victims and perpetrators thus playing an active role in crime prevention.

Originality/value:

This paper promotes a better understanding of victim-oriented crime prevention and could be of interest to criminal justice agencies as well as victim assistance services.

Keywords: primary, secondary and tertiary victim-oriented crime prevention; victimization risk; vulnerable victims; preventing secondary and repeated victimization; situational, social and community crime prevention against victimization.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Dr. *Ilona Görgényi* is the head of Department of Criminal Law and Criminology at the University of Miskolc, and also the president of Section of Victimology in Hungary. She was granted fellowship to Oxford, Freiburg, Paris and Helsinki and took part in international survey carried out in four countries and six cities. Dr. Görgényi's has main scientific activities relate to the fields of victimology, restorative justice, environmental criminal law and corruption.

FORMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF GAMBLING

Authors:

Bojan Kurež, Janez Mekinc, Bojan Dobovšek

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

To present new forms of crime, which are typical in American types of gambling set ups and analyze the causes and consequences.

Design/methodology/approach:

The methodological framework is based on the use of the multidisciplinary approach for the study, which has its base in the social sciences. Sociological knowledge was especially used with an emphasis on security subject matter, which is supplemented with knowledge about criminology. The analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary sources were used as the fundamental methods. We also added the comparison method to these qualitative methods when we compared the American and the European type of gambling.

Findings:

No significant differences in the level of criminal activity exist between communities that do not have gambling activities and those that do.

Research limitations/implications:

Studies, which deal with causal links between gambling and criminal activity have significant limitations in the subscribers of the studies (public or concealed) who have their specific interests in the area of gambling. Therefore studies which confirm a correlation between gambling and criminal activity as well as those that disagree with this contain problematic elements, which refer to the interpretation and use of criminal activity statistics. The authors of the study did not have the statistics on the actual number of visitors who visit a gambling community (casino) for the sake of playing that is why they based calculating the probability of victimization on a flat-rate valuation. Furthermore, none of the studies included the Human Development Index - HDI in their research, which would further explain what had happened with the general quality of the standard of living in local communities that legalized gambling and if the opportunities for selecting the local population had increased or decreased.

Practical implications:

Local communities, which decide on developing gambling activities, can originate from the presumption that the presence and operations of an American type of gambling set up in a

local community totally does not have an impact on the increase of the level of criminal activity in this local community. However, not enough scientific proof exists, which can certainly prove or disprove the direct causal link between the American type of gambling set up and criminal activity. At any rate it is a fact that criminal activity is and remains a security problem for the American type of gambling set up. Despite the proven positive economic results of gambling the citizens and politicians who decide about its continual development and expansion must be extra cautious. They must not be enticed by the great positive economic indicators or not by the stereotypes about the inevitable links between gambling and criminal activity.

Originality/value:

The paper presents a qualitative analysis about the different forms of criminal activity and its causes and consequences, which are typical of the American type of gambling set up.

Keywords: gambling, criminal, tourist tender, society.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

Bojan Kurež completed undergraduate Defence Studies program at the Faculty of Social Science, University of Ljubljana in year 2005. In his thesis he analyzed international intelligence cooperation. He continued his graduated study at the Faculty of Social Study and in the year 2008 became a master of political science. In his master thesis he analyzed the connections between crime and American type of gaming. He also analyzed potential consequences for Slovenian environment in case of building big casino-entertainment centre near Nova Gorica. He works at the Faculty for Tourism Studies, University of Primorska as a research associate/ assistant. The areas of his scientific work are: methodology in tourism research, marketing research in tourism, destination management, safety and security in tourism and intelligence cooperation. He is the author of several research papers on tourism marketing research and articles on intelligence cooperation.

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Janez Mekinc, graduated social worker, D.Sc. of organizational sciences, president of the honorary arbitration court of the Codex of police ethics, an expert at the European Council in the program "Police and Human Rights", a visiting lecturer at the University of Goteborg, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Work. He worked in the Slovenian police for last 18 years on different positions. He finished career in the police as a head of the cabinet of the director general of the Slovenian police. The areas of his scientific work are: police ethics, protection of human rights and freedoms in the police, organization and functioning of non-governmental organizations bodies and public sector institutions. He is the author of several research works in the area of organizing the non-governmental sector in human rights protection, 15 reports and 50 articles.

Mr. Mekinc is a member of International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the president of the Honorary Arbitration Court of the Codex of police Ethics in Slovenia.

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PATHWAYS TO SURVIVE STALKING FOR WOMEN VICTIMS: VICTIM PERCEPTION OF STALKING, BEFORE IT HAPPENED TO THEM

Authors:

Gorazd Meško, Urša Kos, Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Jerneja Šifrer

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe factors associated with victim's perception of stalking prior to their own experience of being stalked.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a quantitative approach to data collection which included an online questionnaire, targeted at stalking victims within a multi-centre research project of the Modena Group on Stalking, funded by the European Commission Daphne Research Program. Questioner was made available online from October 2006 till end of March 2007 in languages of all participating countries.

Findings:

Five groups of variables proved to be associated with victim's perception of stalking prior to their own experience of being stalked: stalker's motive, stalking not a crime, stalking as a form of courtship, victim's encouraging behaviour and blaming the victim.

Research limitations/implications:

Research findings are limited to Slovenia.

Practical implications:

Research findings present a useful source of information not only for stalking victims, but also for professionals and organizations dealing with victims of crime.

Originality/value:

This research is the first of its kind in Slovenia and should therefore present a beneficial tool and a source of a better understanding of the phenomenon of stalking and its implications on victims by police and other professionals, who directly or indirectly tackle with this problem.

Keywords: stalking, victims, perception.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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NATIONAL PLAN ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF CRIME – SLOVENE MODEL

Author:

Aleksander Jevšek, Liljana Selinšek

ABSTRACT

The paper is going to present Slovene Resolution on National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime as a relative unique approach in the scope of crime control policy, and as the attempt of good practice in this field. The basic goal of National plan in the period 2007 – 2011 is to ensure that people would feel safe in Slovenia. The basic means for reaching this goal is in the first place reduction of criminality. However, National plan is focusing not only on curative measures, but is stressing also preventive measures that include in between different social and cultural factors on state level and also on local (regional) levels. The final success of the National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime is rather dependent on the ability of National Committee for Prevention and Combating of Crime to establish constructive connection between all authorities included in National Plan and also effective supervision over the exercising of tasks from the National Plan. The paper is going to present also how this Committee is taking up these challenges in the first period of its mandate.

Purpose:

The purpose of the article is to present Slovene Resolution on National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime for the period 2007 – 2011 and current implementation of this act.

Design/methodology/approach:

Presentation of legal act using also practical implications.

Findings:

One of the proper methods of prevention and combating of crime can be also adoption of Resolution on National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime, provided that its implementation is organized and constructive.

Practical implications:

The article should be useful source of information about Slovene Resolution on National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime and the work of National Committee for Prevention and Combating of Crime.

Originality/value:

The article should be of special value for foreign experts that are searching for or researching different methods of prevention and combating of crime

Keywords: crime, prevention of crime, combating of crime, crime control policy, preventive measures, National Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Crime, National Committee for Prevention and Combating of Crime.

Article type: Expert paper.

About the authors:

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PANEL 2 – SECURITY AND SAFETY ISSUES

BIOMETRICS AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY IN THE LIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND SUPRANATIONAL REGULATIONS

Authors:

Nóra Chronowski, Tímea Drinóczi, Miklós Kocsis, Judit Zeller

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to describe the regulation of biometrics and the protection of personal data in the republic of Hungary.

Design/methodology/approach:

The term 'biometrics' refers strictly speaking to a science involving the statistical analysis of biological characteristics. Here biometrics is used in a context of analysing human characteristics for security purposes.

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Findings:

The integration of biometrics in the Hungarian system shall mean the insertion of biometrics in the notion of personal data defined in the Data Protection Act, furthermore the probable qualification of biometrics as “special personal data” with regard to their direct connection to the most intimate sphere of the person. Besides the basic provisions in the Data Protection Act, reference shall be made in other, sectoral acts on the biometric character of the data mentioned in the sectoral regulations. Besides these regulatory needs, it is certainly important to make the issue of biometrics the part of a debate. Biometrics can be replaced by other identifiers as well, which are less intrusive and launch fewer concerns in the society.

Practical implications:

Taking the fight against terrorism and the improvement of security and justice in Europe into consideration, the application of protective measures will be likely to increase in the next years.

Originality/value:

Hungary shall cope with the tasks set out in the directives and regulations of the European Union. This means that a proper regulation on biometric data shall be passed in a short time to integrate the biometric identifiers as a new kind of personal data explicitly into the Hungarian data protection system.

Keywords: Biometrics, data protection.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

Dr. **Chronowski, Nóra** PhD is an associate professor and head of the Department of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law of Pécs, University of Pécs. Her research interest involves the following: theory and practice of fundamental rights, state organisation, constitutional consequences of the EU membership and comparative constitutional law. She graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs in 1998 with the qualification 'summa cum laude'; obtained her PhD qualification in 2003 with the qualification 'summa cum laude'. Since 1998 she is employed at the Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law, University of Pécs and teaches obligatory and facultative course at university and college level both in Hungarian and in English. She is an involved lecturer of MA courses at the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pécs. Between 2004 and 2005 she was the deputy head of the department, since 2007 she is the head of the Department of Constitutional Law. She is the leader of the PhD subprogram 'Human rights in the 21st century'. In 1999 she won a SOCRATES researcher scholarship at the Philips Universität Marburg, Germany, for 1 semester and a TEMPUS researcher scholarship at the University of Nottingham, United Kingdom, in 2000 a TEMPUS researcher scholarship at the European University Institute, Florence, Italy. In 2004 she was a guest lecturer for 5 days at University of Utrecht and Asser Institute (The Hague) lecture series about 'Constitutional Consequences of Hungarian EU Membership'. She is member of the following societies and boards: Association of Constitutional Law Experts and its Scientific Committee, Editorial Board of the 'JURA' periodical, Committee of Foreign Affairs at the faculty of Law, University of Pécs.

Dr. **Tímea Drinóczi**, PhD is a senior lecturer at Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law of Pécs, University of Pécs). Her research interest involves the following: fundamental rights, economic constitution, legislation, comparative constitutional law. She graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs in 2001; obtained her PhD qualification in January 2006. Between 1 July 2002 and 1 July 2006 she was a junior lecturer of the Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law, University of Pécs and taught obligatory and facultative course at university and college level both in Hungarian or in English. Since 1 July 2006 she has been a junior lecturer of the Department of Constitutional Law with the same teaching activities as indicated above. She is an involved teacher in the PhD program called 'Human rights in the 21st century'. She was a guest lecturer in several European universities, such as Zapadoceska Univerzita v Plseni, Czech Republic (2003), Karl-Franzens Universität Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Graz, Austria (2006), Faculty of Law, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic (2006), Universität zu Köln, Germany (2007). Between 2004 and 2006 she organised international seminars for law students in Pécs, Osijek, Croatia, Novi Sad, Serbia, and Cologne, Germany. She took part in a summer course as lecturer in 2005, Pécs. She is the member of the Association of Constitutional Law Experts and the member of the board of editors of the Polish periodical entitled 'Studia Wyborcze'.

Miklós Kocsis is fellow researcher at the University of Pécs, Faculty of Law. His research interests comprise: constitutional law, higher education law and the realisation of the higher educational autonomy. He graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs in 2006 and in the same year he started his PhD qualification at the Faculty of Law. During his university studies, he was an active member of the Scientific Student's Circle of Constitutional Law. He is member of board of the Association of Hungarian PhD and DLA Students. In July 2006 he studied as DAAD scholarship holder in Germany with the members of Scientific Students Circle of Constitutional Law.

Judit Zeller is a senior lecturer at Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law of Pécs, University of Pécs). Her research interest involves the following: legal aspects of bioethics and biomedicine, theory and practice of fundamental rights, comparative constitutional law. She graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs in 2002 and from the Faculty of Humanities, University of Pécs (branch of studies: psychology) in 2007. In 2002 she started her PhD studies at the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs. From the 1st of January 2005 to the 31st of June 2007 she was a junior lecturer of the Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law, University of Pécs and taught obligatory and facultative course at university and college level both in Hungarian and in German. Since the 1st of July 2007 she is a senior lecturer of the Department of Constitutional Law with the same teaching activities as indicated above. She was a guest lecturer at the Jagellonian University of Krakow in the frames of a bilateral exchange scholarship and invited lecturer at the Summer University of the Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania in 2007. She attended international seminars organised for law students in Graz, Austria (2003) and Cologne, Germany (2006). She was co-organiser of the DAAD scholarship study-trip to Germany for students and accompanying lecturer of the Scientific Students Circle of Constitutional Law. She is the member of the Association of Constitutional Law Experts. She is the author and co-author of about 10 papers delivered at the international scientific conferences (in Poland, Germany, United Kingdom, France) She coordinated the international 'GENDER BUDGETING IN PRACTICE' project (ref. No. VS/2006/0308) financed by the European Commission.

THE UNCERTAINLY-PLURAL MODEL FOR THE ESTIMATION OF ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SAFETY LEVEL

Authors:

Sergii Kavun, Oleksandr Dorokhov, Iryna Zolotaryova, Robert Brumnik

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to define the methodology and its applied realization for estimations of economic safety level of enterprises in conditions of uncertainly on the modern business market.

Design/methodology/approach:

This study applied fuzzy modelling methods and Matlab© tools to create and investigate a four-component model to determine the common level of a firm's economic safety with financial, temporal, information and ecological losses as input parameters.

Findings:

On the basis of the conceptual model and the computer modelling-simulation methodology adapted to industrial-administrative solutions (both were offered by authors in previous researches), the original uncertain-plural model for the enterprise's economic safety level estimation with estimations from the persons finding solutions is created. The reached output surfaces allow carrying out at verbal level of the analysis of association of an integral common from a modification of separate losses. Based on the received output surfaces it is possible to determine the areas in which minor alterations of data-ins essentially change common safety level of an enterprise.

Research limitations/implications:

The obtained results can be used by all types of enterprises if the determination of assemblies of input parameters and their numerical levels are correct. Future research should include the development of multi-parameter models with more factors and the design of corresponding software for usage in real business and market conditions.

Practical implications:

The developed model is a useful tool for finding solutions for the development and implementation of safety concepts of enterprises; creation of the strategy of activity for the enterprise working together with the law enforcement agencies; solutions of economic problems with rational use of all the enterprise's operational resources; prevention of economic crime with the cooperation of police and local government.

Originality/value:

This paper presents a new, original, efficient and effective way of examining and calculating the common safety level for enterprises, special state agencies, police departments, public organizations etc. The proposed and developed model is easy to understand and use and gives correct and reliable results.

Keywords: safety level, enterprise safety concept, prevention of economic crimes.

Article type: research paper.

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THE RESEARCH OF THE PARAMETERS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN LOCAL COMMUNITY – QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Author:

Sladjana Djurić

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of this paper is to establish a qualitative methodological model of security research in local communities. In that way, the deficiencies and faults of former research designs in surveying these problems would be compensated.

Design/methodology/approach:

In the study author synthesizes methodological experience from four empirical investigations where she together with her assistants has applied, besides quantitative, also qualitative model of studying the security indicators in the local communities of Serbia. This paper represents the way of application of qualitative approach and indicates its potentials.

Findings:

The specific perception of an individual's security depends on the interaction of many factors and is formed as a complex experience of one's own security in the interplay of psychological, economical, political, micro-social and other variables. Thus, investigating the complex phenomenon of social perception of security demands complementary approach strategy. At most general level, it means the application of quantitative and qualitative research methods in order to achieve an integral insight into the self-reflection of citizens about their individual and collective security. In this study we present the way of conducting an active participant group interview in the appraisal of human security parameters. Within this qualitative approach, several specific research techniques are used: listing, ranking, Venn's diagrams, mapping and presentation. The work of each participant group is organized through four exercises that moderators have done with participants: defining insecurity (making the list of risks and ranking them), identification of the crucial factors of security (making the list of security providers: actual and wanted ones), drawing the map of the community and locating the risk factors and the security providers, describing the instances of threat – personal stories and the presentation of findings with the participants.

Research limitations/implications:

The qualitative empirical evidence from four conducted investigations on which this study is based gives only initial foundation for the creation of a successful model of security appraisal. Further elaboration of this model demands inclusion of the findings from other surveys.

Practical implications:

The suggested model may be further developed so in the sense of methodological subtilization, as well as a practical model for the appraisal of security condition in a local community which would be the starting point for creating strategies and their operationalization into specific action plans for the improvement of those indicators which are established as expressing some form of security threat in the studied local communities.

Originality/value:

By complementary application of qualitative and quantitative research perspective we can get profound insights into the causes and character of security threats in local communities, by way of: deepening of research findings by means of comparable and representative (in)security data collected by survey investigation and collecting the opinions about a potential model or measures for improving the security and safety condition of inhabitants in smaller local communities at the territory of an investigated county.

Keywords: qualitative research, human security, local community.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Sladjana Djurić was born in Pristine, June 6, 1964. She got bachelor degree in the academic year 1984/5. In 1989 she took the postgraduate course "Philosophy and Social Science" at Inter-University Center for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik, former SFRY, thanks to a grant by Hilda's College, University of Oxford. She finished her postgraduate studies at Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, in 1993, and got the academic title Master of Humanities by having defended the master thesis "Some Concepts of the Social Structure of Yugoslav Society". She successfully defended the doctoral thesis "Blood Vengeance in Kosovo and Metohia" at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, in 1997, thus acquiring the academic title Doctor of Humanities. She started her academic career at Faculty of Philosophy, University of Pristine in 1987. Currently she is associate professor and teaches Methodology of research at the Faculty of Security Studies. She also taught at the International Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies "State Executive and Humanitarian Activities", organized by University of Belgrade in the co-operation with La Sapienza University in Rome and University of Sarajevo.

Among others, her scientific work includes research of sociological and anthropological types in Kosovo and Metohia, sponsored by the Gallup Institute.

Research domains within which she publishes papers and participates in scientific projects are general sociology, sociology of law, social anthropology, methodology of scientific research and security management.

Mrs. Djuric is a member of a number of international and domestic scientific associations (YUS, SDS, ESA, and ISA); she was a member of the Presidency of Yugoslav Sociological Association, one of the editors of Sociology magazine. Presently, she is a member of the Presidency of the Serbian Sociological Society.

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BEYOND SOCIAL CONTROL: CREATIVITY AND DEVIANCE

Author:

Lucija Mulej

ABSTRACT

Design/methodology/approach:

Article is a philosophical study with qualitative approach (content analysis), investigating social sciences and the questions of novelties in the scientific thinking.

Findings:

Knowing that individual and creative potential can obstruct social reality as well as construct it, theories developed the sense of co-creation. Last two decades are strongly supporting novelties in all spheres of social life and practice. Theories began to question the “unquestioned” and postmodernity as a period of multi-ness and plural-ness yield the social consciousness where the term “anything goes” triumphs. This specific ambience is special and unique: freedom of thought is not always freedom of act.

Obviously, we create and schematize meaning: without an interpreter the social world has no existence, which means we can always change and reinterpret meaning and reality. Definitions of horizon are definitions of what is possible. In postmodernity, there are numerous interpreters and designators of meaning, sense, values and norms. In this respect, educability of creativeness should be a goal of contemporary social, managerial, political as well as scientific spheres. Since the creativeness in micro and macro environments is diverse and unpredicted (example: individual paradigms shift (Gestalt switch), technological paradigm shifts (inventions) where the hypothesis is that only through the constant self-reflection, social reflection and reflexivity in all encompassing milieus researcher can gain creativeness of thinking), social control is limited and inefficient. Transmission of cultural patterns, morals and ethics is not automatic neither linear. Creativity is in all cases linked with “going astray” and “looking beyond”, what configurable portrays in three worlds Thomas Kuhn in the “Structure of Scientific Revolutions”. Main thesis is that postmodernity with its major features (saturated self, personal creation of biographies, fluidness of sense and meaning, pluralistic value designators etc.) creates space for imagination. Possibility to see things from a new perspective is manifested only when certain conditions are met: interesting is Kuhn’s understanding of the tripartite division of cognition (“world for us” – social world of habitus, “possible worlds” and “world for itself”, which has not been affected with meaning and interpretation of human cognition and conceptualization). Breaking the barriers to the possible worlds is always a creative act. In the postmodernity we are witnessed to overlapping to what is known and to what is supposed to be true. “World for itself» as yet unknown, in notion of art and literature that can be embraced through alternative modes of imaging and creating in professional training (divergent thinking and logical inconsistency, where illogical is accepted as a contrast to all that is accepted as known

and secure). Objectiveness of human cognition is just a delusion of artificial accumulation of certainty: secure policies and secure decision making. To be creative is to be able to look at things from a perspective that has not been seen before. Personal history and characteristics are essential in innovative thinking.

Research limitations/implications:

Social control, cohesion and order are essential for cultural transmission, value formation and existence of society. Classical sociology has been prompt and detailed about the facts, which each individual faces when entering society. Functionalism, Marxism and structuralism emphasized social structure against agency in dichotomies. Knowing that individuals influence social order, later Weber explained in symbolic interactionism what Giddens elaborated and established within the terminology of “reflexive modernity”, “fluid modernity” and “theories of reflexivity” as the law for postmodern sociology: theory of structuration.

Originality/value:

Outlet of social deviance, which is portrayed as deconstructive art of performances, is a phenomenon with diverse responses. Was Herman Nietsch an artist or did he break out with the sense of art as a functioning tenet in cultural transmission of higher culture and growth of human spirit and his sense for beauty? Isn't it true, that creativeness and deviance are socially subversive? What can be creative, can also be deviant (monstrosity vs. art) and since we are all aware that discursive act of meaning are not separate, but usually unconscious, real question should be discussed: when does creativity become deviance?

Keywords: creativity, control, deviance, leaps of insights: divergent and convergent modes of thinking (correlation versus causation), criminal deeds as divergent thinking, certainty of knowledge.

Article type: scientific paper.

About the author:

Dr. **Lucija Mulej** (PhD) is a researcher at the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, SRC SASA (www.zrc-sazu.si). She is working at the Section for the Interdisciplinary Research in Humanities SRC SASA. She is also Head of the International Office SRC SASA, specially committed to European projects and policies. As a Head of Research and Project Department at Center EMUI (Euro-Mediterranean University) she is committed to interdisciplinary research. Her research interests are phylosophy and sociology of science, stressing the theories of knowledge and creativity. She lectures at the University of Nova Gorica, Faculty for Environmental Sciences (Science and the media, Social Ecology, Environmental Psychology) and at the International Scholl for Social and Business Studies Celje (Methodology in Social Sciences) Recently she has published a manual “A Way to Brussels or How to Win a European Project in Humanities” together with prof.dr. Oto Luthar and mag. Martin Pogacar. Contact: lucija.mulej@zrc-sazu.si, mobile: + 386 40 641 709

PANEL 3 - ORGANISED CRIME AND VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE AND SLOVENE SOCIETY

Authors:

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Danijela Frangež

ABSTRACT

Paper deals with the issue of violence in Slovene society. In the beginning the authors have focused on the attitude of society toward violence. They deal with the question of the relationship between intolerance and violence. In the following chapters paper presents different statistical data of violent behaviours; official police statistics for minor offences, criminal offences, and official judicial statistics, all connected to violence. In addition to this, the authors also briefly present results of a victimisation study conducted in 1997 and 2001.

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to analyse different forms of violence in Slovene society and try to find some explanations for the increase of violent crimes in the last 10 years.

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Design/methodology/approach:

The research used secondary analysis of official police and judicial statistics and data from victimisation studies.

Findings:

Statistical data show that the number of crimes in general, as well crimes connected to violence, have been increasing in the last ten years period. In the search for explanations for this increase there are a few different approaches: the first explanation could be that this increase is the result of more punitively oriented society than in the past; the second explanation could be that criminal justice institutions (Police, Courts etc.) changed their performance and operating system, which results in this changes; finally, one of possible explanations could also be that there have been some important changes in Slovene society, and that there are some factors that have an influence on our behaviour in general.

Research limitations/implications:

The results of research are limited to Slovene society, although the conclusions and explanations can be re-evaluated also in other societies, especially those that went through transition from communist/socialist to capitalist socio-political system.

Practical implications:

Study can be used for evaluation of conditions in society and as a starting point for people working in the field of crime prevention as well as for policy making process.

Originality/value:

This paper presents a broader view on violence and relations in Slovene society.

Keywords: violence, Slovenia, police statistics, judicial statistics, victimization study.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, MA, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He is the editor and author of the study *Violence and Young People* (2004) and co-author of several papers on violence and other criminological topics. His present research interests include media presentation of crime, crime and migrations, and criminality of migrants. Contact: ales.bucar@fvv.uni-mb.si.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING: CRITICAL THEMES AND CHALLENGES

Author:

Robin N. Haarr

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research paper is to identify and discuss critical themes and challenges that academics and practitioners face in their efforts to research and address human trafficking.

Design/methodology/approach:

This study is based upon two years of action-oriented ethnographic field research on human trafficking of men, women, and children from Southeast and Central Asia. Over the course of the past two years, this research was conducted in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and Tajikistan. This research was coupled with my work as a consultant on human trafficking for UNICEF and ILO, as well as work with the US Embassies throughout Southeast Asia.

Findings:

This research revealed various critical themes and challenges that academics and practitioners face in their effort to research and address human trafficking, including revealing the nature and extent of human trafficking, and how to dissect human trafficking from the migration of people within and across countries. This research also reveals the lack of theorizing about human trafficking, and gendered assumptions about trafficking victims that assume women and children are “vulnerable” and “passive” victims who are forced into trafficking, while men are “voluntary” or “active” participants who exercise their own agency in deciding to migrate. Such gendered assumptions deny male victims a position of “vulnerability” and to be labelled as trafficking victims by international and nongovernmental organizations, criminal justice officials, and governments.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are grounded based upon two-years of action-oriented research in Southeast and Central Asia of an ever changing phenomenon, as governmental policies and victim support services and programs are ever changing. Future research should continue to examine and monitor the phenomenon of human trafficking of men, women and children globally.

Practical implications:

A useful source of information and critical analysis for academics and practitioners, including police and criminal justice officials, interested in issues of human trafficking.

Keywords: human trafficking, trafficking in persons.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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Dr. Robin Haarr earned her Ph.D. from the School of Criminal Justice in 1995, and is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice & Police Studies at Eastern Kentucky University. Dr. Haarr is committed to researching violence against, and exploitation of women and children, and trafficking of persons throughout Asia, and promoting gender equality, and women's and children's human rights. Dr. Haarr was a 2001-2002 US Fulbright Scholar in China. She has addressed violence against women for the U.S. Embassy's in China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, India, and Pakistan. She has engaged in research in Tajikistan, and has been a consultant to UNICEF, ILO, OSCE, and SDC. In 2005, she was an IREX IARO Scholar in Tajikistan. Dr. Haarr has been recognized for her research and activism in Asia. She received the 2004 Outstanding Achievement & Contribution Award toward Advancing the Status of Women from the Arizona State University Commission on the Status of Women. In 2006, she received the CoraMae Richie Mann "Inconvenient Woman of the Year" Award from the ASC, Division on Women & Crime. In 2007, she was awarded an honourable recognition from the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and was inducted into the Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice Wall of Fame.

THE USE OF SPECIAL METHODS FOR STAMPING OUT ORGANIZED CRIME AND WAR CRIMES - SERBIAN EXPERIENCE

Authors:

Želimir Kešetović, Milan Milošević

ABSTRACT

Protective function of the criminal legislation prescribes usage of adequate methods and measures. It is especially worth for transnational organized crime, war crimes, serious crimes with the tendency of professionalization, etc. However, the usage of traditional and special investigation methods in criminal proceeding is directly influenced by the two opposing tendencies of the criminal proceeding: low the need for complete protection of the rights and freedoms of a citizen, and, on the other hand, the need for optimal efficiency of criminal proceeding. Therefore, every legislative measure which assumes morning of special methods for stamping out organized crime and war crimes has to be well thought-out suitable.

The legislation of Serbia has recently standardized special methods (measures and actions) in the Law of Criminal Procedure. Therefore, there must not be any dilemma about the value of the evidences that are methods. On the other hand, some ethical and legal dilemmas may be present about the usage of results of their methods, especially undercover policing – infiltration by police in the criminal milieu and police provocation to criminal deed. Proceeding from this assumption, this article presents the usage of special means and methods for stamping out organized crime and war crimes in Serbia.

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Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to assess the benefits and problems in using special methods for stamping out organized crime and war crimes in Serbia

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper is based on analysis of secondary sources and official statistics at the Ministry of interior, special prosecutors and judiciary.

Findings:

Serbia did not officially recognize existence of organized crime till 2002, when this issue came on public agenda. After expert discussions important changes are introduced in legislative in order to enhance capacity of state to stamp out organized crime and war crimes. Introducing of special investigation methods in the most important instrument in that sense. But, state agencies, first of all police, special prosecutor office and special courts, are still not adequate for its effective implementation in terms of staff and equipment. That is obvious when number and results of cases in which those methods and techniques were

used, are analysed. In future, besides providing material and technical resources, and improving knowledge and skills of policeman, prosecutors and judges through training and education, very important is international cooperation and exchange of experience with the agencies and bodies in the countries that have been using these legal instruments for a longer period of time. Also, it is necessary to improve legislation on the basis of domestic and foreign experiences, having in mind efficiency of the procedure on one hand and protection of human rights and freedoms on the other.

Research limitations/implications:

Due to the very short period of time passed from adopting the new legislation the results are limited and not generalizable.

Practical implications:

Research may be a useful source of information for Ministry of Interior, special prosecutors and judiciary to propose some changes in legislation and improve their capabilities for stamping out organized crime and war crimes.

Originality/value:

This paper reveals problems in using special investigation methods for stamping out organized crime and war crimes that refers to institutional capacity and respect for human rights and freedoms in Serbia

Keywords: police, organized crime, war crimes, criminal procedure, special investigation methods, human rights and freedoms.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

Želimir Kešetović, PhD- political sciences, assistant professor at the Faculty of Security Studies (Crisis Management) and professor at the Police College (Sociology); 2000-2005 Head of the Research & Development Unit of the Police College; member of the Think Tank for police reform in Serbia; expert consultant of the OSCE in projects Police-Media relations and Policing Diversity; participated in 10 research projects; author of four monographs (Censorship in Serbia; Police PR; Scientific research in internal affairs; Police training and education in comparative perspective) and a number of papers presented at the national and international conferences and published in domestic and foreign journals; essay on Serbian police and associate editor for seven countries for World Police Encyclopaedia.

Milan Milošević PhD in legal sciences has worked at the Police Academy in Belgrade since 1995, and on Faculty of Defence and Civilian Affairs since 2001. He has held a title of the Full Professor of Criminal Procedure Law since 2005. He has also been appointed as Associate Professor of National Security System (2001). He has actively participated in the work of a great number of scientific and expert meetings: in Washington, Paris, Veliko Turnovo –

Bulgaria, Sarajevo and Banja Luka (B&H), Belgrade etc. Either independently or as a co-author, he has published textbooks about National Security and Criminal Procedure Law and a great number of other papers (monographs, studies, hand-books, articles, translations and reviews) about Terrorism, Organized Crime, Intelligence, Criminal Law etc. In the period from 1998 to 2005 he was permanently involved in various forms of scientific and research work. He has participated and managed in a number of scientific projects, meetings, symposiums etc. Professor Milosevic was appointed Head of the Department of Criminalistic and Criminal Law science in 2005 on Police Academy. He was also appointed position of the scientific counsellor of the Balkan Representation office of the International Academy of Sciences on Problems of National Security in Serbia. He is full member of International Bodyguard and Security Services Association (IBSSA).

TRAFFICKING OF MALE: PREVALENCE, CHARACTERISTICS AND POLICING

Authors:

Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Marina Kovačević- Lepojević, Jelena Dimitrijević

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

Although its existence is recognised by almost every scholar who deals with trafficking in people issues, trafficking of male seems largely neglected both by researchers and wider society and public. So, the main aim of the paper is to present and analyse existing data on trafficking of male, with special emphasis on prevalence, characteristics and policing.

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper is based on desk study of statistics and research findings available worldwide, as well as on the preliminary findings of current survey conducted by authors within Victimology Society of Serbia's research project "Male victims of trafficking in Serbia". On the basis of this analysis, data and policing practice in relation to male victims will be compared with findings for other forms of trafficking, i.e. trafficking in female and children.

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Findings:

Findings about prevalence, characteristics and policing of male trafficking worldwide as well as in Serbia will be presented, and compared.

Research limitations/implications:

The dark number of male trafficking is extremely high. This is a big challenge, but also poses obvious limitations to representativeness of its research findings. However, we expect our paper to contribute to development of survey methods for collection of data for this and similar forms of hidden crime.

Practical implications:

Recommendations for improvement of identification and overall treatment of male victims by police will be suggested.

Originality/value:

As far as we are aware, this is the first research specifically dealing with trafficking in men. Its value is both epistemological and practical. We expect the research findings to be used for raising awareness of the public and professionals, especially police, on the problem of male trafficking and for the creation of appropriate policing practice.

Keywords: trafficking, male, victims, prevalence, characteristics, police.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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PANEL 4 – POLICING 1: ISSUES IN POLICING

INFLUENCE AND CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STOP AND SEARCH POLICIES

Authors:

Carole Garrison, Irina Soderstrom, Teresa Hinkle

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify US law enforcement attitudes and policies associated with the potential of female terrorists operated on US territory.

Design/methodology/approach:

A mailed request to a national sample of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies collected existing policies relative to stop and search of female criminal and/or terrorist suspects . A second self-report survey generated from the responses to Phase I and designed to measure the degree to which policies are applied and used, rationales behind policy variations, concerns about gender and terrorism as they apply to these policies was then sent to all respondents of phase one. In addition respondents were asked to submit additional training curriculum pertinent to the research topic.

Findings:

US Law Enforcement policies are from the 1980's period of political correctness and lack either specificity for searching females or are overly restrictive protecting agencies from sexual abuse charges. The majority of respondents were satisfied with their policies and guidelines for opposite sex searches. 95% had no policies and 85% had no training on stop and frisk with respect to suspected terrorist and 85% said there were no plans to promulgate such policies.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are not generalizable outside the United States, given the regional nature of the research and its peculiarity to American attitudes toward women.

Practical implications:

A useful source of information for law enforcement agencies and policy makers.

Originality/value :

This paper extends understanding of attitudes and policies among US police toward the threat of female terrorists. Of particular interest to law enforcement policy makers and those concerned with homeland security.

Keywords: Search and frisk, female terrorists, police policy, sexual harassment.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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Irina R. Soderstrom, PhD Eastern Kentucky University College of Justice and Safety, Department of Corrections and Juvenile Justice Studies. Dr. Irina R. Soderstrom is Associate Professor in the Department of Correctional and Juvenile Justice Studies at Eastern Kentucky University. She received her BA in Sociology/Pre-Law at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign in 1987. She received her MS in Administration of Justice in 1990, and her Ph.D. in Educational Psychology/Statistics and Measurement in 1997 from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Her primary teaching interests include statistics, research methods, and offender rehabilitation. Her primary research focus is on offenders with mental illness and she has conducted considerable evaluative research on parole programs, boot camps, correctional industries, teen courts, and school safety. She currently has a statistics textbook in press.

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CRIMINALITY PREVENTION PROGNOSIS IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Author:

Libor Gašpierik, Ľubomíra Pecková

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

To define criminality prevention in Slovak republic within criminality prognosis framework as functionality of particular criminogenous factors.

Design/methodology/approach:

Scientific research was executed as a part of the international scientific research work project "Criminality Trends Prognosis and its Controls in Europe". For research purposes, general methods were applied as well as specific scientific procedures such as logical analogy, extrapolation smoothing, Delft method, Brainstorming and some others.

Findings:

Outcomes have been incorporated into the scientific work document "Current Problems of Criminality Prognosis".

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Research limitations/implications:

Short time series of the surveyed problems and difficulty of forecasting in the socioscientific disciplines.

Practical implications:

Scientific research helped to prepare document „Strategy of Criminality Prevention in Slovak Republic in the Years 2007-2010“, which was passed by the Government of Slovak republic.

Originality/value:

The originality of the research subsisted on the fact that for the first time in Slovak conditions criminality prevention prognosis was researched on the particular criminogenous factors expressed separately and exactly.

Keywords: prevention, criminality, prognosis.

Article type: scientific abstract.

About the author:

Libor Gašpierik, Docent (senior lecturer), Master of Science, Deputy of Master of Security Management Department at Faculty of Security Management, Žilina University; author and co-writer of many scientific documents, vocational abstracts, member of scientific boards, advisory boards of scientific magazines; former Member of Advisory Board to Government of Slovak republic for Criminality Prevention, Commanding officer of Military Police of Ministry of Defence of Slovak republic. E-mail: libor.gaspierik@fsi.uniza.sk.

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POLICE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR ROLE IN MANAGING SCHOOL BASED VIOLENCE

Authors:

Nirmala D. Gopal, Romela D. Gajadhur

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to understand how police construct their role in managing school based violence.

Design/methodology/approach:

10 research participants (communications officers) were selected from 10 police stations in the Durban Ethekeweni Municipality. The sample technique was convenient sampling and included both male and female police officers of the various race groups namely Indian, African, white and Coloured. This is representative of the demographics of the South African Society. The age groups that were included in the study ranged from 25- 45 years. The paradigm was qualitative in nature and took the format of interview schedules. The interviews were analysed using content analysis and theme identification.

Findings:

Five categories emerged namely that school based violence is racially constructed, schools are a replica of the crime and violence in communities, school based violence is not a priority for police as a result of capacity, reactive and proactive control strategies employed by police to reduce levels of school based violence and stakeholder involvement in managing the violence.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are not generalizable, given the qualitative nature of the research. To allow the generalizability of findings, future research should include quantitative measures that include a larger sample.

Practical implications:

This paper has important policy implications on a national level in terms of managing school based violence through stakeholder partnership.

Originality/value:

This paper focuses on the role of police in managing school based violence and also that the prospect of developing an anti violence programme that is effective and may be sustained

over time should therefore involve the community, learners and police in a joint effort partnership.

Keywords: school based violence, police, social control.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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Dr Gajadhur is currently teaching in the Faculty of Education at the University of KwaZulu Natal and has over the past 5 years been involved in publishing books on Early Childhood Development. She has also been engaged in research on early childhood development and is currently part of research projects looking into issues of violence at school and the psychological impact on learners.

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POLICE OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF PERSONNEL PROMOTION

Authors:

Peter Umek, Igor Areh

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

We tried to find with what stress level police officers face when they are promoted to managing work position and if do they seek for a guidance or help. We also tried to establish what symptoms of stress are prevalent and what kind of support can management personnel expect from the police as an organization.

Design/methodology/approach:

The survey was conducted on 72 management officials working in police stations within Ljubljana's police directorate. All of participants were men, the majority of them were over 35 years old.

Findings:

At least 68% of police officers experienced their promotion quite stressful, mainly because of facing with the heavy bureaucracy, grind, and with a feeling that their work is not appreciated. The most frequently symptoms of stress were insomnia, headaches and troubles with bad digestion. Police officers missed a proper education, they felt unqualified and they also missed organized psycho sociological help.

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Research limitations/implications:

Results and their interpretation are useful only within Ljubljana's police directorate.

Practical implications:

The police management personnel at high positions might benefit from results and make some necessary organizational improvements, which should help them to overcome actual problems such as leaving the organization and work absence due to medical reasons.

Originality/value:

In Slovenia, that kind of research was not conducted for several years, and never in police stations within Ljubljana's police directorate which is known as most demanding and stressful police directorate in Slovenia.

Keywords: police officers, stress, job promotion.

Article type: research paper.

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POLICING DIVERSITY IN SERBIA

Author:

Želimir Kešetović

ABSTRACT

In the introduction of the paper author admonish that in each society there are certain vulnerable social groups like disabled persons, ethnic and race minorities, LGBTIQ, followers of political ideas and ideologies that differs from the mainstream. They are often subject of discrimination by individuals, groups and even institutions, including the police. In Serbia, stereotypes and prejudice about and discrimination against vulnerable groups are new topics on the social agenda, which require a corresponding education and training, organization, institutional action and creativity at the local level. In the spring of 2006, the Law Enforcement Department of the OSCE Mission to Serbia (in co-operation with the Democratization and Media Departments) and the British Council, along with the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, began implementing the project, with the aim of improving relations of police with minority and vulnerable groups. The first stage of the project included organizing a series of roundtables throughout Serbia, which were attended by representatives of the police, judiciary, local self-governments and vulnerable groups, as well as by other stakeholders, with the aim of considering the existing situation and problems or the conditions necessary for providing a safe working and living environment, including compliance with specific needs and interests of these groups. Also included here is the raising of awareness about the need of all roundtable participants to get involved in the dialogue, which encourages new ideas, as well as a balanced implementation of the strategies and systems for improving the situation in this field. Members of minority and vulnerable groups identified for the needs of the project include the following: ethnic minorities, groups with minority sexual orientation, women, the youngest and the oldest members of the population, persons with physical or mental disabilities, members of minority political and religious groups. Major findings of the actual problems in these relations from the viewpoint of the vulnerable groups and police officers are presented in the paper, as well as some system obstacles, and recommendations for further improvement.

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Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to assess the present relations between police and vulnerable social groups in Serbia.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included 13 round tables held in regional police organizations and attended by representatives of the police, vulnerable social groups, local media and local government.

Findings:

The fact that the topic of policing minority and vulnerable groups is being discussed testifies of a new atmosphere, social climate and democratic progress, regardless of all the accompanying restrictions, and this indicates that the police no longer perceives its social surroundings in a static manner. The general impression of all the roundtables is that the attitude of the police towards the NGO sector is gradually changing in some environments. Particular progress was made in the relations between the police and NGOs that deal with the protection of women's and children's rights. This is a result of the fact that a number of police officers have undergone training and education conducted by NGOs. When it comes to NGOs that deal with the protection of human rights, the situation is somewhat different, particularly in some regions of the country. Representatives of the police pointed out that a lot had been invested in the police training and education since the beginning of democratic changes, since a great number of police officers had undergone various types of training courses and seminars, which the MoI organized in cooperation with its foreign partners. As a result of this, changes in the way of performing police tasks and duties and in police authorizations are now visible. However, representatives of the NGO sector think that the police still perform their duty according to a stereotype and in order for the police to gain the confidence of minority groups, they must become proactive and get closer to those groups. Institutions in Serbia have still not developed a proper attitude towards victims of violence, in particular towards women and children. In addition to legal problems, there are those issues that are rooted in the overriding cultural model. A particular problem is caused by the cases in which perpetrators of domestic violence are high on the scale of power and influence in society. Excessive centralization of the police and hierarchical relations in the police were stated as major problems in relations between the police and minority communities, due to which the possibility of local environment's influence on policing is excluded. Members of ethnic minorities think that the police are still not responding properly in cases of inter-ethnic incidents and that there is still no feedback information on the measures taken by the police with respect to these incidents. In the areas populated by the Bosniaks the people fear to speak publicly about their problems and about these sensitive issues, which is partly a consequence of war legacy, of the still present divisions along ethnic lines and of a lack of confidence. There is discrimination against Roma not only by the police, but also by the entire society. Representatives of the lesbian and gay population think that governmental bodies mostly do not have a feeling for the problems and needs of this population. There is no feedback information from the police on what was done about the reported cases. People give statements, but they do not wish to report their cases to the police due to the current image of the police among LGBT population. There are members of the LGBT population in the police, but their treatment of the LGBT population is even more improper, as they wish to prove themselves or cover up themselves, hence there are opinions that appointment of a contact person within the police for communication with minority groups (policing diversities) would be a good idea. When it comes to the relationship between persons with disabilities and the police, there are three important areas: domestic violence, communication between persons with disabilities and the police (and vice versa), and the provision of information on the disabled to the police. Police officers should learn how to

address and treat the disabled. There are system obstacles in improving relations between police and vulnerable groups.

Research limitations/implications:

Due to the qualitative approach, the results are not generalizable.

Practical implications:

Research may be a useful source of information for Ministry of Interior in order to introduce some changes and improve police media relations, and, in future, to prepare a long term strategy in this field.

Originality/value:

This paper reveals problems in relations between police and vulnerable social groups from both the minorities and policeman viewpoint. In Serbia there are no similar researches of this issue so far.

Keywords: police, discrimination, prejudice, vulnerable social groups, Ministry of Interior.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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PANEL 5 - CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CJ

COOPERATION BETWEEN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT DETECTIVES AND OTHER RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS

Author:

Irena Gorenak

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to describe and to research the cooperation between police organization and local community, state prosecutors office, judicial power and other public institutions such as social centers, departments of internal affairs at administrative units, tax authorities, non-government organizations, attorneys at law and various inspections. Subject of our research is cooperation between detectives and representatives of other institutions. The goal of this research is to establish whether there is a correlation between forms of cooperation and satisfaction with cooperation among detectives and representatives of various organizations.

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Design/methodology/approach:

We will use the data gathered from a wider research conducted among representatives of other organizations that detectives cooperate with in the line of work. A non-experimental research method of work used was a field study, research technique was a questionnaire. The data gathered was analyzed using with the help of SPSS for Windows performing descriptive statistic, factor analysis, correlate analysis, t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Findings:

We identified two forms of cooperation: formal and informal cooperation. We found that representatives of organizations evaluated cooperation with detectives as good. We also found that interviewed representatives of various organizations have evaluated both forms of cooperation differently.

Research limitations/implications:

Results are presenting assessment of cooperation between detectives and representatives of some organizations that was offered by interviewed representatives of various organizations. We would also have to get detectives opinion for complex evaluation of relations.

Practical implications:

Beside already existent forms of cooperation, managers in research organizations are recommended to implement new flexible forms of cooperation.

Originality/value:

This paper deepens an understanding of cooperation between crime police and remaining organizations and should be of particular interest to those who want to improve cooperation between all organizations.

Keywords: cooperation, police, remaining organizations, detectives, satisfaction with cooperation.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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POLICE AND INVESTIGATING JUDGE: DEFINING ROLES IN PRE-TRIAL EVIDENCE COLLECTING

Author:

Željko Karas

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to explore the relation between police and investigating judge in the process of gathering evidence during pre-trial proceedings and to identify difficulties in the existing legislative model. The present model that was basically introduced four decades ago, entrusted main powers of collecting evidence to the investigating judge. It was planned that police authorities could substitute investigating judge only in cases of urgency. Furthermore, regular police inquiries were considered as gathering of informal information aiming to help the judge to collect evidence.

Design/methodology/approach:

The research is based on a quantitative analysis of crime files in order to determine which authority performs investigatory powers more frequently and to identify significant characteristics connected with such ratio. The research sample involves 320 cases that happened in the area of Police Administration Zagreb in the year 2006. The research presented in this paper is focused on a crime scene investigation, or a view - as the law names it. Other investigatory powers will be elaborated using secondary statistical data.

Findings:

The collected data shows that very small part of the crime scene investigation is done by the investigating judge (less than 1%). In almost all cases, evidence was gathered by the police alone, and even when the investigating judge appeared at the crime scene, he often wasn't conducting the investigation. There wasn't established the connection between his presence and effectiveness of the later crime solving.

The results confirmed that although this investigatory power is a part of the judicial criminal procedure and it was intended to be executed by a judge, it is mostly performed before the procedure starts, and not by judicial authorities. Such findings are identical to the statistical figures on other investigatory actions that have equal position in our law system. The research emphasises difficulties in the theoretical model and it points out that police has a much wider role in gathering evidence than it was planned to be. Since the present situation has been caused by factors which cannot be easily harmonised with the model, the preparations for a law reform already started. Some countries already abandoned this model of criminal procedure in favour of the one including increased judicial supervision of police work during collecting of evidence.

Research limitations/implications:

Although findings from the research are restricted to the Croatian criminal procedure system, the evidentiary role of police is a general issue immanent to every law system with similar model of pre-trial procedure, and that is especially the case in the region of South-Eastern Europe.

Practical implications:

The results are emphasising causes for undergoing reform of pre-trial proceedings and the role of police in gathering evidence.

Originality/value:

In recent literature there has been published many theoretical discussions on this topic, but empirical researches aren't often included.

Keywords: police, investigating judge, evidence, pre-trial proceedings.

Article type: research article.

About the author:

Željko Karas, Lecturer on Police College in Zagreb, Croatia. He teaches few subjects on crime investigation and police. Contact: zkaras@fkz.hr.

DEVELOPMENT AND PERSPECTIVES OF CRIMINALISTICS/ CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION STUDIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Authors:

Borislav Petrović, Elmedin Muratbegović

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

This paper provides a chronological review of development of Criminalistics/ Criminal Investigation as part of Criminal Justice Studies in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Specific initiatives are also mentioned for improving the curriculum of the legal studies at the Bosnian Law Faculties by introducing to educational curriculum a regular subject «Criminalistics/Criminal Investigation» aimed at increasing students' knowledge on combating crime and crime prevention mechanisms.

Design/methodology/ approach:

For this purpose we reviewed many historical sources from the Universities and Police archives to identify history of criminalistics study in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Findings:

As we find out, on the Bosnian experience, we believe that criminalistics encompasses both, scientific and practical aspects and is a combination of scientific knowledge and practical experiences. How else if not with the help of a science – criminalistics – would one be able to confront ordinary and organized crime that uses the most sophisticated means and methods? The practical experiences in this field are becoming outdated over time and need to be “refreshed” by new knowledge. Such knowledge is a result of the scientific research work in the field of criminalistics/ criminal investigation. Without permanent cyclic relationship between the criminal theory and practice that is the scientific research and practical work, it would not be possible to adequately respond to the contemporary safety challenges.

Practical implications:

This would doubtlessly have a positive effect on the work of police, prosecution, courts, intelligence, custom services etc. Because of the crime expansion, the author strongly advocates development of Criminalistics /Criminal Investigation studies as independent studies within university.

Originality/ value:

This paper aims to expand understanding doubtlessly primary necessity for the contemporary societies to have specific type of Criminalistics/ Criminal Investigation study within University Curriculum. Specific position of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a post-conflict and transitional country, could be a positive example in the Region of West Balkan.

Keywords: criminalistics, criminal investigation, education, university.

Article type: review paper.

About the authors:

Borislav Petrović, PhD in Criminal Justice Science, Associate Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo. His current research interests include Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice, victimology and some problems of contemporary criminal investigation; and his work is reported in seven books, and numerous journal articles and book chapters.

Elmedin Muratbegović, PhD in Criminal Justice Science, University of Sarajevo; Holds an MA degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Sarajevo; conducted empirical research on policing, environmental crime, fear of crime, self report delinquency (juveniles). His work had been published in a book and in numerous journal articles.

BURGLARY INVESTIGATION EFFECTIVENESS IN SLOVENIA: CAN IT BE IMPROVED WITH BETTER CRIME SCENE EXAMINATION

Authors:

Darko Maver, Andrej Gerjevič

ABSTRACT

Official statistical data on policing and crime in Slovenia show that in the last ten years burglaries (as well as other crimes against property) have increased significantly, while, contrary to this trend, a decrease in burglary investigation clear-up rates is very noticeable, which is rather disturbing. Even though the actual clearance rates for burglaries (amounting to some 15 per cent) still do not differ much from those in other countries, there is a strong need, however, for improvement of investigative effectiveness to be achieved through better organization and better work at the crime scene. The research has shown that not only the quantity of crime scene investigations, i.e., the number of crime scene investigations, but also their quality relying heavily on who conducts them is important for successful suspect identification. Our findings demonstrate relatively low attendant rate of crime scene examiners at the crime scene in comparison with the situation in the UK, for example, as most crime scenes were examined by police officers and not by crime scene specialists. As a result, their effectiveness in finding useful material evidence was pretty low. On the other hand, it was also found that the workload of crime scene examiners was pretty low, averaging out to some 60 crime scene examinations a year. We believe that with reorganization of work at the crime scene effectiveness of burglary investigation could be significantly improved.

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Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to highlight the problem of effectiveness of crime scene examinations in burglary investigations in Slovenia. We tried to find answers to the following questions: How much does crime scene investigation contribute to tracing down the suspect of a burglary? Is a crime scene search conducted in every burglary case? Who usually performs a crime scene examination? Are specialists more efficient in finding useful traces than regular police officers? What is the caseload of crime scene examiners? Can the situation regarding efficiency of crime scene examination be improved? The results were compared with findings in other countries, especially the UK.

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper derives from two research projects: »An Analysis of effectiveness of Police Investigation of Criminal Offences«, conducted by the Institute of Criminology (2006), and the second author's post graduate research work on crime scene investigation effectiveness. The results focus on burglaries only. Appropriate literature is reviewed.

Findings:

In 2005, there were 20,333 burglary offences in Slovenia. The relevant clearance rate was 12.5 per cent. Crime scene investigations have been conducted in 3,639 cases (17.9 %). Only 1,597 (7,6%) of crime scenes were investigated by crime scene examiners, others by regular police officers. The effectiveness of crime scene investigations differs according to different police directorates and is higher in the cases where the examination was conducted by crime scene specialists. As regards fingerprint identification, the number of identified perpetrators per one hundred crime scenes examined varied between 0.11 and 2.97 (the average of 1.31). Investigation effectiveness was much higher in those police directorates where more than 40% of all examined crime scenes were investigated by crime scene examiners. Still, the average effectiveness in Slovenia was much lower than that in the UK. (the average of 7.63 identified perpetrators per hundred examined crime scenes). On the other hand, the workload of crime scene examiners in actual crime scene investigations in Slovenia is also much lower than that in the UK (the ratio being 60:180 a year). Even though some research has shown that there was no difference between the number of crime scene investigations of burglary cases in the cleared cases, on the one hand, and the uncleared ones, on the other, it could be argued that, with a higher number of crime scene examinations and higher quality of examination, higher number of suspects could be identified and, consequently, a higher investigation effectiveness rate achieved.

Practical implications:

The police should reorganize crime scene investigation procedures for burglaries and insist that it be carried out more often by crime scene examiners and not by regular police officers. The workload of crime scene specialists should be higher (up to an average of 180 examinations per year), but they should be released from other duties at the police directorates. Those police officers who perform crime scene investigations should be given additional training and supervision. The police should aim at performing a crime scene investigation in all burglary cases.

Originality/value:

In Slovenia, not much empirical research has so far been done on the effectiveness of crime scene investigation in general, as well as on the effectiveness of burglary investigation; therefore, the results of this research can serve as a guideline for further examination and research.

Keywords: crime scene investigation, effectiveness of criminal investigation, burglary investigation, fingerprints, DNA.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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PANEL 6 - TERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES IN RELATION TO EFFICIENCY OF REDUCING TERRORIST THREATS FACTORS ON CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Author:

Denis Čaleta

ABSTRACT

International threats, among which terrorism has dominant role, put in front of national states and with this also international community an important dilemmas, how could they efficient countering these threats with their systems and structural measures in the period of changing in to new century. In the framework of national security systems have been done organizational changes for achievements better cooperation and coordination among different services which are in their legal bases authorized for conducting counter terrorism activities. With era of globalization in to the international environment has been raised period of connectivity's and interdependences which has been even more explicit on the area of ensuring security. Terrorist acts have exactly for this interdependence global effects to social communities in to all parts of world. Unsettled social circumstances and accumulated problems in some social environments are used by terrorist groups for recruiting new supporters and logistic support. These problems have been also presence in Europe which is one of the most developed parts on the world. Some states are not able to completely put into force all mechanisms of state authorities because of different forms of conflicts and crisis situations in side to their states borders. For these reasons these states are even more vulnerability to threats such as international terrorism is. International community has to take proper measures for respond to such crisis circumstances with different international law mechanisms which could ensure efficient help and stabilization of crisis circumstances. We were faced with these processes in Europe at the end of 20.century when the international community had to intervene in Western Balkan for stabilization crisis situation.

International multinational armed forces are those which on stated crisis areas have to first intervene for establish security environment and in the continuing process make successive appearance other security services for restoration levels of state authorities. Armed forces are from this perspective those who are first challenging with threats such as terrorism in the crisis operation and with their mechanisms creating environment which prevented safe shelter or abuse state territory of individual state for conducting terrorist groups. Armed forces are constrained in this period conducting military police and gendarmerie tip of tasks because security environment doesn't allowed usage or operating classical police units.

For listed facts armed forces are those which have to first confront ting with countering different threats among which terrorism is important one.

In the second phase of operations is even more important period which contains various critical factors. Armed forces in this phase start to hand over authorities for ensuring stability security environment to international police task force or local police authorities.

Republic of Slovenia with their armed forces which operating in the framework of international mechanisms, is important partner for ensuring international security. Viewpoints members of armed forces to appearance terrorist threats have important role for effectiveness operating of armed forces in the area of counter terrorism. Because of sample correlation of listed factors has been in Slovenian armed forces lunch research which has been among others goals orientated in to measuring relationship and viewpoints members of armed forces to their role in to the crisis operations in to relationship of effectives on the area of countering terrorist threats. The findings were that members recognize role of armed forces in to the process of countering terrorism as very important but on the other hand results shown that members indicate presence armed forces on different crisis operations like this factor which could intensifying appearance of terrorist threats or attacks. Results of mentioned research are going to be detail presented on the international conference.

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe role of armed forces in relation to efficiency of reducing terrorist factors on crisis respond operations.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative and quantitative approach to data collection. Analytical approach for analyzing experiences on this area was also used.

Findings:

We identified that members of armed forces saw their role in crisis respond operations regarding efficiency of armed forces in to process of countering terrorism as very important. On the other hand they saw armed forces as a factor in crisis respond operation which could potentially increased appearing different forms of terrorism.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are generalisable only for Slovenian Armed forces on the qualitative and quantitative nature of research. Future studies should examine research topics in other armed forces of states in SE and Central Europe.

Originality/value:

This paper shows stands of members of Slovenian armed forces to problem of countering terrorism and role of armed forces in this complex process.

Keywords: armed forces, counter terrorism, crisis respond operations.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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TERRORISM AND CERTAIN NECESSITIES OF ITS DEPOLITIZATION DUE TO INFORMATION EXCHANGE ENHANCEMENT AND MORE EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE PROCEDURES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

Author:

Lana Milivojević Kruljac

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of this work is to show that terrorism represents global and local threat. Undoubtedly, it is a very delicate problem which requires interdisciplinary approach and diverse tactics and methods of conduct to find adequate ways and aspects of the fight. Non existence of universal definition and certain depolitization of terrorism weaken information circulation regarding adequate fight against the terrorism. The problem itself also represents non acceptance of universal jurisdiction for terrorist acts which also weakens the effectiveness the fight against a/m problem. However seeing terrorism in that new light and in one aspect of its depolitization would certainly contribute to a better information flow regarding the possible and planned terrorist acts pro future and not in most cases ex post which would certainly be priority of international importance. Adequate and efficient prevention in the sense of flow of all the information regarding the terrorism starting from its financing and the information on the terrorists and to the planning of terrorist acts are the information of common interest of all the countries in the world. Due to a/m it would be a priority that countries better cooperate. In a/m sense international police cooperation and police procedures would be more efficient.

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Design/methodology/approach:

The approach to the topic goes from inability of more adequate prevention the fight against the terrorism due to certain state political-safety factors, elimination or decrease of which would produce better flow of relevant information and better and more efficient cooperation and police procedures of the countries on local and on global level.

Findings:

Easier approach to required information regarding the adequate fight against the terrorism in the stage of the prevention of terrorist acts in high percent would enhance work quality and police procedures worldwide. That is the aim to which the international community should strive and on the way to that aim politics and interests of separate countries in connection with safety factors stand in the way. They should be minimized when terrorism is in question due to common benefit.

Research limitations/implications:

As already mentioned, terrorism as a term is connected to political implications and problems exist in realization of transparency of the information in connection to the terrorists and acts they are planning. There is no strong will that all the states work together on achieving information transparency and their exchange in the common interest.

Practical implications:

Elaboration of the topic produces useful information on the possibilities of the enhancement of preventive procedures against terrorism on global level in which the police plays very responsible and important role. In that sense are given certain guidelines for practical procedures.

Originality/value:

This topic broadens the understanding for necessity of improved information exchange and more efficient cooperation of the countries on the issue of the fight against the terrorism not only in the cases when terrorist act occurred but also in the question of prevention of terrorist acts in the way that via better information flow more efficient police procedures in common interest would be achieved.

Keywords: terrorism, depolitisation, information exchange on international level, police cooperation in combating terrorism, prevention.

Article type: poster sessions.

About the author:

Lana Milivojević Kruljac, LL.M, graduated at the Faculty of Law in Zagreb in 2001, criminal law topic «Criminal Law Protection of the Environment» (mentor prof.dr.sc. Željko Horvatić). She gained master's degree on Postgraduate Course in Penal Law Sciences on the Department for Penal Law, Faculty of Law, international criminal law topic «Terrorism as a Crime against Humanity». Recently she is working on doctor dissertation, penal law topic "Fines in Croatian and Comparative Criminal Law". She is specialised in criminal law, organised crime-trafficking, corruption, terrorism, disciplinary proceedings and topics related with penal and misdemeanour law, also in human rights, member of Croatian Association for Penal Sciences and Practice in u Zagreb. She works as a police adviser in MOI RC, General Police Directorate, Police Academy, Police College, employed as a senior lecturer for criminal and misdemeanour law. tel.: 00385 1 2391 349, mob. 00385 98 1989 092, fax.: 00385 1 2391 415, e-mail: lmkruljac@yahoo.com; lmilivojevic@fkz.hr.

THE RULE OF LAW, POLICE AND ANTI-TERRORIST LEGISLATION

Author:

Radomir Zekavica, Tanja Kesić

ABSTRACT

The terrorist attack on New York on September 11th 2001 did not cause only huge destructions and innocent victims, but it also led to great changes in security strategies of the leading world countries. One of the aspects of these changes is new normative solutions which extend legal powers of the police, security agencies and intelligence services aiming at a more efficient combat against terrorism. Although the justified reaction to the brutal attack from September 11th was expected, there are still some controversial issues whether the consequential changes were adequate and legitimate answer to the terrorist threat and to which extent the combat against terrorism serves as a screen for achieving some other goals. The most disputable issue is whether the extended powers of various law enforcement agencies have become the threat to the rule of law and fundamental human rights.

The paper will deal with the above mentioned issue from the standpoint of the up-to-date concept of the rule of law including adequate normative and procedural protection of human rights and freedoms as one of its key elements. It will also discuss the basic role of the police in the society guided by the rule of law as well as the problem of the so-called ambivalent nature of the police function embodying the conflicts between the efficiency of the police work and the respect of human rights and freedoms. The paper will, as well, analyze legal solutions enacted in the USA and Great Britain after September 11th. Anti-terrorist legislation of the mentioned countries is not only the most developed but at the same time the most controversial because of the fact that the police and security agencies are vested with such extended powers that too many authors it represents potential threat to the rule of law and fundamental human rights and freedoms.

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Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to assess the role of the police in contemporary society guided by the rule of law and some problematic issues of the antiterrorist legislation as a potential treat to the rule of law and human rights.

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper is based on analysis of secondary sources and legislation of the United States and United Kingdom.

Findings:

Anti-terrorism legislation usually includes specific amendments allowing the state to bypass its own legislation when fighting terrorism-related crimes, under the grounds of necessity.

For example, the various UK terrorist acts during the Northern Ireland conflict have severely restricted the rights of the defence and of those accused of terrorist acts. Critics often allege that anti-terrorism legislation endangers democracy by creating a state of exception that allows authoritarian style of government and abuse of the police power. Governments often state that they are necessary temporary measures that will be dispelled when the danger finally vanish. However, most anti-terrorism legislation remains in activity even after the initial target of it has been eliminated. Measures which may be included by anti-terrorism legislation include preventive detention (that is, detention without trial), "control orders" in the UK, warrantless searches in the United States, etc. The breadth and vagueness of the criteria for the certification and detention of non-citizens raise the possibility of arbitrary or abusive application of the police.

Research limitations/implications:

Due to the qualitative approach, the results are not generalizable.

Practical implications:

Research may be a useful source of information for Ministry of Interior, legislation and public. The paper offer critics of some legislation solutions and tendency of authoritarian style of government at all, especially of the police power.

Originality/value:

This paper reveals problems in relations between police, rule of law and anti-terrorism legislation.

Keywords: rule of law, police, anti terrorism legislation, human rights, freedom.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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BALANCE OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL IN INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY FIELD

Author:

Iztok Podbregar

ABSTRACT

Findings:

The article represents the importance of democratic control in the field of intelligence. Regarding the fact that intelligence could encroach upon human rights and privacy it is necessary to control it permanently by different means of control (parliament, courts, ombudsman,).

On the other hand control in the field of intelligence and security field should be coordinated very well. On the contrary it could happen that interruptions or even unimprovable damage could be caused to intelligence work.

Keywords: intelligence democratic control human rights control.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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PANEL 7 – POLICING 2: DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICING

POLICING DEVELOPMENTS –OFFICER’S PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF ZAGREB COUNTY POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Author:

Ruža Karlović

ABSTRACT

It has become clearly that policing is changing in all countries in conformity with social and political system in which the police structure functions. In a world of rapid social changes the roles of the police in society have been broadened. The history of police work in non-democratic social and political system in our region has negative impact on police system in our country but Croatian police has started with process of changes since War for independence finished and the police system in the past years has been significantly improved. Study goals were to determine the opinions of the police executives and non-executives about the police and the community in Zagreb County Police Administration, opinions about the police's scope of work, determine opinions about characteristics of police officers and about organisation of the police in Zagreb County Police Administration.

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Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to compare traditional and community policing styles with regard to police officers attitudes survey.

Design/methodology/approach:

This is a quantitative paper. The sample consisted of 300 police officers, employees of Zagreb County Police administration. For the purpose of this study there has been created a special questionnaire of 42 items with 5 degrees of possible answers (from I do not agree at all to I agree completely). The study is conducted by letting 300 examinees of Zagreb county police administration to fill out the questionnaire in police stations before their shift after receiving short instructions for appropriate filling out of the questionnaire.

Findings:

The factor analysis has resulted in four varimax factors that have been named as follows: 1. «police and citizen cooperation/partnership and police education»; 2. »modified model» (community policing); 3. »hierarchical relationship in organisation» and 4. «characteristics of police officers’ work».

The discriminative analysis has shown that police leaders have more positive attitudes toward the factor »police and citizen cooperation/partnership and police education» and

more negative attitude toward the factor «hierarchical relationship in organisation», while the attitudes of police who are not leaders are a mirror image of police leaders' attitudes.

Research limitations/implications:

Results are not generalizable because the sample is of one police administration but a special questionnaire has been created that can be used in another police administration in the future.

Practical implications:

The results can be useful for the practicing police managers when they plan changes in their organisations.

Originality/value:

The paper shows that two-way communication between police executives and non-executives is needed and important.

Keywords: police, public service, police officers' attitude, community policing, police model, police officer, police organisation.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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COMPARING POLICE SUPERVISOR AND LINE OFFICER VIEWS ABOUT POLICE CORRUPTION: THE CZECH STORY

Authors:

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Tara O'Connor Shelley

ABSTRACT

Almost two decades ago, the “velvet revolution” signalled the end of the communist period in the former Czechoslovakia. Shortly thereafter, the Czech police started the transformation of their police with the intent of adjusting it to the basic principles of democratic policing. In the summer of 2005, we sought to explore the contours of police integrity, one of the key ingredients of democratic policing. We surveyed about 150 police supervisors and 450 line officers from East Bohemia regarding the crucial components of police integrity. In this paper we compare the line officer and supervisor views and perceptions about the seriousness of police corruption, the appropriate punishment such misconduct deserves and would receive, and their willingness to report such misconduct. Whereas do we find a few differences in their views and opinions, the dominant result reported in this paper is that their views and opinions tended to be rather similar. We also explore the degree to which their views about the fairness of the expected discipline overlap and whether they are related to their willingness to report misconduct.

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Keywords: police supervisor, line officer, police corruption, reporting.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE, JOB CHALLENGES, CITIZEN COOPERATION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND POLICE OFFICERS' JOB SATISFACTION IN SLOVENIA

Authors:

Mahesh K. Nalla, Gorazd Meško

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

This article examines the relationship between organizational culture, police enforcement strategies, and job satisfaction among police officers working in large, medium, and small sized cities in Slovenia.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

Data for the study was gathered from 995 respondents in 2 large, 4 medium, and 5 small sized directorates or cities. More specifically, police officers' perceptions about how organizational characteristics such as management support, social cohesion, views towards citizens explain job satisfaction.

Research limitations/implications:

Research has been limited to most developed economies. Transitional countries such as Slovenia have made significant strides in shifting from its past legacy of state centered to more democratic policing. This transition offers an opportunity to examine to what extent individual and organizational characteristics are similar to those in other developed countries and if these patterns are consistent across city sizes.

Originality/value:

Most research on police officers' job satisfaction has been done in relation to individual factors while ignoring the role of organizational culture and environmental factors. This research examines the determinants of individual, organizational and environmental factors on law enforcement officers' job satisfaction.

Keywords: job satisfaction, organizational culture, Slovenian police, organizational characteristics.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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CHANGES IN POLICING STYLES

Author:

Rade Rajkovcevski

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to provoke the participants to find some alternatives and solutions for making changes in police style. This improving the image of police officers and having effect on the understanding and cooperation between the police and public.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study was concentrated on analysis and determination of the real problems of the police organization faces concerning a police behaviour in and out the organization. This paper has a qualitative approach to data collection and includes statistics taken from some NGO's and analytics sectors of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia. Individuals and collectives for inappropriate police work base the statistics on complaints and warnings submitted.

Findings:

The following remarks were identified: in some cases the behaviour of police officers is not corresponding to their profession; the level of communication skills of police officers is very low; they are rigid; police represents a closed organization; they find themselves as victims of public, but at the same time they feel guilty because of their type of work; police officers cover each other's bad actions and mistakes; they create their own police subculture different from other social cultures.

Research limitations/implications:

The results from the study are not general, they present the actual situation in the police organization and they explain the reasons of creation of public opinion about the style of the police. All the opinions taken were based on arguments and proofs and claims based on revenge against police officers and police organizations were fully eliminated. The false statements were disqualified as well. To create more reliable results, the research was carried out in many parts of the society, among many different groups of individuals. The next step of this research would be an investigation carried out in more specific areas that are more sensitive and can create a better image of the style and approach of police.

Practical implications:

A useful source of information will help police organizations to find better solutions and alternatives in its style for creation and achieving possible results in the sector of security and to present the true partner of people in the society, specialized for law enforcement.

Originality/value:

This paper gives some directions on how to change parts of police style that are provocative and unacceptable for the public. It also gives a solution that has to be implemented during the education process of police officers at the Police Academies.

Keywords: police officers, police organization, public, subculture, creation.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Rade Rajkovcevski, Police Academy, Skopje, Macedonia, Bul. „Ilinden“ 85/9, 1000 Skopje, e-mail: raderaj@yahoo.com, +38922546211. Major area of interest: police sciences; Research area: Organization, function and control of police; Police ethics, codex and moral standards in the police organization; relations between police and public; International cooperation and security.

STREAMLINING POLICE DEALINGS WITH FOREIGNERS IN SLOVENIA

Author:

Bojana Virjent

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to present and describe the contemporary practice of Slovene police during proceedings of police officers responding to different transgressions and crimes.

Design/methodology/approach:

The theoretical part of the study includes different research about police dealings, which present different influences on the satisfaction of citizens with streamlined police dealings. The study took a qualitative approach with the study of a smaller number of cases. The data collection includes 15 proceedings of police officers with foreigners in two years. Empirical material was collected with the help of opened observation with active collaboration. The material is chronologically ordered – certificates from the police stations about the translations with the description of dealings.

Findings:

We established that Slovene police officers do short, medium and long proceedings with foreigners. Most of the dealings are short. The medium dealings are those when there are more foreigners included in the procedure at the same time. Because of this the police officers have more administrative work and the translator has more work. The longest are dealings when we have foreigners suspected of crime or illegal migrants. The police dealings were found to be too long, too difficult and too expensive.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are not generalizable, given the qualitative nature of the research.

Practical implications:

The influence of the results will be more rational streamlining of police dealings with foreigners in Slovenia. The police officers will have more time for other police duties (e.g. police prevention work, community policing, eco crime, etc).

Originality/value:

This paper extends the understanding of streamlining of police work. We recommend creating multilingual computer forms so that the foreigners know what they sign. We also

propose better technical possibilities for copying all personal data from every foreigner in all forms. The foreigner must also have the possibility to pay fines at police stations as with traffic violations. We suggest also that the translator come after the foreigner arrives at the police station - not before - and when all forms have been filled out.

Keywords: police dealing, foreigner, streamlining.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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THE CROATIAN POLICE AND THE TRANSITION TOWARD DEMOCRATIC POLICING

Author:

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković

ABSTRACT

The transition toward democratic policing in Croatia started in the early 1990s. This paper studies the transition, following the basic principles of democratic policing (accountability to the rule of law, protection of human rights, transparency, the service orientation, and integrity). Particular attention is given to the measures of police integrity, as well as the service orientation. The paper relies on the results of an empirical study of police integrity conducted on a representative sample of Croatian police officers, as well as the results of a public opinion poll conducted on a sample of college students. It also explores the Croatian version of community policing that has been put in place in the early 2000s. Finally, the paper explores the effect of the war on the democratic processes, including the effects on recruitment, training, police culture, and the level of police misconduct.

Keywords: transition, democracy, Croatia, police integrity, effect of the war.

Article type: research paper.

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PANEL 8 - CORRECTIONS

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AT THE TIME OF RELEASE ON RELAPSE AND THE SPEED OF RECIDIVISM

Author:

Stefan Markus Giebel

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The success of academic and professional education, social trainings, addiction therapy etc. measured by the reduced number of juvenile offenders having a "relapse", or at least a slowdown of its speed, can only be evaluated according to the circumstances of release. Hence the effect of the circumstances has to be investigated.

Design/methodology/approach:

Increasing figures of the unemployment rate especially effect low-skilled former juvenile convicts. Unemployment is connected with a lack of prospects and deficit of social integration. As a result there is a tendency of rather continuing a "criminal career" (see "Trends der Kriminalität in NRW", Forschungsberichte Nr. 3/2006, Landeskriminalamt Nordrhein-Westfalen (Hrsg.)).

Reference groups and family relations are very important for juvenile convicts doing "first steps into freedom". The "first step into freedom" marks the transition from a regulated and controlled life in prison to an independent everyday life outside. Absence of reference group and / or lack of family relations can be the reason for "relapse".

Amendments while having been imprisoned can also cause "relapse". Former juvenile convicts have problems dealing with amendments particularly claiming "more autonomy".

Findings:

For an effective treatment in youth prison the resources and risk factors of young people on one side have to be seen and on the other side the situation at the time of release. The situation at the time of release can be described by the unemployment rate, the family relations and the difficulties in dealing with "more autonomy" in the form of heaviness of crime.

Research limitations/implications:

The transferability of results to other countries the particularities are considered. The official statistics like the unemployment rate have not always an explanatory power.

Practical implications:

To reduce the number of juvenile offenders having a “relapse” the preparation for release has to be improved, in particular social and economic integration.

Originality/value:

Based on data of the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany, the correlations between risk factors and resources of the juvenile convicts (reference groups, family relations, education) and the situation at the time of release (unemployment) and “relapse” or “time of relapse” are analysed.

Keywords: juvenile crime, forms of social control, crime prevention.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN THE PROCESS OF RESOCIALISATION

Authors:

Mitja Krajncan, Darja Zorc-Maver, Boštjan Bajželj

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The research purpose is to ascertain how youth experiences education in resocialization institutions and to what extent they can link it with their life biography.

Design/methodology/approach:

The research is of a qualitative nature and is based on interviews with youth in these institutions.

Findings:

The research has shown the following elements necessary for a successful resocialization, namely a positive experience of the institution, the possibility for youth to participate in educational and organizational issues, a positive relationship with the educator and constructive conflict-solving ways.

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Research limitations/implications:

Research result cannot be generalized, since additional quantitative methods would have to be used.

Practical implications:

The present research provides an insight into a subjective experience of resocialization education, which surely represents an important element of a successful resocialization.

Originality/value:

The research is based on biographical study and points to the importance of subjective experiencing of resocialization in these institutions as one of the significant elements of a successful resocialization. The participation of youth plays a very important role in this which is emphasized by the present research.

Keywords: resocialization, youth, education, institution.

Article type: research paper.

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JOB SATISFACTION AMONGST PRISON EMPLOYEES

Authors:

Gorazd Meško, Urša Kos, Manuela Smej, Zoran Remic

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify the level of job satisfaction amongst employees in prison facilities in Slovenia.

Design/methodology/approach:

The research was done in 2006 and it included 282 Slovenian prison employees (prison guards, instructors, counsellors – pedagogues, psychologists, social workers), who completed a written questioner. The latter also contained questions in form of statements, which measured particular parts of job satisfaction. The basis for the before mentioned questioner was a similar one used in other countries.

Findings:

Findings show several reasons for job dissatisfaction, such as organizational procedures and rules, deficiency of equipment or supplies, time pressure and contrariety of job demands. Overall climate of work environment is otherwise positive, since quarrels and other unpleasantness amongst employees are fairly rare and job itself presents a challenge (is not tedious). Within the research findings there are presumable differences in evaluating different statements regarding job satisfaction between prison employees (guards, pedagogues, counsellors and instructors).

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Research limitations/implications:

Limitations are bound to this being the first such collection of data amongst prison employees with this kind of questioner.

Practical implications:

Research findings present a useful source of information not only for theorists but for everyone who is considering employment in existing prison system in Slovenia.

Originality/value:

This research is the first of its kind in Slovenia and should therefore present a source of a better understanding of job satisfaction amongst prison employees for those working in prison administration, prisons and also a beneficial tool for work qualification.

Keywords: job satisfaction, prison, work adjustment.

Article type: research paper.

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INMATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRISON VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR

Authors:

Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Miroslav Mihoci, Saša Balent

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to get an insight in inmates' attitudes towards prison violence and rating levels of violence of some proposed behaviours as well as explore differences regarding inmate gender, age, and length of sentence, prior prison terms, prison conflict and type of the offence.

Design/methodology/approach:

Anonymous and voluntary survey on the sample of 295 adult inmates from 10 Croatian prisons and jails. Besides descriptive analysis, chi square test and discriminant analysis were used.

Findings:

In the attitudes towards prison violence, significant differences were found in following variables: inmates' gender, age and conflict experience and were not found in variables: length of sentence, prior prison terms and type of the offence. In the ratings of some behaviour as very violent, violent, mildly violent, and not violent at all, discriminant analysis revealed statistically significant differences only regarding the inmates' gender.

Research limitations/implications:

Research should be repeated on the representative sample with more structured scales on attitudes towards prison violence and violent behaviour definitions.

Practical implications:

Results can serve as a primary step in structuring prison violence prevention programs.

Originality/value:

This research is one of the first of this kind in Croatia and can serve as a good feedback for Prison administrations and for revealing practical implications of these results.

Keywords: prison violence, inmates' attitudes, violent behaviour.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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PANEL 9 – CJ TEXTS CORPUS – A LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

PILOT RESEARCH ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES IN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEXTS CORPUS

Author:

Branko Ažman

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this pilot research was to identify if/to what extent the lexical material found in a random internet criminal justice and security texts corpus embodies fundamental morphological parameters of English.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to a corpus of authentic texts in English based on corpus linguistics and statistics methods (frequencies, word forms, collocations, and concordances) focusing on particular grammatical parameters.

Findings:

The analysis revealed that the current corpus is well representative of the qualitative aspects of English grammar, with some grammatical aspects (parts of speech, nouns, in particular, and adjectives, as well as nominal phrases) more amply represented than others. The lexical material studied is very rich in multi word units (collocations) and, consequently, suitable for didactic purposes, and ready for devising a corpus-based specific-purpose English grammar book.

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Research limitations/implications:

Given the qualitative nature of the research, it remains a question whether the results are generalizable across all other fields of social sciences, so future research should focus on custom-tailored corpora and on explicit representation of the syntactic rules governing phrase and complex sentence levels.

Practical implications:

A lexical base for selecting practical examples to contextually illustrate correct application of English grammar rules by the students of criminal justice and security.

Originality/value:

The paper draws attention to the fact that grammar, if studied or taught within the scope of focus-on-form instruction, need to be properly contextualized.

Keywords: English, grammar rules, concordance, corpus, criminal justice studies.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP 1 – ON PUNISHMENT

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEATH PENALTY IN RESEARCH OF THE PUBLIC OPINION IN SLOVENIA

Authors:

Miran Mitar, Slavko Kurdija

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of the article is to explore the questions and answers about attitudes towards death penalty, which were used in research of public opinion in Slovenia. Initial hypothesis is that there are no greater changes in the attitudes in the period after 1991.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study is based on secondary analysis of data that are acquired from The Centre of Public Opinion Research at Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana.

Findings:

The overview of trends shows smaller changes in the structures of attitudes toward the death penalty among various socio-demographic categories of population (gender, age, religion, education, unemployment ...).

Research limitations/implications:

The main limitation derives from different wording of questions in questionnaires in different years, so that possibilities of comparison are not without presumptions. There are also missing questions about life sentences.

Practical implications:

The paper turns attention to actual problems of attitudes towards death penalty inside general population in the period of intensive public debate about change of penal policy in Slovenia. There are possibilities for the detection of possible changes in the attitudes towards the death penalty in the years after transition to postsocialist economic and political system.

Originality/value:

The paper enables insight into the main characteristic of public opinion regarding the death penalty. It is the first long-term overview of the attitudes towards the death penalty in public opinion in Slovenia. Results are useful for comparison with results from other countries.

Keywords: attitudes, death penalty, public opinion, transition, Slovenia.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Miran Mitar, Ph. D., senior lecturer, Faculty of Criminal Justice and security, author of several articles and two books (Comparison of selected approach for assessment of security of contemporary societies, Introduction to the scientific research of security phenomena). E-mail: miran.mitar@fvv.uni-mb.si.

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COMPARISON OF THE ATTITUDES OF POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS THE DEATH PENALTY

Authors:

Miran Mitar, Slavko Kurdija, Gorazd Meško

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of the article is to compare the attitudes of police officers towards death penalty (data from research Attitudes on Crime 2006) and the attitudes of public opinion (measured by Slovenian public opinion research in years 2005, 2006, 2007).

Design/methodology/approach:

The comparison is based on secondary analysis of data that are acquired by two different types of survey. The project Attitudes on Crime 2006 was done by team of Faculty of criminal justice and security; other data are taken from Slovenian opinion research at Faculty of social Sciences. Some methods of multivariate analysis (factor and discriminant analysis) are used.

Findings:

There exist important differences between attitudes of police officers and public opinion. Police officers express greater support for death penalty than public opinion.

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Research limitations/implications:

The main limitation derives from different wording of questions in surveys, so that possibilities of comparison are not without presumptions. There are also missing questions about life sentences. There are also some problems regarding possibilities of comparison »sample« taken from an occupational group with »sample« taken from general population.

Practical implications:

The paper turns attention to actual problems of attitudes towards death penalty inside the group of police officers (or police subculture) and inside general population in the period of intensive public debate about change of penal policy in Slovenia.

Originality/value:

The paper enables insight of some components of police culture and also insight in the main characteristic of public opinion regarding the death penalty. It is the first comparison of the attitudes of the police officers with the public opinion in the field of the social science in our country.

Keywords: attitudes, death penalty, police officers, public opinion.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS AND THREATS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT – COMAPRISON OF SLOVENIAN AND GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION

Authors:

Helmut Kury, Miran Mitar, Slavko Kurdija

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

A purpose of a paper is to explore differences in perceptions (risks, threats) and attitudes towards punishments in two contemporary societies. The differences can show a gap in perceptions and attitudes in two societies (members of EU), which can be partly explained by some transitional and post-transitional problems in Slovenia.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

Hypotheses about influence of some socio-demographic variables (gender, age, education, religion, etc.) on perceptions (risks, threats) and attitudes towards punishment are tested in two different samples (Slovenia, Germany). Then similarity and differences are explored. The data are taken from Social Science Data Archives. The data are analyzed and compared by multivariate statistical methods.

Findings:

Results show divergences between the perceptions and attitudes in two contemporary societies. The important predictors of perceptions and attitudes are some socio-demographic variables.

Research limitations/implications:

The main limitations of research are differences in socio-demographic structures of samples and different wording of questions in two separate surveys.

Practical implications:

The analyses examine the existence of differences between the perceptions (risks, threats) and attitudes, especially regarding some attitudes towards more severe penalties. These questions have stirred up academic and law community, public opinion and public debate in Slovenia.

Key words: perceptions, risks, threats, attitudes, punishment, Germany, Slovenia.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS AND THREATS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT IN COMPARISON WITH SLOVENIAN PUBLIC OPINION

Authors:

Miran Mitar, Slavko Kurdija, Gorazd Meško

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

A purpose of a paper is to examine a gap between the police officers' perceptions and attitudes about important moral questions and public opinion. The gap can influence the level of trust in police- community relationships, so its existence triggers important theoretical and practical questions.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

Hypotheses about influence of some socio-demographic variables (gender, age, education, and religion) on perceptions and attitudes towards punishment are tested in two different samples. Then similarity and differences are explored.

The first sample consists of police officers (from research »Attitudes on Crime 2006«, made by Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security), the second sample consists of respondents (from Slovenian Public Opinion 2007). The data are analyzed and compared by multivariate statistical methods (ex.: logistic regression).

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Findings:

Results show divergences between the perceptions and attitudes of police officers (a particular social group with particular interests) and public opinion. The important predictors of perceptions and attitudes are gender, age, education and religion.

Research limitations/implications:

The main limitations of research are differences in socio-demographic structures of samples and different wording of questions in two separate surveys.

Practical implications:

The analyses clarify the existence of differences between the police officers' attitudes and the public opinion, especially regarding some attitudes towards more severe penalties. These questions have stirred up academic and law community, public opinion and public debate in Slovenia.

Key words: attitudes, police officers, risks, threats, punishment, Slovenia.

Article type: research paper.

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GRADUATE STUDENTS AND THEIR RESEARCH

PARENTAL MONITORING AND ADOLESCENTS' DELINQUENCY

Author:

Eva Bertok

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is review of other studies in the fields of criminology, psychology, and social work. Main research question is, if an adolescent, whose parents are monitoring his behaviour, habits, friends, etc. will less likely be delinquent.

Design/methodology/approach:

Analysis of articles.

Findings:

There is a small, but important difference between the works of researchers and that is caused by terminology. Most of the authors agree, that methods of direct monitoring should not be used, unless the parent has a strong, and good relationship with his/her child. Disclosure of information by the child is the most important and also most accurate way of receiving information about child behaviour, habits, friends etc.

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Research limitations/implications:

Research has to be done to enlight the connection between the parental monitoring and delinquency in Slovenia.

Practical implications:

This article is a product of many fields; social work, psychology, criminology. The findings are therefore interesting for all mentioned fields.

Originality/value:

Although there has been a lot of research done on different factors that contribute to delinquency there is little written on the subject of parental monitoring, especially in Slovenia.

Keywords: delinquency, adolescent, parental monitoring.

Article type: review article.

About the author:

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CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF BRIBERY

Author:

Darko Datzer

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

There are two main objectives of the research: 1) to identify, describe and classify features of bribery in local (B&H) context. The attention will be dedicated to the criminological aspects of bribery (phenomenology of bribery, especially focusing on situational and structural circumstances in which acts of bribery have been committed, socio-economic characteristics of the actors, etc); 2) to identify main advantages and impediments of current institutional efforts (which are predominantly reactive) in the course of detection and prosecution of bribery within the Bosnian-Herzegovinian criminal justice system.

Design/methodology/approach:

Descriptive approach will be utilized, gathering multiple, both non-reactive and reactive sources of data: analysis of police, prosecutorial and judicial archival records, secondary analysis of official statistics on bribery, and interviews with criminal investigators who deal with bribery in their field of work.

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Findings:

It is expected from the study that main features of bribery within B&H context will be depicted and typologized, as well as the main characteristics of current investigation model of the bribery.

Research limitations/implications:

The main limitation of the study is its predominant descriptive nature, since it observes present, reactive efforts against bribery. An experimental approach utilizing proactive investigation of acts of bribery would additionally reveal possible shortcomings of current approach. Furthermore, future research should pay more attention to the dark number of bribery, rather than restricting the focus solely on reported cases of bribery.

Practical implications:

Police and criminal justice officials can use these findings as valuable both strategic and operational data regarding problems in criminal investigations of bribery in B&H, on which more effective procedures in criminal investigation and prosecution of bribery can be projected.

Originality/value:

Since traditionally the efficient criminal investigation is considered to be a learned craft rather than scientifically based model of procedure, this research aims to ensure objective, systemic, multiple-sources based and reliable data on forms of bribery in B&H and to identify possible disadvantages of the current investigative approach, consequently leading to a scientifically grounded model of criminal investigation based on B&H-specific features of bribery.

Key words: bribery, criminal investigation, reactive and proactive approach.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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HEURISTIC AND SYLLOGISTIC CONCEPT OF PROVING ALIBI WITHIN THE TRADITIONAL CATEGORIES OF EVIDENCE

Author:

Irma Deljkic

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The intention of this research is to describe heuristic and syllogistic concept of investigating and proving alibi within the traditional division of evidence, with the special accent on the two categories of evidence: person and physical evidence.

Design/methodology/approach:

In order to find out if person alibi evidence and physical alibi have equal strength in the process of determining the truth in the criminal proceeding, this study will use the results of an alibi theory analysis, as well as the results of empirical research of police and judicial documentation in Canton Sarajevo. The study will also include interviews with police officers, prosecutors and judges.

Findings:

The study results should indicate if alibi was treated as an indication or proof in the process of investigating and prosecuting criminal cases, and whether an alibi was processed by both, person and physical evidence. In evaluating the effects of the alibi defence, the study should also reveal to which extent alibi can be considered physical evidence, and what is the strength of physical alibi in the process of determining the truth in the criminal justice system.

Practical implications:

This study can be useful source of information for police officers when investigating alibi story, and can be used for better understanding of alibi evidence by prosecutors and judges in the criminal justice process.

Originality/value:

The study presents first empirical exploration of alibi evidence within the criminal justice system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: alibi, evidence, investigation, proof.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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PROACTIVE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN PENITENTIARIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Author:

Marija Lučić-Ćatić

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

This Ph.D. thesis aims at identifying the deficiencies of the methods of control and combating of criminal and deviant behaviour in the prison system of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Namely, it is evident that the dominance of the penological-legal component, which is essential in execution of criminal sanctions, cannot compensate for the absence of criminal investigation methods when this is necessary and when there is need for prevention of criminal behaviour of convicts, or detection of criminal acts committed by persons serving prison sentences, which will be elaborated in this paper. The paper will, therefore, test the success of programmes of control by means of criminal investigations in the phase of execution of criminal sanctions in closed-type penitentiaries (the penal phase), as well as the success in the conditional release phase (the post-penal phase). For purposes of this paper, the two phases will be looked at as a whole and will be defined as the penitentiary system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Design / Methodology / approach:

The method of meta-analysis, i.e. literature review focusing on relevant bibliography, will be applied to this paper. The empirical part of research will comprise quantitative analysis of personal files in penitentiaries and institutions in charge of supervision of conditional release. Interviews with prison guards, officers working in institutions supervising conditional release, and offenders themselves, should suggest to what extent are "the insiders" familiar with the formal side of the current criminal investigation methods, to what extent is this implemented in practice, and what are the ensuing results.

Findings:

Considering the fact that the sectors of judiciary and internal affairs in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been subjects to a few reforms over the past years, it is expected that certain progress has been achieved in the penitentiary system too. However, this paper will aim at demonstrating that the reforms have not yielded expected results and that the approach to this issue has been inadequate.

Practical implications:

Practical implications of this thesis should be reflected in elaboration of the absence of the flow-chart model of crime control measures by means of criminal investigations, which

should be effective and proportional to the realistic crime threat by persons in the penal and post-penal phases, or the already demonstrated criminal conduct.

The thesis is expected to offer a model for offender treatment through innovation (in the Bosnian context) in the field of proactive criminal investigation.

The key recommendation would entail, among other things, establishing of a new teaching subject for studies of future judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers, which would aim at their familiarization with modern models of reintegration of former convicts into society and offender management. The working name of this subject would be “Penological criminal investigations”.

Original / value:

This programme would largely fill the gap in the current education of students and professionals, aiming at their increased capacities for combating of this type of crime, which is threatening to escape control, and can act as an incentive for more particular research, considering that the criminal component of execution of criminal sanctions has been mainly on the margins of scientific research so far.

Keywords: crime control, penitentiary system, execution of criminal sanctions.

Article type: PhD Dissertation.

About the author:

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HOW CONSERVATIVE SHOULD POLICE OFFICERS BE: ASSESSING CONSERVATISM AMONG SLOVENIAN POLICE OFFICERS

Author:

Katja Rančigaj, Branko Lobnikar

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of the current study was to examine one of the basic characteristics of organizational police culture that hinders the implementation of novel strategies: conservatism.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a quantitative approach to data collection and consisted of a survey of 16 items and several background variables, which was filled out by 224 Slovenian police officers. The level of police conservatism was measured with statements focusing on two types of conservative elements; elements concerning attitudes about changes in the society, female activities, patriotic values, and traditionalism and elements concerning the nature of police work and approaches towards policing itself.

Findings:

Conservatism as a personal attitude was prevalent in a majority of Slovenian police officers. Cronbach's alpha of the 16 items was .75 and a principal component analysis revealed six factors accounting for 61,93 % of the variance. These factors were either society-oriented like attitude towards changes, patriotism, traditionalism and attitude towards women or police-oriented like competences for order maintenance and police work closely related to state regulations. The level of conservatism significantly correlated with age ($r = .16$; $p = .02$) and education ($r = -.15$; $p = .03$). A stepwise multiple regression analysis showed education as the only significant police conservatism predictor ($\beta = -.19$; $p = .006$, R^2 model = 3.1%).

Research limitations/implications:

The current sample size was relatively modest and the current model could only explain 3 % of the variance. Yet, our analyses clearly show that conservatism is a prevalent personal attitude among police officers in Slovenia and that this attitude is related to the level of education. Increasing the educational level of police officers may result in a less conservative police force that is more open to novel strategies, such as community policing.

Practical implications:

The current paper provides a useful argument for increasing the general level of education among police officers and is relevant for improving the current system of training and

education. This study can help with implementing and partly estimating the preparedness for the community policing ideology in the Slovenian police organization.

Originality/value:

The paper extends the contemporary knowledge of police conservatism and provides hard data on the correlates of conservatism as a personal attitude. Attitudes of police officers seem to change according to education, which is relevant for police training.

Keywords: conservatism, police, survey, police culture.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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IS INTELLIGENCE RESEARCHABLE?

Author:

Jaroš Britovšek

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The aim of this article is to find an appropriate definition of the term intelligence, terms related to intelligence and in addition to find means by which it can be studied. The academic sphere has been avoiding research in this area. This could perhaps be explained by the secret nature of intelligence which aggravates the study. In the last past years there has been a tendency in the West to establish »Intelligence studies«, which were derived from the consequences of some intelligence mistakes made in the past, and enabled by the increased openness of intelligence services.

Design/methodology/approach:

Main methodology of the article is the analysis of sources that are dealing with the subject mentioned. The main sources are the journals "International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence", "Intelligence and National Security" and Slovenian journal "Varstvoslovje".

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Findings:

Based on my sources I came to the conclusion that Intelligence can be theoretically studied with regard to three main dimensions considering the type of Intelligence, such as strategic, defence, security, police, or economical.

The first dimension is Intelligence organization, which includes any organization that fulfils basic characteristics of intelligence activity. This might be a government agency, business agency and so forth.

The second is the Intelligence process which is represented in the Intelligence cycle. Intelligence cycle is comprised of Planning, Collection, Exploitation & Analysis, and Dissemination. Each of the mentioned elements of the cycle can be a subject of research.

The last dimension contains a political context in which Intelligence is being made and used. It encompasses the relationship between Intelligence and political system, legal regulation, culture, public attitude, accountability, violating human rights etc.

Practical implications:

The article is an introduction to the Intelligence studies in this region. Living in the information age, where accurate and fast information is crucial in making the right choices

and judgments, there is a need for a better understanding of Intelligence, to improve the intelligence cycle and building trust between the society and the intelligence services.

Keywords: intelligence, intelligence organization, intelligence cycle, analysis, political system.

Article type: review paper.

About the author:

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SECURITY DECISION MODEL BASED ON THREATENING LEVEL AND RISK FACTORS

Authors:

Robert Brumnik, Miran Vršec, Jelenko Vidic, Iztok Podbregar

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to define the methodology and security model for different safety levels of enterprises in uncertainly conditions of risk factors.

Design/methodology/approach:

This study based on scientific review of security models implementation. New modelling method applied neuroscience and decision model tools to create and investigate a multi-level security model regarding safety level to determine the common security level of organization's with variableness input parameters.

Findings:

Based on the theoretical security model and the computer modelling-simulation methodology adapted to industrial-administrative solutions, the original multi-variable model for the enterprise's security level estimation will be created.

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Research limitations/implications:

The obtained results can be used by all types of enterprises if the determination of assemblies of input parameters and their numerical levels are correct. Future research should include the development of multi-parameter models with more factors and the design of corresponding software for usage in real business and market conditions.

Practical implications:

The developed model is a useful tool for finding solutions for the development and implementation of security model of enterprises, creation of the security strategy and activity for the enterprise working together with the law enforcement agencies. This approach gives solutions of security problems with rational use of all the enterprise's operational resources and crime prevention with the cooperation of security organizations, police and army and local government.

Originality/value:

This paper presents a new, original, efficient, and effective way of examining and calculating the common security level for government and nongovernmental enterprises, special

security organization, police and army departments, etc. The proposed and developed security model is easy to understand and use and gives reliable results.

Keywords: enterprise security model, security level, risk factors, neural networks, decision models.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION: DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

Author:

Eldan Mujanović

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to examine the evolution of IPC initiatives at the universal, regional, and bilateral levels and to assess the impact of IPC initiatives on detection and prosecution rates of motor vehicle thefts with an international dimension, focusing on South-eastern Europe.

Design/methodology/approach:

This study will use quantitative and qualitative methods. Official statistics and other public records on motor vehicle thefts will be analyzed to: (a) identify baseline rates of detection and prosecution, and (b) assess the impact of each IPC initiative on detection and prosecution rates (i.e., trend analyses). Interviews with law enforcement officials will supplement quantitative findings.

Findings:

Results should identify the actual impact of IPC initiatives on motor vehicle detection and prosecution rates and identify existing barriers to efficient cooperation among law enforcement agencies in this field.

Research limitations/implications:

Available data on motor vehicle thefts and its prevention provide information about one dimension of this problem. This study will examine the impact of IPC initiatives only. It will not provide information about other factors that may impact detection and prosecution rates (e.g., situational prevention, engagement of car manufacturers), and future studies should examine the influence of such factors.

Practical implications:

This research should contribute to the more efficient use of IPC initiatives in efforts to suppress motor vehicle theft at the international level. Additionally, results should guide efforts to develop better models of criminal investigation of motor vehicle thefts and more effective IPC initiatives.

Originality/value:

Comprehensive research on the impact of IPC initiatives on motor vehicle thefts with an international dimension will contribute to greater understanding of modern policing in an era of globalization.

Keywords: International Police Cooperation, Motor Vehicle Thefts, Criminal Investigation.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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CRIME FACTORS INFLUENCING ON PERSON AND PROPERTY PROTECTION

Authors:

Ľubomíra Pecková, Gabriela Kormancová

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe crime factors influencing on safeness of citizens.

Design/methodology/approach:

Data for this research were collected by enquiry for 600 people in Žilina Region. The data were evaluated qualitative (by analysis and synthesis) and quantitative (by statistics methods).

Findings:

Three kinds of crime factors were identified: property criminality, violent criminality and moral criminality.

Research limitations/implications:

The results are not generalizable. The enquiry was filled in only by academic people from 21 to 65. To allow the generalizability of findings, future research should include enquiry which will be filled in by people from all regions in the Slovak Republic who will be from all class of age and from all education branches.

Practical implications:

Information can be used like basements by other projects. The results of the research will be afforded to State Council for Crime Prevention of the Slovak Republic. The data can be used by teaching of the subject crime prevention too.

Originality/value:

This paper extends information about crime factors influencing on person and property protection which are determined by three kinds of criminality.

Keywords: crime factors, property criminality, violent criminality, moral criminality.

Article type: research paper.

About the authors:

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FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS: NARCO-TERRORISM IN THE EASTERN BALKANS

Authors:

Bernarda Tominc, Bojan Dobovšek

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The intention of this paper was to identify and discuss the relation between terrorism and organised crime in Western Balkans. The region is faced with new trends in terrorism and organised crime that influence the contemporary security.

Design/methodology/approach:

The topic was approached through a qualitative and quantitative model of studying the narco-terrorism and security indicators in Western Balkans. To identify significant characteristics connected with narcoterrorism in Western Balkan, the following methodology was used: literature review, secondary analysis of published statistical data of the ESS and SPO.

Findings:

Narco-terrorism is one of the concepts, which are being used in connection with drug trafficking and terrorism. Just like terrorism, it is also very hard to define this concept. It can relate to terrorist, who sees drug trade as his main financial source in reaching his goals, or it can relate to organised crime groups or cartels, which want to achieve their goals through terrorist methods. Some (Scott, Marshall, 1998:23) see narco-terrorism as state-sponsored terrorism, which is connected to drug trade. Narco-terrorism could be seen as a political alliance between terrorists and drug trade dealing criminals, where, in return for protection at drug trade, criminal organisation offers financial support to terrorist organisation.

Keywords: terrorism, narco-terrorism, Balkans, Drug trafficking, organized crime, "Balkan way", fund raising, recruiting.

Article type: research paper

About the authors:

Bernarda Tominc received the BA degree from the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. During her undergraduate study she has also received Preseren's award for students research work from the Faculty of Social Sciences. Currently she is a Teaching Assistant at the University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and security. She has been

working as a teaching assistant in field of security system and intelligence services. Her research interest includes intelligence services and security threats in contemporary society. Contact: Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, phone +386 1 300 83 39, e-mail: bernarda.tominc@fvv.uni-mb.si.

Bojan Dobovšek, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Criminology and Criminal Investigation, Vice - Dean at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He is a member of Commission for the Prevention of Corruption as representative of Judiciary branch of power. He is trustee of ARCA (Association for Research into Crimes against Art). He is the author of a book on organised crime and editor of several publications on corruption and organised crime. He has been working on organised crime for several years and published a lot of books and articles. Ongoing research projects: Corruption networks; Organised crime and terrorism; Methodological obstacles in measuring corruption and organised crime; Art Crime. Bojan Dobovšek, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: bojan.dobovsek@fvv.uni-mb.si, +386 1 300 83 343.

MIGRATIONS AND CRIME

Author:

Aleš Bučar-Ručman

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

Author tries to conclude the connection between two phenomena – crime and migrations. He tries to identify characteristics of different groups of this connection and focuses on: connection of crime and illegal migrations (trafficking, smuggling, forced labor, prostitution and other forms of organized crime); immigrants and their descendants as perpetrators of crime; immigrants as victims of crime (intolerance, xenophobia, racism, nationalism).

Design/methodology/approach: literature review.

Findings:

Different migration flows in the past (slave trade, migrations during and after wars, economic migrations, colonial system and its brake down in 1960s, repatriation and unification of families etc.) influenced on ethnic composition of western societies. One of characteristics of contemporary western societies is their multiethnic nature. Despite the fact that immigration policies differ from one country to another it is possible to see common characteristics connected to the role and position of immigrants in new – host societies. They usually represent the so called social underclass and face social difficulties, poor housing conditions, disintegration to society, discrimination and xenophobia. Even though that Durkheim already in 1895 (1895/1982: 98-101) concluded that crime is present in every society, there is a perception in western societies that certain groups of people are inclined to crime more then others. In public discourse immigrants are often represented as delinquent, aggressive, as the ones who take away jobs from native workers etc. Different authors (Tonry, 1997; Albrecht, 1997; Smith, 1997; Marents, 1997; Junger-Tas, 1997; Turnier, 1997; Marshall, 1997, Von Hofer, Sarnecki, Tham, 1997; Waters, 1999; Pečar, 1998a, 1998B; de Haan, 1997 in Sampson, 2006) concluded that:

- Forms and extend of crime among different immigrant groups is not the same. Some groups of immigrants are under represented in the crime statistics if compared to native population.
- There are differences among different generations of immigrants. First generation is usually more law-abiding then second generations and in some cases more then native population. Crime is usually connected to second and third generation of immigrants.
- Most of European countries do not record crime statistics on the basis of ethnic origin of perpetrators.

Research limitations/implications:

Results represent only theoretical conception of connection of crime and migrations

Practical implications: Theoretical conclusions can be used for design of empirical research on crime and migrations

Keywords: crime, migration.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, MA, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He is the editor and author of the study *Violence and Young People* (2004) and co-author of several papers on violence and other criminological topics. His present research interests include media presentation of crime, crime and migrations, and criminality of migrants. Contact: ales.bucar@fvv.uni-mb.si.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS AT THE RESPONDING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Author:

Katja Eman

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper was to identify and describe positive and negative characteristics of the existing international networks in connection to the responding to the environmental crime.

Design/methodology/approach:

Paper presents the case study and comparison between different forms of environmental data collection and exchange basis of the European Union with intention to expose the existing deficiency and to offer solutions of possible improvements.

Findings:

The lack of certain data exchange concerning environmental crime was identified. Such situation has a negative influence on possible surveys based on such insufficient data about environment.

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Research limitations/implications:

Although, the results concern the case study of EU data network, they could be conditionally generalizable. To get more precise findings, future research should include quantitative measures that could reveal more specific and additional factors that would improve exchange and collection of the data.

Practical implications:

The paper provides useful information for similar data collection and exchange basis. Furthermore, it gives suggestions of solutions for remodelling of already existing or formation of desired and needed international network for the successful solving of environmental problems, caused mostly by environmental crime.

Originality/value:

This paper reveals the importance and need of the international networks at the responding to environmental crime, especially for the prevention of its' destroyable consequences.

Keywords: environmental crime, international networks, (green) criminology, environment protection.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

Katja Eman, BA in criminal justice, is MA student at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor and associate at the Commission for Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia. Contact information: katja.eman@gmail.com, 040 589 077.

SLOVENIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

Authors:

Danijela Frangež, Jerneja Šifrer

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The main purpose of this paper is to present Slovenian public opinion on child pornography on the internet.

Design/methodology/approach:

The paper is divided into two parts, the theoretical and the empirical. The survey on public opinion on child pornography on the internet was conducted in summer 2008 in Slovenia. The online questionnaire was advertised in several Slovenian online newspapers. In addition, the results of the survey are presented (the factor and the discriminant analysis were applied).

Findings :

The child pornography on the internet is a worldwide problem. Every year a number of abused children is getting higher and due to the internet characteristics the distribution of child pornography is increasing. The anonymity of users, the simplicity of transmissions and absence of effective security measures are the main reasons why child pornography on the internet is available to many users all over the world, sometimes even for free. Dealing with child pornography more frequently includes mass financial incomes. Therefore the production of child pornography is growing and, because of demanding consumers abuses are getting more and more violent.

In this paper some theoretical issues are discussed as introduction to the results of survey on Slovenian public opinion on child pornography on the internet. The main goal of this survey was to determine Slovenian public opinion and gain some public attention for this delicate topic.

Research limitations/implications:

Presented survey is the first step in research on child pornography on the internet, conducted by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor. In the following research projects we attempt to find out causes for abusing children for child pornography production/distribution, as well as the causes for consuming that kind of material. The main goal of our research is to deliver some guidelines for effective prevention of child pornography. Our main concern is how to protect children against abuses that are related to child pornography and its production. Some extra attention will be intended to paedophilia and some other child sexual abuses on the internet as well. The results of listed surveys need to be considered with extra care. Mainly because of some identified limitations

that could be presented in the research process. Those are: intentionally or unintentionally false answers, sample, consisted only of those who are against child pornography.

Originality/value:

The presented survey is the first publicly published survey on Slovenian public opinion on child pornography on the internet. Therefore it has important role to gain some public attention for this delicate topic.

Key words: public opinion, child pornography, internet, Slovenia.

About the authors:

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CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FOOD SAFETY

Author:

Elizabeta Mičović

ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The purpose of our work was stressing out the importance of food safety for consumer protection. Nutrition, as wide area of public interest, was analyzed through the Routine Activity Theory (RAT) and basic conditions of the theory in the area of food safety were defined. Finding out the presence of potential invisible threats and invisible victimization was the goal of our research.

Design/methodology/approach:

Two diverse areas, such as food safety and criminology, were compared through RAT.

Findings:

The basic conditions of the RAT were recognized in the area of food safety and interpreted as follows: the motivated offender as the food industry, the suitable targets as consumers and the lack of a suitable guardian as insufficient official control.

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Research limitation/Implication:

Comparison of different areas such as food safety and criminology are difficult. Exact analytical methods used in the area of food safety cannot be used in criminology.

Practical implication:

The most important consumer right is the right for safety. Findings of our study could assure better consumer protection. Furthermore, knowing all the risks of invisible threats in food area, and possible violations of consumer rights could make food market safer.

Keywords: Food safety, consumer rights, consumer protection, Routine Activity Theory.

Article type: research paper.

About the author:

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

September 24, 2008 – Day 1

12.00 Opening of the Conference

12.15 Opening Address – Gorazd Meško, Dean of the FCJS and Chairman of the Conference

Plenary 1 - Social Control – Contemporary Trends 12.30-13.30 Room 3

Chair: Gorazd Meško

Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Finland

CRIME, CONTROL AND CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE

Adrian Beck, University of Leicester, UK

SURVEILLANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CONTROL: TOWARDS A CHIPPED SOCIETY?

Helmut Kury, University of Freiburg, Germany

MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENT - LESS CRIME? A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE NEW PUNITIVITY

Plenary 2 - Issues in Social Control 13.45-14.45 Room 3

Chair: Bojan Dobovšek

Charles B. Fields, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

THE CULTURE OF CONTROL: EXAMINING GARLAND FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Goran Klemenčič, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Matej Kovačič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

ORWEL'S GHOSTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE - RETENTION AND USE OF TELECOMMUNICATION TRAFFIC DATA

Nina Peršak, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN SOCIAL CONTROL: CRIMINALISING THROUGH THE BACK DOOR

Plenary 3 - Policing – New Developments 15.15-16.15 Room 3

Chair: Darko Maver

Tom Cockcroft, Christ Church College, UK

SHIFTING CULTURES: MANAGERIALISM AND THE RISE OF 'PERFORMANCE'

Andrej Sotlar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

POST-CONFLICT PRIVATE POLICING – SOME EXPERIENCES FROM EX-YUGOSLAV COUNTRIES

Jon Spencer, University of Manchester, UK

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POLICING – A REFLECTION ON THE PAST DECADE

Chair: Andrej Sotlar

William P. Bloss, The Citadel, USA

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE: EXAMINING OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE POLICING

Bojan Dobovšek, University of Maribor, Slovenia

DILEMMAS OF INVESTIGATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME IN EMERGING DEMOCRACIES

Kenneth Michael Reynolds, Olga B. Semukhina, Nicolai N. Demidov, University of Central Florida, USA

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCOPE, SOURCE, AND ATTITUDES OF CITIZENS RELATED TO CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC TRUST OF THE POLICE IN RUSSIA

17.45 PRESENTATION OF A SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY ON CRIMINOLOGY IN THE SELECTED BALKAN COUNTRIES (*Presenter – Zoran Kanduč*) **Room 3**

18.15 EXHIBITION – 35 YEARS OF THE STUDY IN THE FIELDS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOLLOWED BY A RECEPTION AT THE FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY **Gallery at the FCJS**

September 25, 2008 – Day 2

Chair: Helmut Kury

Miran Mitar, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Slavko Kurdija, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEATH PENALTY IN RESEARCH OF THE PUBLIC OPINION IN SLOVENIA

Miran Mitar, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Slavko Kurdija, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor, Slovenia

COMPARISON OF THE ATTITUDES OF POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS THE DEATH PENALTY

Helmut Kury, University of Freiburg, Germany; Miran Mitar, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Slavko Kurdija, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS AND THREATS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT – COMPARISON OF SLOVENIAN AND GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION

Miran Mitar, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Slavko Kurdija, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor, Slovenia

POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS AND THREATS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT IN COMPARISON WITH SLOVENIAN PUBLIC OPINION

Crime, Safety and Prevention

11.00-12.30 Room 1

Chair: Aleš Bučar-Ručman

Ilona Görgényi, University of Miskolc, Hungary

VICTIM-ORIENTED CRIME PREVENTION

Bojan Kurež, Janez Mekinc, University of Primorska, Slovenia; Bojan Dobovšek, University of Maribor, Slovenia

FORMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF GAMBLING

Gorazd Meško, Urša Kos, Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Jerneja Šifrer, University of Maribor, Slovenia

**PATHWAYS TO SURVIVE STALKING FOR WOMEN VICTIMS: VICTIM PERCEPTION OF STALKING,
BEFORE IT HAPPENED TO THEM**

Aleksander Jevšek, Ministry of Interior, Slovenia; Liljana Selinšek, University of Maribor, Slovenia

NATIONAL PLAN ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF CRIME – SLOVENE MODEL

Security and Safety Issues

11.00-12.30 Room 2

Chair: Sladjana Djurić

Nóra Chronowski, Tímea Drinócz, Miklós Kocsis, Judit Zeller, University of Pécs, Hungary

**BIOMETRICS AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY IN THE
LIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND SUPRANATIONAL REGULATIONS**

Sergii Kavun, Oleksandr Dorokhov, Iryna Zolotaryova, Kharkiv National University of Economics, Ukraine; Robert Brumnik, Metra inženiring d.o.o, Slovenia

THE UNCERTAINLY-PLURAL MODEL FOR THE ESTIMATION OF ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SAFETY LEVEL

Sladjana Djurić, University of Belgrade, Serbia

**THE RESEARCH OF THE PARAMETERS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN LOCAL COMMUNITY – QUALITATIVE
APPROACH**

Lucija Mulej, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

BEYOND SOCIAL CONTROL: CREATIVITY AND DEVIANCE

Organised Crime and Violence

11.00-12.30 Room 3

Chair: Bojan Dobovšek

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Danijela Frangež, University of Maribor, Slovenia

VIOLENCE AND SLOVENE SOCIETY

Robin N. Haarr, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: CRITICAL THEMES & CHALLENGES

Želimir Kešetović, University of Belgrade, Serbia; Milan Milošević, Criminalistic Police Academy, Serbia

THE USE OF SPECIAL METHODS FOR STAMPING OUT ORGANIZED CRIME AND WAR CRIMES - SERBIAN EXPERIENCE

Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Marina Kovačević- Lepojević, Jelena Dimitrijević, University of Belgrade, Serbia

TRAFFICKING OF MALE: PREVALENCE, CHARACTERISTICS AND POLICING

Policing 1

Issues in Policing

14.00-15.30 Room 1

Chair: Želimir Kešetović

Carole Garrison, Irina Soderstrom, Teresa Hinkle, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

INFLUENCE AND CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STOP AND SEARCH POLICIES

Libor Gašpíerik, Ľubomíra Pecková, University of Žilina, Slovak Republic

CRIMINALITY PREVENTION PROGNOSIS IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Nirmala D. Gopal, Romela D. Gajadhur, University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

POLICE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR ROLE IN MANAGING SCHOOL BASED VIOLENCE

Peter Umek, Igor Areh, University of Maribor, Slovenia

POLICE OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF PERSONNEL PROMOTION

Želimir Kešetović, University of Belgrade, Serbia

POLICING DIVERSITY IN SERBIA

Chair: Darko Maver

Criminal Investigation and CJ

14.00-15.30 Room 2

Irena Gorenak, University of Maribor, Slovenia

COOPERATION BETWEEN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT DETECTIVES AND OTHER RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS

Željko Karas, Ministry of Interior, Croatia

POLICE AND INVESTIGATING JUDGE: DEFINING ROLES IN PRE-TRAIL EVIDENCE COLLECTING

Borislav Petrović, Elmedin Muratbegović, University of Sarajevo, BiH

DEVELOPMENT AND PERSPECTIVES OF CRIMINALISTICS/ CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION STUDIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Darko Maver, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Andrej Gerjevič, Ministry of Interior, Slovenia

BURGLARY INVESTIGATION EFFECTIVENESS IN SLOVENIA: CAN IT BE IMPROVED WITH BETTER CRIME SCENE EXAMINATION?

Terrorism and Intelligence

14.00-15.30

Room 3

Chair: Iztok Podbregar

Denis Čaleta, Ministry of Defence, Slovenia

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES IN RELATION TO EFFICIENCY OF REDUCING TERRORIST THREATS FACTORS ON CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Lana Milivojević Kruljac, Ministry of Interior, Croatia

TERRORISM AND CERTAIN NECESSITIES OF ITS DEPOLITIZATION DUE TO INFORMATION EXCHANGE ENHANCEMENT AND MORE EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE PROCEDURES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

Radomir Zekavica, Tanja Kesić, Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Serbia

THE RULE OF LAW, POLICE AND ANTI-TERRORIST LEGISLATION

Iztok Podbregar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

BALANCE OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL IN INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY FIELD

Chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivković

Ruža Karlović, Ministry of Interior, Croatia

POLICING DEVELOPMENTS –OFFICER’S PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF ZAGREB COUNTY POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Michigan State University, USA; Tara O’Connor Shelley, Colorado State University, USA

COMPARING POLICE SUPERVISOR AND LINE OFFICER VIEWS ABOUT POLICE CORRUPTION: THE CZECH STORY

Mahesh K. Nalla, Michigan State University, USA; Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor, Slovenia

ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE, JOB CHALLENGES, CITIZEN COOPERATION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND POLICE OFFICERS’ JOB SATISFACTION IN SLOVENIA

Rade Rajkovčevski, University of Bitola, Macedonia

CHANGES IN POLICING STYLES

Bojana Virjent, University of Maribor, Slovenia

STREAMLINING POLICE DEALINGS WITH FOREIGNERS IN SLOVENIA

Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Michigan State University, USA

THE CROATIAN POLICE AND THE TRANSITION TOWARD DEMOCRATIC POLICING

Chair: Irma Kovčo Vukadin

Stefan Markus Giebel, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AT THE TIME OF RELEASE ON RELAPSE AND THE SPEED OF RECIDIVISM

Mitja Krajncan, Darja Zorc-Maver, Boštjan Bajželj, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN THE PROCESS OF RESOCIALIZATION

Gorazd Meško, Urša Kos, Manuela Smej, Zoran Remic, Jerneja Šifrer, University of Maribor, Slovenia

JOB SATISFACTION AMONGST PRISON EMPLOYEES

Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Miroslav Mihoci, Saša Balent, University of Zagreb, Croatia

INMATES’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRISON VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR

19.00 SOCIAL EVENT

September 26, 2008 – Day 3

CJ Texts Corpus – A Linguistic Perspective 09.30-10.00 Room 3

Branko Ažman, University of Maribor, Slovenia

PILOT RESEARCH ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES IN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEXTS CORPUS

Graduate Students and Their Research 1 10.15-11.45 Room 1

Chairs: Darko Maver, Peter Umek

Eva Bertok, University of Maribor, Slovenia

PARENTAL MONITORING AND ADOLESCENTS' DELINQUENCY

Darko Datzer, University of Sarajevo, BiH

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF BRIBERY

Irma Deljkić, University of Sarajevo, BiH

HEURISTIC AND SYLLOGISTIC CONCEPT OF PROVING ALIBI WITHIN THE TRADITIONAL CATEGORIES OF EVIDENCE

Marija Lučić-Čatić, University of Sarajevo, BiH

PROACTIVE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN PENITENTIARIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Katja Rančigaj, Branko Lobnikar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

HOW CONSERVATIVE SHOULD POLICE OFFICERS BE: ASSESSING CONSERVATISM AMONG SLOVENIAN POLICE OFFICERS

Discussants: Tom Cockcroft and Helmut Kury

Graduate Students and Their Research 2 10.15-11.45 Room 2

Chairs: Iztok Podbregar, Bojan Dobovšek

Jaroš Britovšek, University of Maribor, Slovenia

IS INTELLIGENCE RESEARCHABLE?

Robert Brumnik, Miran Vršec, Jelenko Vidic, Iztok Podbregar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

SECURITY DECISION MODEL BASED ON THREATENING LEVEL AND RISK FACTORS

Ľubomíra Pecková, Gabriela Kormancová, University of Žilina, Slovak Republic

CRIME FACTORS INFLUENCING ON PERSON AND PROPERTY PROTECTION

Eldan Mujanović, University of Sarajevo, BiH

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION: DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

Bernarda Tominc, Bojan Dobovšek, University of Maribor, Slovenia

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS: NARCO-TERRORISM IN THE EASTERN BALKANS

Discussants: Adrian Beck and Carole Garrison

Graduate Students and Their Research 3 10.15-11.45 Room 3

Chairs: Gorazd Meško, Andrej Sotlar

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, University of Maribor, Slovenia

MIGRATIONS AND CRIME

Katja Eman, University of Maribor, Slovenia

IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS AT THE RESPONDING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Danijela Frangež, Jerneja Šifrer, University of Maribor, Slovenia

SLOVENIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

Elizabeta Mičović, Ministry of Health, Slovenia

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FOOD SAFETY

Discussants: Kauko Aromaa, Charles B. Fields and Jonathan Spencer

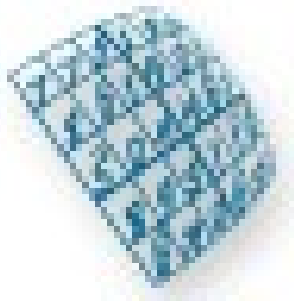
Closing of the Conference - Challenges of Social Control 12.00-13.00 Room 3

Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor, Slovenia

NEW CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL CONTROL RESEARCH AND PRACTICE – A SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE AND CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

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