

5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY



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SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

QUALITY EDUCATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

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Sustainable Development Goal 4: Quality Education

Initial considerations

- ▶ In this presentation, we will try to show the impact of education levels on the level of crime in Montenegro, as well as in general, with an example that will bring closer the real situation in the world. We will also talk about variations in the level of crime related to education.
- ▶ As we know, school is one of the most important factors in the development of personality, and therefore it has an extremely high psychosocial effect on the development of predispositions for the emergence of delinquent personality.
- ▶ It is important to mention that the social environment, in addition to other primary factors in which a person develops, has an impact on their upbringing, thinking, empathy, psyche and all other decisive facts that make up the whole.

The connection between upbringing and education

- Closely related to education is upbringing, which represents the proper spiritual and intellectual development of children and the upbringing of young people. It is a process of transmitting cultural patterns to individuals and groups in development, which takes place in different conditions of the social environment, primarily in the family, school and social environment of peers. Through the process of upbringing, personality overcomes egoistic, egocentric and deviant tendencies and inclinations. Deviance in the behavior of young people can be the result of excessive behavior and punishment. Too strict upbringing creates a mentally disabled person, makes him insecure and depressed. However, in modern conditions, schools are mostly oriented towards education. There is no building of moral norms, positive attitudes and character of the person. Finally, education as a criminogenic factor must be viewed together with other factors - primarily prevention, and partly causal and conditions of criminal behavior (as with psychological factors, IQ factors and social characteristics of crimes related to the profession and social status).

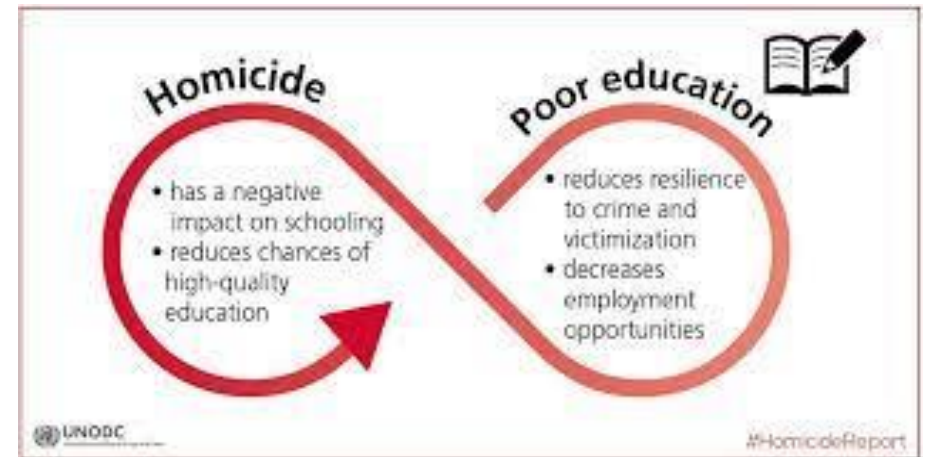


Indirect criminogenic factor

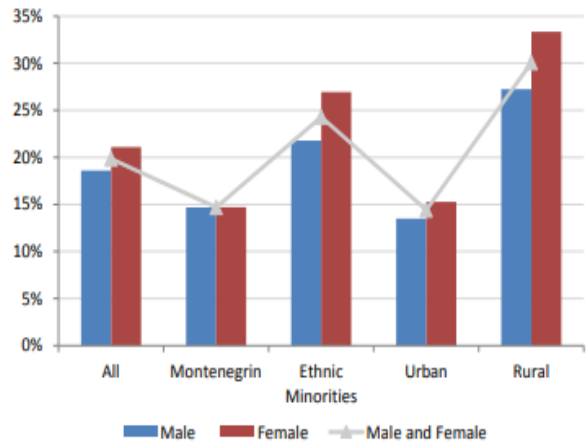
- ▶ Education is also closely related to the profession, which in many cases is a condition for committing a crime. It is considered a cause of delinquency, because some research shows - in proportion to the degree of illiteracy, that crime is more present in some areas (crimes of violence in areas of backward development). Lack of education is a consequence of some other causes, so it can be considered as an indirect criminogenic factor.
- ▶ Persons with a lower level of education show a higher level of criminal behavior, because they have not passed the appropriate forms and levels of socialization. Their cultural and educational level is less able:
 - ▶ 1) to understand differences in behavior,
 - ▶ 2) to find a suitable job, or
 - ▶ 3) to actively participate in social life.
- ▶ This indirectly affects the mental structure of a person, their insecurity, and deviance.

The impact of education on crime

- ▶ Education is:
 - ▶ 1. a social process, form of upbringing and socialization of personalities;
 - ▶ 2. training for professional activity, occupation, as well as
 - ▶ 3. harmonization of one's own behavior with other members of society.
- ▶ Education acquires habits, way of life and behavior. It is a condition for maintaining and improving the standard of living. This system, in order to respond to the function that man has, must be set up in such a way as to reveal the ability and talent of the individual and develop a sense of solidarity, critical thinking, understanding and tolerance.
- ▶ Education provides specific, professional and professional orientation and contributes to:
 - ▶ 1. personal and moral qualities, such as: thinking, interactivity, competence and ability of a person to use and innovate culture and tradition;
 - ▶ 2. encourages intellectual curiosity;
 - ▶ 3. encourages the desire to learn, independence and interest in other people's lives and work.

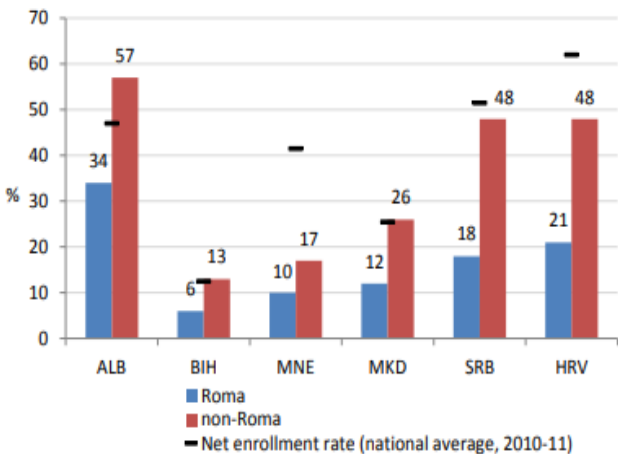


Slika 91. Stanovništvo sa osnovnim obrazovanjem ili manje (uzrast 15-64), etnička pripadnost i lokacija



Izvor: LFS, proračuni zaposlenih u SB.

Slika 92. Predškolsko obrazovanje, 2011



Napomena: Procenat djece od 3 do 6 godina starosti koja pohađaju predškolsko, vrtić ili jaslice.

Izvor: UNDP/WB/EC Regionalno istraživanje Roma 2011

Tabela 10. Doprinos obrazovanja i znanja rastu u Crnoj Gori, 2000-13.

	2000-2013			2000-2008			2008-2013		
	Growth rate	Contribution to growth	%	Growth rate	Contribution to growth	%	Growth rate	Contribution to growth	%
Physical Capital – C	4.4%	1.7%	56.7%	3.5%	1.4%	28.0%	5.8%	2.3%	2521.2%
Raw Labor	0.9%	0.5%	17.2%	1.2%	0.7%	14.5%	0.3%	0.2%	213.1%
Education: To sustain existing level of ED	0.7%	0.4%	12.7%	0.9%	0.5%	10.8%	0.3%	0.2%	197.7%
Education: Improvement of labor ED level	1.4%	0.9%	27.8%	1.3%	0.8%	15.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1046.9%
Educational Total Contribution	2.1%	1.3%	40.5%	2.2%	1.3%	26.7%	1.9%	1.1%	1244.5%
N T F P (New Total Factor Productivity)	-0.4%	-0.4%	-14.3%	1.5%	1.5%	30.8%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-3878.8%
G D P	3.1%	3.1%	100.0%	5.0%	5.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%

Izvor: MONSTAT i proračuni zaposlenih u Svjetskoj banci.

- Education has had a significant impact on economic growth in Montenegro. Regardless of total factor productivity (TFP), the impact of improving workforce education and advances in applied or technical / professional knowledge on workforce efficiency, the educational structure appears to be a strong predictor of growth (Table 10). When the contribution of efforts to maintain the educational level of the growing workforce and the contribution of "self" work are added to the improvement of the educational structure, the total contribution of labor is far greater than in a simple observation of growth (Reference source not found.); the absolute contribution of education to economic growth is 1.3 percent, while the relative contribution is about 40 percent. The impact of improving workforce education is far stronger (0.9 percent per year) than the impact of efforts to maintain the existing level of education of the growing workforce (0.4 percent per year) due to growing investment trends and rising wage premiums at higher levels of education despite the increase in the supply of educated labor).

Case example 1

- Here is a case that happened not so long ago in Nikšić. At Lake Krupac, a minor (16) killed his then-girlfriend (18) and then threw the body into a ditch. This is one of the cases where we have the opportunity to see the impact of education level and education in general, along with other factors that influence a person to become delinquent. According to unofficial data, B.N. was a disinterested student at the time, he communicated poorly, was quite closed and isolated from society.



Case example 2



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- Another example, male (28) killed his unmarried wife (19) who tried to leave him. He previously threatened the girl, "You will be mine or nobody's", after which this horrible crime happened. In this example we can observe a very pronounced primitivism and ignorance. The environment from which they originated, both, is still based on the principle of conservatism and patriarchal thinking, governed by custom, not pure world and morality.

Juvenile offenders (2017)

CRIME AGAINST	Reported persons			Accused persons			Convicted persons		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
Life and body	36	1	35	20	-	20	18	-	18
Human and civil rights	5	-	5	3	2	1	3	2	1
Voting rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honour and reputation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual integrity	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Marriage and family	5	-	5	4	-	4	3	-	3
Labor rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Author, inventor's and similar rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	154	6	148	70	1	69	69	1	68
Payment operations	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human health	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4
Environment	6	-	6	2	-	2	2	-	2
General safety of persons & property	2	-	2	3	1	2	2	-	2
Public transport safety	10	2	8	4	-	4	4	-	4
Computer data safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constitutional arrangement and safety of Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State bodies	2	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	3
Judiciary	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Law and order	13	1	12	18	2	16	18	2	16
Legal traffic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Official duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humanness and other values	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military of Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTENEGRO	243	10	233	133	6	127	128	5	123

Juvenile offenders (2020)

CRIME AGAINST	Reported persons			Accused persons			Convicted persons		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
Life and body	29	-	29	17	-	17	14	-	14
Human and civil rights	5	1	4	5	-	5	5	-	5
Voting rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honour and reputation	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Sexual integrity	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Marriage and family	6	2	4	2	-	2	2	-	2
Labor rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Author, inventor's and similar rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	109	-	109	42	-	42	36	-	36
Payment operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human health	57	7	50	17	2	15	13	2	11
Environment	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
General safety of persons & property	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public transport safety	11	-	11	2	-	2	2	-	2
Computer data safety	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Constitutional arrangement and safety of Montenegro	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
State bodies	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2
Judiciary	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law and order	13	-	13	13	-	13	13	-	13
Legal traffic	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1
Official duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humanness and other values	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military of Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTENEGRO	262	11	251	106	2	104	91	2	89

Adult perpetrators of crimes (2017)

CRIME AGAINST	Reported persons - known perpetrators			Accused persons			Convicted persons		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
Life and body	344	7	337	273	9	264	259	9	250
Human and civil rights	288	29	259	109	6	103	101	5	96
Voting rights	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honour and reputation	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual integrity	20	-	20	12	2	10	12	2	10
Marriage and family	400	48	352	234	24	210	229	23	206
Labor rights	10	1	9	2	1	1	2	1	1
Author, inventor's and similar rights	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	963	112	851	488	39	449	452	37	415
Payment operations	171	33	138	77	13	64	68	13	55
Human health	227	6	221	115	4	111	109	3	106
Environment	251	24	227	166	19	147	159	18	141
General safety of persons & property	61	5	56	33	2	31	29	2	27
Public transport safety	660	78	582	372	46	326	354	43	311
Computer data safety	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constitutional arrangement and safety of Montenegro	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2
State bodies	284	25	259	132	7	125	116	7	109
Judiciary	88	19	69	18	4	14	13	2	11
Law and order	344	7	337	262	10	252	256	8	248
Legal traffic	206	40	166	78	10	68	74	7	67
Official duty	210	62	148	21	6	15	15	5	10
Humanness and other values	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Military of Montenegro	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTENEGRO	4539	497	4042	2395	202	2193	2251	185	2066

Adult perpetrators of crimes (2020)

CRIME AGAINST	Reported persons - known perpetrators			Accused persons			Convicted persons		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
Life and body	320	22	298	155	15	140	151	13	138
Human and civil rights	146	13	133	72	2	70	63	2	61
Voting rights	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honour and reputation	9	1	8	7	1	6	6	-	6
Sexual integrity	24	1	23	10	-	10	8	-	8
Marriage and family	348	45	303	170	18	152	162	16	146
Labor rights	5	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1
Author, inventor's and similar rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	876	94	782	286	26	260	269	26	243
Payment operations	152	22	130	63	11	52	60	11	49
Human health	1682	141	1541	723	65	658	712	64	648
Environment	239	17	222	107	4	103	104	4	100
General safety of persons & property	76	5	71	27	3	24	24	2	22
Public transport safety	582	63	519	237	23	214	229	21	208
Computer data safety	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Constitutional arrangement and safety of Montenegro	42	2	40	1	-	1	1	-	1
State bodies	155	5	150	62	5	57	56	3	53
Judiciary	58	15	43	11	2	9	7	-	7
Law and order	332	26	306	169	7	162	166	7	159
Legal traffic	198	35	163	88	13	75	85	13	72
Official duty	127	34	93	20	6	14	9	3	6
Humanness and other values	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military of Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTENEGRO	5385	544	4841	2211	201	2010	2115	185	1930

Crime prevention through school and education

- Of special importance for crime itself is its prevention, as an active approach that uses public awareness, preventive measures and various programs for crime prevention. In this regard, one of the most significant shortcomings in our society is the lack of therapeutic measures and solutions, which increases the possibility of various antisocial behaviours, as well as the fact that responsibility for preventing crime does not fall on one person - it is actually engaging work, insufficient network of institutions for correction and resocialization of children and youth.
- Insufficient engagement of the social factor on the other hand, and especially the public factor in the fight against crime, neglect of creative use of free time and creation of conditions for mental and physical recreation of young people, which can have serious consequences for their development and behavior.



Methodological explanations

- ▶ Data on juvenile and adult perpetrators of criminal offenses were obtained through regular statistical surveys.
- ▶ The coverage of crime as a socially negative phenomenon is complete, because statistical surveys, the source of which is MONSTAT, cover all adult and juvenile perpetrators of crimes (including those committed by unknown perpetrators).
- ▶ The aim of the research is the impact of quality education, together with all other factors, on crime in our country.

Conclusion

- Determining the relationship between education and crime is not easy, because there are many contradictory but well-argued claims about it. The question is, does increasing the level of education nominally reduce the volume of crime? The answer is no, because it has been noticed that there are certain forms of crime that cannot be committed by persons with a lower level of education or persons who are not in a certain position in the social hierarchy.
- Lower level of education does not have to be a criminogenic factor in any case, just as higher education is not an inevitable protection against the tendency to commit criminal activities. Previous research is not enough to confirm or deny the increase in crime rates with increasing levels of education. Therefore, further research is needed that will shed more light on this relationship in certain temporal and spatial frameworks.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION.