

**University of Maribor  
Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security**

**Policing in Central and Eastern Europe**

# **PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURES**

**Conference Proceedings**

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# PLENARY SESSIONS





# PLENARY 1: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF POLICING

## Past and Present

### **OBSTACLES TO POLICE PROFESSIONALISM IN SLOVENIA – WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE PAST?**

#### **Authors:**

Gorazd Meško & James Houston

#### **Abstract:**

The goal of this paper is to discuss a number of aspects of research on policing in Slovenia since mid-1970s when the first research and reflections on policing matters were publicized in Slovenian criminological literature. Efforts to develop a more professional police service have been present in all societies. However, achieving such a goal requires many changes in the police professional culture. This is especially so in post-socialist countries where the police are facing even greater changes in the police force than any western police force. A changing society also requires changes in the police and in their practices. Currently, one of the popular policing philosophies at the present time is that of community policing, which has been incorporated into the mission and vision of many police forces worldwide. Community policing, as performed in the USA and the United Kingdom, has been tested in post-communist countries. The results of research (Beck 2004; Meško & Lobnikar, 2005) have indicated numerous obstacles and dilemmas in its implementation. The main problem is still the assumption of foreign models of community policing as is without carefully adapting and changing them to fit the local (legal and cultural) conditions (Beck 2004; Meško & Lobnikar 2005). Contemporary policing is not only limited to community policing but also consists of the activities of other law enforcement policing agencies such as the CID and other specialized police units. In order to better understand the present state of policing in Slovenia we introduce the roots of Slovenian police and policing, from a historical point of view, as well illustrating the priorities of the present top management of the Slovenian police.

#### **Purpose:**

This paper reviews the research on police that delve into the development of a sense of professionalism among police officers. Research from

a number of nations is reviewed, including Slovenia, in order to draw conclusions on the development of a sense of professionalism in the Slovenian Police.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

This is a qualitative paper that draws together what is known about police professionalism in Europe and the United States.

**Findings:**

There are a number of obstacles to professionalism among police officers including, but not limited to organizational culture, management, and the paramilitary structure of police organizations.

**Research limitations/implications:**

While every effort was made to review all papers that appeared in major peer refereed criminal justice/criminology journals, we recognize that some were overlooked.

**Practical implications:**

This paper is a useful guide and tool for police executives as they work to instill a sense of professionalism, often in spite of an organizational culture that mitigates those efforts.

**Originality/value:**

Few attempts have been made to draw together what we know about police professionalism as it applies to Slovenia. This has important implications for other nations that are emerging from more than sixty years of communist and dictatorial regimes.

**Keywords:**

Professionalism, culture, management

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the authors:**

**Gorazd Meško**, Associate professor of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He teaches criminology, victimology and theory of social control. He has written extensively on criminal careers, fear of crime, police officers, crime prevention, corruption, violence and contemporary criminological thought. His present research interests include studies of fear of crime; victims of crime;

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# Challenges for the Future

## **IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION IN THE POLICE: THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

### **Author:**

Milan Pagon

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to describe the factors that influence the success of implementing innovation in the police. Accepting a decision for a change is just a beginning of a long and usually difficult process. Strategic management literature can provide a useful starting point for dealing successfully with this process.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The paper relies upon the literature review, as well as an abstract conceptualisation, to build a strategic model of implementing innovation in the police.

### **Findings:**

Various factors influencing the success of implementing innovation in the police are identified, including organizational, individual, and contextual factors. Barriers to implementing innovation are also discussed. A strategic approach to managing innovation in the police is outlined.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

A paper develops several testable propositions regarding the successfulness of various strategic management applications for implementing innovation in the police that can be tested in the future.

### **Practical implications:**

The paper can serve as a guideline for the practicing police managers in their attempts to implement change and innovation in their police organizations.

### **Originality/value:**

The paper applies concepts from strategic management to the issue of implementing innovation in the police.

**Keywords:**

Police management; Implementing innovation; Strategic management;

**Article Type:**

Conceptual paper.

**About the author:**

**Milan Pagon, Sc.D., Ph.D.**, is Dean and Professor at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. His area of expertise is (police) management, organizational behaviour and human resource management in police organization. Contact information: e-mail: [milan.pagon@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:milan.pagon@fpvv.uni-mb.si)

# PLENARY 2: CRIME, SECURITY AND FEAR OF CRIME

## CRIME DEVELOPMENT AND FEAR OF CRIME: A TOPIC FOR THE POLICE

### Author:

Helmut Kury

### Abstract:

In western European countries, especially in Germany, the last decades there was a very intensive discussion about crime development and fear of crime. Surveys showed that fear of crime is increasing, especially from 1991 onward. The discussion of this point of crime was also an important background for the establishment of Community Crime Prevention Measures all over Germany. We will show the results of an experimental German study about methodological problems of measuring fear of crime. Fear of crime was the last years a very important topic in the discussion about crime politics so it is very important to have valid information about this part of crime. The results are discussed in comparison with an increasing punitivity in Western countries and on the background of the role of the police.

### Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to show the development and correlation between crime rate and fear of crime on one side and the validity of measures of fear of crime on the other side.

### Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a combination of a quantitative and qualitative approach to measure fear of crime. The results are compared with crime development and the political importance of fear of crime.

### Findings:

The results show that there is a broad discrepancy between standardized measures of fear of crime and “real” fear of crime. The results depend strongly on the way of measurement of the variables. The results suggest that we overestimate fear of crime and punitive attitudes by measuring it with standardized questionnaires used today. This has a lot of political implications because fear of crime has a strong influence on crime policy.

**Research limitations/implications:**

On one hand side the results are not generalizable because we have a limited small sample only of one city. On the other hand the results correlate with results from England and Wales with the same methodology. There is more research necessary about measuring fear of crime more valid. The results show that we need more valid and tested/standardized instruments to measure such important variables like fear of crime or punitivity .

**Practical implications:**

The results have a strong practical-political implication because crime policy very often is oriented and based on public attitudes measured by surveys using the traditional questionnaires.

**Originality/value:**

The research shows new ways of measuring more valid important variables like fear of crime. The results give more results about understanding of fear of crime.

**Keywords:**

Methodology, quantitative vs. qualitative research, fear of crime, punitiveness, crime policy.

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Helmut Kury**, Max-Planck-Institute for foreign and international penal law, Freiburg/Germany, University of Freiburg, research about fear of crime, punitivity, international crime comparison. Contact information: E-mail: [h.kury@mpicc.de](mailto:h.kury@mpicc.de), Tel.: 0049-761-7081 238, Fax: 0049-761-7081 294.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS, ORGANISED CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS – A DISRUPTED BALANCE?**

### **Author:**

Goran Klemenčič

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

In the last two decades the changing world of crime, of law enforcement policies and strategies and a rapid development of telecommunication and surveillance technologies have, Europe-wide, significantly influenced legal and institutional reform processes facilitating increase of law enforcement powers to more effectively control different forms of organised and economic crime through measures such as enhanced surveillance, undercover work, intelligence-led policing, implementation of witness protection programmes, use of collaborators of justice and adoption of the reversal burden of proof in financial investigations aimed at confiscation of proceeds of crime. We refer to those measures as an “organised crimes legislative package” – a set of intrusive tools and instruments of law enforcement authorities to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute serious crime. The purpose of this research was to analyse the institutional and legal reform motivated by the fight against organised crime in Europe in general, and in selected new democracies of Eastern and South-eastern Europe in particular, from the perspective of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights; as well as to identify the impact of the mentioned shift in priorities of policing on reconfiguring the way Europe perceives such notions as the Rule of Law, and Human Rights.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The research has been partially based on the work of the author in the last five years as a long-term adviser to the Council of Europe on a regional “CARPO” project dealing with instruments and tools against serious crime in South-eastern Europe. It composes three main parts: i) the first part aims to provide an overview of European benchmarks and good practices related to law enforcement powers to control organised and economic crime; ii) the second part provides an analysis of the legislation and jurisprudence of selected Eastern and South-eastern European countries in the fields covered by the “organised crime package”; iii) the last part identifies good practices, but mostly the gaps, in the implementation of the European standards by the countries under review, and in particular highlights the European-wide troublesome disruption of the balance between



human rights and the new intrusive law enforcement powers – in favour of the latter.

European and international standards under review included an analysis of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights in relation to covert surveillance, undercover agents, use of collaborators of justice and anonymous (protected) witnesses, and correlated selected provisions of various international legal instruments (the UN Convention against Corruption (2003), the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1998), the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005), the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (2000), the Council of Europe Cyber-crime Convention (2001), the Council of Europe Recommendation (2001)<sup>11</sup> concerning guiding principles on the fight against organised crime, the Council of Europe Recommendation (2005)<sup>10</sup> on special investigative techniques, and the Council of Europe Recommendation (2005)<sup>9</sup> on the protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice; EU Directive on Retention of Data of Telecommunication Providers (2005))

Countries included in the study were: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia (including Kosovo under UNMIK administration), and Slovenia.

## **Findings:**

If crime, in all its modern forms and variations, is to be adequately tackled, law enforcement needs to employ efficient tools and modern policing strategies in the process of detection, investigation and prosecution, including special investigative means (interception of telecommunications, electronic surveillance, undercover operations, data retention etc.), use of anonymous witnesses and collaborators of justice. While these measures strike at the heart of the interpretation of key human rights and Rule of Law postulates such as the right to privacy and fair trial they have been widely recognised – even from the human rights perspective – as a legitimate investigatory tool. When the measures are looked at and implemented individually, this seems as a reasonable – while not un-disputable – position. However, the analysis of the “organised crime package” and its implementation as a whole identifies a troublesome and significant disruption of the line between the individual and the state – primarily for the benefit of efficiency and security on the expense of traditional interpretation of basic civil liberties as enshrined in major international human rights treaties and national constitutions.

The research provided a summary of European standards / benchmarks as derived from different international legal instruments, recommendations,

best practice surveys, case-law of the European Court of Human Rights and targeted international technical assistance and cooperation projects in relation to the legal and institutional framework governing the use of special investigative means, witness protection, financial investigations and collaborators of justice. Findings confirmed a significant shift in the focus of the international instruments as well as in the international assistance programmes from human rights to an efficient fight against organised and economic crime. It furthermore clearly indicated the areas where “European standards” lack consistency and clear guidelines, and vary significantly on the levels of implementation and interpretation.

Specific country studies of new and emerging democracies uncovered the results of the rush that took place (and is still going on) during the last decade to embrace new policing strategies in the field of organised crime, by (re)introducing special investigative powers, collaborators of justice and anonymous witnesses in their police and criminal procedure legislation. The pace of the introduction of new powers and concepts was only in few countries matched by adequate legal safeguards against abuse and by proper material and human resources to implement those new powers. In many instances new democracies— often with the technical support of the western technical assistance programmes – reintroduced police investigative tools that were abused in the preceding authoritarian systems, without sufficient prior reform of the security and criminal justice system and personnel. Most countries under review have been struggling with fundamental difficulties of overall police and judicial reform to bring it in line with European human rights and Rule of Law standards while at the same time speedily embracing new strategies and intrusive tools to fight organised crime. The results in many of the countries are less than satisfactory – either from the perspective of Rule of Law or from the perspective of curbing organised crime. The research identified for each reviewed country and for each of the relevant measures in the “organised crime package” problems in implementation of the (in itself vague) “European standards” as well as raised serious doubts about the compliance of the legislation and practice of a number of countries with the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights.

The research concludes with a policy part where it is underlined that European human rights standards relevant for policing have in the past been constructed with a particular picture in mind of the way the police operate and of the relationship between the state and society. Changes in law enforcement strategies represent a reconfiguration of that relationship. This calls into question the ability of the rules of criminal procedure to oversee the boundaries between the state and society, between the government and the governed. New and emerging democracies should take an even more

cautions position. Before they rush to embrace “Western” models of policing and criminal procedure, however, it is vital that they are aware of the fundamental difficulties of relying on judicial controls and weak democratic immune system to protect society from the dangers inherent in law enforcement strategies covered by the “organised crime package”.

**Research limitations/implications:** /

**Practical implications:** /

**Originality/value:**

The research provides a useful up-to-date comprehensive analysis of the European legal standards and benchmarks, including the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights on subjects related to covert surveillance, use of informants, use of anonymous witnesses and collaborators of justice; it further offers a source of comparative legislative solutions on those issues; finally, it provides a critical view on the ability of the new and emerging democracies to implement effectively European standards on two conflicting areas – preserving human rights through the Rule of Law principles and fighting serious crime.

As such the research could be useful as source of information and reflection for police and criminal justice policy-makers and decision takers as well as for the international donor community providing technical assistance to the emerging democracies.

**Keywords:**

Human Rights, Organised Crime, Criminal Justice Reform in Emerging Democracies, Secret Surveillance, Collaborators of Justice, Anonymous Witnesses, European Court of Human Rights, Right to Privacy, Fair Trial.

**Article Type:**

Research / policy paper

**About the author:**

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criminal law & procedure; reform of criminal justice in emerging democracies and post-conflict environments; preventive and repressive measures against organized and economic crime; specialized criminal justice institutions; security services & human rights. On those topics he has in the last ten years authored and co-authored several books and articles and participated in research and reform projects in Eastern and South-eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America. Contact information: E-mail: [goran.klemencic@comp-law.org](mailto:goran.klemencic@comp-law.org)

# PLENARY 3: GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND KNOWLEDGE ON POLICING

## RESEARCHING POLICE AND POLICING - DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

### Authors:

Branko Lobnikar, Milan Pagon & Miroslav Žaberl

### Abstract:

### Purpose:

Contemporary policing rest on four pillars, namely *cooperation*, *training*, *education* and *research*, all of which need to be firm and equally strong if the policing is to be effective in fulfilling its mission. Focusing only on research, we can agree that research is the vehicle of expanding the knowledge base of police education and partially also of police training. Research findings that find their way into practice through education and training are probably one of the most powerful agents of change in policing. Science should help the police by improving the quality and the effectiveness of policing. This can be done also through the research of the police (the police as an object of scientific enquiry) and research for the police (policy oriented research). A development in the area of research goes in four directions: *applied research* assist policymakers to priority decisions or assist police management to improve their strategies; *evaluative research* is also primary policy oriented, but it studies the police and police practices (e.g. community policing) rather than social developments (e.g. crime pattern analysis) what is the case with applied research. *Fundamental research* take a some distance from first two forms of research practices and issue more core questions as the authority and legitimacy. The last type of research is *technological* one and is dealing with introducing the technology into the policing practices. The purpose of the survey is, according above described directions of research of police and for police, to evaluate all surveys conducted at Faculty of Criminal Justice (FCJS) in last 10 years and find some gaps that would

### Design/methodology/approach:

We evaluated all surveys, conducted at FCJS in last ten years; the sample consists of surveys, where the subject of survey was police or the survey was done for police. We excluded general criminological studies (except criminal investigation and forensic studies), legal studies, and private po-

licing studies. Each survey was evaluated and categorized in one category (applied, evaluative, fundamental, and technological research) and a short summary of survey findings were provided in each category.

### **Findings:**

The vast majority of conducted surveys were categorized into category of evaluative studies. From 67 surveys included in the analyses, 36 (53,73 %) of them were evaluative. This result was expected, because of the nature of Faculty vision to study police and police practices. The authors were interested in the way community policing is introduced into policing in Slovenia; the level of workplace/job satisfaction among police officers was examined, the police complaint panel work and disciplinary measures in police was analysed, and options of victims of criminal acts towards the police procedures were analysed among others. The second biggest group was the applied surveys – the surveys that assist policymakers to priority decisions or assist police management to improve their strategies; 25,37 % of all surveys were categorized into these group. Among others, authors analysed police officer's uneven work load and some aspects of its consequences; partnership in safety and crime prevention provisions in local communities in Slovenia; selected forms of deviance distribution in Ljubljana; and police investigation and crime prevention aspects of robberies in Slovenia. 12 (17,9 %) surveys were categorized into group of fundamental research – authors analysed the police and security systems and their institutional supervision; the relationship between police and private security officers were examined; and anti-corruption standards for transition economies were evaluated. Only two surveys were conducted in the area of technological research – one was on application of neural networks and other on primary etalon for low pressures.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

The limitation of this analysis is the sample of included surveys; the FCJS is not the only place where surveys on police and policing were conducted, although the majority of all evaluative and applied surveys on police and policing were done by researchers from this in Slovenia leading research institution in this area. The majority of technological studies were conducted within the police, especially forensic ones.

### **Practical implications:**

The evaluation of surveys on police and policing conducted at FCJS is useful for further planning of research work at this institution. There is a lot of evaluative surveys that can be used as a solid starting point for one

comprehensive fundamental research on more core question of the authority and legitimacy of police in Slovenia.

**Originality/value:**

The value of the survey is primary for researcher at FCJS in the area of police and policing to plan their further work and as information for international researcher for possible cooperation in next research projects.

**Keywords:**

Police, policing, surveys, research, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

**Article Type:**

Evaluative paper

**About the authors:**

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# POLICE-MINORITY RELATIONS IN THE USA: IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETIES

## Author:

Ronald Weitzer

## Abstract:

The paper presents findings from a study of police-citizen relations in the United States, focusing on the distinctive perspectives of blacks, whites, and Hispanics. Data are drawn from various sources, including survey data collected by the author and a colleague. The survey included both quantitative and qualitative items, and was nationally representative. Similarities and differences between the three groups, in their views and experiences with the police, are identified and explained. Issues investigated include overall satisfaction with the police, police misconduct, racially biased policing, accountability, and certain types of reform. As hypothesized, the two minority groups are more likely than whites to perceive police abuses of power, to report having had bad experiences with officers, and to support most reforms. But there are also some important differences between Hispanics and African Americans, revealed in both the quantitative and qualitative data. In addition, several non-demographic factors have a fairly consistent effect on citizen attitudes toward the police, including mass media portrayals of the police, personal contacts with officers, and socio-economic status. Implications for policing other multi-ethnic societies are discussed, and a set of reforms are proposed, based on the findings of the study.

## Keywords:

Police-minority relations, police accountability, police reform.

## About the Author:

**Ronald Weitzer** received his PhD in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1985. He is currently a professor at George Washington University. His primary area of specialization is in police relations with racial and ethnic minorities. He has conducted research on this topic in the United States as well as South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Northern Ireland. He has published numerous journal articles on this topic, as well as other aspects of policing, and two books: *Policing Under Fire: Ethnic Conflict and Police-Community Relations in Northern Ireland* (State University of New York Press, 1995) and *Race and Policing in America: Conflict and Reform* (Cambridge University Press, 2006). Contact information: Dept. of Sociology, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052 USA; Email: [weitzer@gwu.edu](mailto:weitzer@gwu.edu); Phone: 202-994-6895



## PLENARY 4: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: WISHES, EXPECTATIONS AND REALITY

**Author:**

Darko Maver

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to highlight the problem of investigative effectiveness and to stress differences between wishes (expectations) and reality about criminal investigation and detective work. Eck's hypothesis about »solvability« of property offences were tested in pre-trial procedure in Slovenia and results compared with similar studies in the U.S.A. Possible reasons for general decline in clearance rates are discussed and solutions proposed.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Author was a member of research team at the Institute of Criminology that conducted an empirical study on effectiveness of police investigative work in Slovenia. The research was completed in 2006. For the purpose of this paper an overview of literature on empirical and theoretical studies from this field was prepared and interviews with investigators in Slovene police were conducted.

**Findings:**

There is a decline in clearance rates by the police in Slovenia. In the last decade they dropped from about 60% to only 39% in 2005. On the other hand, crime rates are almost constantly increasing with 84.379 reported criminal offences in 2005. It is obvious that investigative effectiveness of Slovene police is decreasing. According to our research Eck's hypothesis about "solvability" of criminal offences were in general confirmed. There seem to be three categories of offences: first, where more intensive follow up investigations can be productive and can increase clearance rates; second, where additional police investigative work doesn't bring results, and third, where both situations are possible. If in theory it is possible to solve every crime, this does not happen in reality and most crimes are never known to the police or never cleared by the police. Even modern technology (DNA, AFIS) does not help significantly to better effectiveness of criminal investigation.

**Practical implications:**

Police should spend more time and energy on investigating offences with higher “solvability” rates, while other offences (especially petty property offences) should be dealt with mostly through preliminary investigation and on scene arrests. The expectations of police effectiveness should be realistic. Classical detective work is still important but only in limited cases. However, with better organization, strategy, knowledge and the use of forensic sciences police could improve their investigative effectiveness.

**Originality/value:**

Research in this field of criminal investigation is rare therefore the results of present study on the effectiveness of police investigative work in Slovenia are important for future strategies and for comparison with other police forces.

**Keywords:**

Criminal investigation, solvability of crime, investigative efficiency, detective work, clearance rates,

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

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# **DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES OF CRIMINALISTICS/ CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IN POST-SOCIALISTS COUNTRIES**

## **Authors:**

Borislav Petrović & Bojan Dobovšek

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this article is to analyse the development and challenges of criminal investigation trends in Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

For this purpose we reviewed literature and other sources to identify main problems and try to find some answers. New millennium should be marked by efforts of humanity, especially of the most developed countries, in solving the world's greatest problems but what about transitional countries? Among them, we can certainly comprise specific diseases for which still hasn't been found adequate medicine (AIDS, cancer), great expansion of organised crime, corruption and terrorism, and poverty in some regions.

## **Findings:**

We found out that, with medicine and economic policy, criminalistics should be the science of the future. If new technologies are being used (misused) for criminal purposes, then it is logic to use them in the field of criminal justice, that is, for purpose of scientific suppression of crime. In that sense, professional education of judges, prosecutors, attorneys and police should include knowledge of criminalistics, which is not case in all transitional countries. For that to be achieved it is necessary to introduce criminalistics as regular subject of law studies. Furthermore, the intention for introducing specialised departments in prosecutors office and courts, poses demand for accomplishing greater professionalization of prosecutors and judges, which means additional education through professional courses, and specialized and master studies.

## **Practical implications:**

Practical implication of this article will be the creation of guidelines and best practices for preparing for the future challenges which are in front of all institutions fighting the crime. Also education of educators and trainers for solving the modern problems of sophisticate new coming criminal investigation procedures.

**Originality/value:**

The value of this paper is shown through the exchange of ideas and cooperation between institutions and countries.

**Keywords:**

Criminal investigation, education, transitional countries

**Article Type:**

Review paper

**About the authors:**

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# FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

**Author:**

Ramiz Huremagić

**Abstract:****Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to provoke debate into financial investigations as a method to detect, investigate, prosecute and research various forms of crime. Namely, financial investigations in the post-communist countries are still a very strong taboo. Overwhelming perception is that financial investigations are not really 'polite' and that financial investigations heavily violate basic human rights. Simply, if one is rich, it should be perceived as one's success and something what should be taken for granted. It is somewhat embarrassing to inquiry someone how he or she has become wealthy.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

In terms of methodology, this paper is mainly based on the available studies in this field combined with author's personal experience in the field of combating organised crime. There will also be presented several case studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will illustrate how financial investigations, as a tool, could be used for detection, investigation and prosecution of various criminal activities.

**Findings:**

Among the issues this paper is dealing with, the major importance will be given to amazingly strong confrontation and reluctance among all those practitioners and professionals supposed to combat crime such as prosecutors and law enforcement officials to deploy financial investigations as very powerful tool for combating crime. This author was in position to lecture on financial investigations to large group of prosecutors as a part of their regular professional education. After three hours of lecturing, with a number of practical examples given to them, the single reaction was that financial investigations are nothing else but commissions for inquires on origins of property in former Yugoslavia.

**Practical implications:**

Therefore it is of vital importance to develop proper understanding of financial investigations in detection of criminal offences and criminal proceedings of the same. This paper will address some ideas how it could be reached.

**Originality/value:**

This paper aims to expand understanding about financial investigations and diminish controversies and taboos about this, very useful tool for combating and reducing crime.

**Keywords:**

Financial investigations, post-communism, crime, criminal procedure

**About the author:**

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## PLENARY 5: PRIVATE POLICING

### **REGULATING PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRIES: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF REGULATING LEGISLATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK)**

**Authors:**

Anthony de V. Minnaar

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to make a comparative examination of the different regulating and legislative regimes for the private security industries in three selected countries, namely United Kingdom, South Africa and Australia.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Besides drawing on the work of Button & Bruce (UK) and Prenzler & Sarre (Australia) it is based on the author's own experience in inputting information to the drafting committee of Parliament for South Africa's most recent legislative changes (2001) regarding the regulating of the private security industry in that country. In addition, it is a critical appraisal and comparison of the existing legislation regarding regulations in the three selected countries drawing out similarities and differences and evaluating the merits or not of each country's legislation (documentary analysis).

**Findings:**

Over the last thirty years there has been exponential growth worldwide of the private security industry. This growth, increasingly, was accompanied by calls in various countries for the imposition of regulation on the private security industry. Broadly regulation in the international sphere, following three forms: namely: full regulation, partial regulation or self-regulation (alternatively no regulation at all). All three countries here examined have followed a reasonably strict regulatory regime of legislating control over their respective private security industries. Legislating for regulating gained impetus in the mid-1980s, particularly in Australia, where calls for regulation were spurred by a number of scandals within the industry. Australian regulation had the backing of the industry who were themselves in the forefront calling for stricter regulations. Australia (being a federal political system) largely left each State to drive the process themselves. As a result state legislation in Australia was not uniform nor simultaneous, i.e. some

states passed legislation some time after others. South Africa, for different reasons, also began the legislation process in the late 1980s but this process was strongly opposed by the industry who preferred a more laissez faire system in place. The process in the UK was a much later process than either Australia or South Africa and there regulating was largely driven by the government (Home Office) themselves although with the full co-operation of the industry itself. Furthermore the PSI ‘regulators’ in Australia resided within the various state policing agencies and not (as in the South African and UK cases) with an independent civilian regulatory board or authority.

### **Research limitations/implications/Practical implications:**

The paper highlights the merits and drawbacks (shortcomings) as perceived by the author of each country’s regulatory legislative framework for PSI. Because of the comparative recent implementation of some of the regulations the impact has not been tested in the field nor possible lacunae scientifically identified.

### **Originality/value:**

This paper is a comparative examination of the three systems of regulation, the similarities and differences in terms of strictness and enforcement, and the differing levels of for example registration requirements and criteria as well as a look at future stricter oversight and monitoring needs (e.g. misconduct and use of force) other than the mere regulating of operations and registrations.

### **Keywords:**

Regulating Private Security Industry; comparisons in legislative requirements; registering security practitioners. Monitoring and oversight of PSI operations.

### **Article Type:**

Research paper

### **About the author(s):**

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# **THE (NON-EXISTENT) CONTROL OVER PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES IN SLOVENIA: THE VIEWS AND ATTITUDES OF SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITY MANAGERS**

## **Author:**

Andrej Sotlar

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to identify forms and quality of control over private security companies in Slovenia with emphasis on (non-existent) special political (parliamentary) control.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The study takes a qualitative approach to data collection that (also) includes in-depth interviews with pro-governmental and oppositional members of Committee on Domestic Policy, Public Administration and Justice of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia and some private security managers.

## **Findings:**

While there is relatively good professional, governmental, judicial, political and other control over police and intelligence services in Slovenia, the private security companies face only weak control of The Chamber of the Republic of Slovenia for Private Security, of the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Internal Affairs and, to the certain extent, of the police, while the political or parliamentary control over private security companies exists merely as a form of general parliamentary control.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

The results are limited to situation in Slovenia.

## **Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for security policy makers in Slovenia and individuals who are interesting in the field of (control over) public and private security bodies.

## **Originality/value:**

This paper extends understanding of private security in Slovenia, especially in the field of control of this field.

**Keywords:**

Private security, police, control, parliament

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author**

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# PLENARY 6: HUMAN RIGHTS, CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT

## POLICING IN TRANSITION: WAYS AHEAD IN THE BALTICS

### Author:

Algimantas Čepas

### Abstract:

### Purpose:

The presentation is devoted to an overview of the processes of reform of the organizational and normative systems of policing in Baltic States. The most attention is paid to an analysis of obstacles faced by the States seeking to change the role of the police in society, moving from a suppressive model of police dominating in a communist state to a more liberal forms of policing. Smooth adaptation of police structures to a rapidly changing social environment is acknowledged to be the major precondition for an effective policing therefore the reform is presented through the lenses of ongoing social and legal changes as well as changing crime concerns in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Dominating attitudes of academicians and practitioners towards the role of the police are taken as a basis for construing forecasts of the future policing in the Baltic.

### Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included a survey and structured interviews with police officers, politicians and researchers.

### Findings:

Presentation provides a synopsis of ongoing processes in the Baltic States from comparative point of view indicating obstacles faced during the police reform as well as advantages of the reform.

### Research limitations/implications:

Experience and ideas of Lithuanian police officers, politicians and researchers in the field dominates the presentation although experience and attitudes from Latvia and Estonia are also covered.

### Practical implications:

Presentation reveals comparative aspects of police reform though strengthening understanding of values and norms of other nations necessary for effective police cooperation.

**Originality/value:**

Presentation is one of the first attempts to generalize experience of the three Baltic States in dealing with similar problems of the common transition period. Proposals for future development of policing in the region are also presented.

**Keywords:**

Police reform; Transition period; The Baltic States

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

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## **POLICING IN SERBIA – CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENTS**

### **Authors:**

Želimir Kešetović & Dušan Davidović

### **Abstract:**

Main characteristics and functioning of policing in Serbia during Milosevic's regime are described in the paper. This is followed by description and analysis of reform process of Serbian Ministry of interior that is going on, with general aim to change from the protector of political regime into public service that protect human rights and freedoms, lives and property of citizens. Authors points to established strategic directions of security sector reform, and ongoing legislative, organizational and changes of personnel and other changes, judging that their scope and depth, and their effects are not in accordance with the need of becoming a part of modern mainstream. The reform process was slowed down after the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, and there are some sings of repolitisation of the police. This is caused not only by factors inside the police, but as well as by whole contradictory political and social environment. This situation specially effects private security sector which has been extremely developed since '92 on one hand, but without defined its mission in policing, on the other hand. Authors argue that these facts concerning both public and private security suggests us to conclude that there is no specific concept of policing at present in Serbia.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to assess the present state in the field of public and private policing and developments in reform of police service that have been made after 2000.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The research is based on secondary sources and content analysis, as well as on insights and surveys done by OSCE and Serbian experts.

### **Findings:**

During period of authoritarian regime (especially 1991-2000) Serbian police became a highly militarised instrument of political power tasked with serving the regime rather than the public. On the scene was criminalisation, militarisation, centralisation, and even criminalisation of the police force. At the same time due to prolonged period of international isolation police was largely unaware of developments occurring in policing methodology across the rest of Europe.

After democratic changes in autumn 2000 the reform process was undertaken, driven by the need to build a police service that was representative of the population, and effective in crime prevention and investigation. It was based on the findings and recommendations done by the domestic and foreign experts and finalised in Vision document that was presented to the public in March 2003. Parallel on-going changes have been implemented. Overall reform aims were “3D”- decentralisation, depoliticisation and demilitarisation. On the operational level six areas of police reform were prioritised: organised crime, accountability, community policing, education development, forensics and border policing.

The reform processes have concentrated largely on the development of the capacity and the integrity of the individual. The international community has largely shied away from necessary structural reforms for a number of reasons. Structural reforms require a long-term engagement, political will and the willingness to make difficult decisions. Structural reforms are costly and their outcomes are not always evident in the short-term. The development of a structural framework for the criminal justice system and democratic institutions is by far the most important priority of the reform process. The structural framework in this regard should be developed in terms of both structural integrity and structural capacity.

Several improvements have been made: the division between the State and Public Security Sectors, the introduction of more female police officers, the development of multi-ethnic policing in south Serbia, introducing code of ethics, and new law on police, the establishment of the Office of the Inspector General and the recognition of the need for a philosophical shift in the manner of policing. But enhanced political will is required as difficult decisions regarding organisational restructuring (decentralisation), lustration of personnel, enhanced accountability and independent audits of Ministry resources remain ahead for the Ministry of Interior and the Public Security Sector. After some efforts in depoliticisation, there are signs of repoliticisation. Assassination of Prime Minister showed that the police service itself is still not free from the influence of the criminal community.

At the same time, private security sector as an integral part of policing is suffering for law regulation, standardization and professionalization in order to fulfil its legal role in policing. In last 6 years we have noticed only one attempt made by MoI in the early phase of process of police reform to regulate this sector. It was a law draft made in 2002 which still is on the ‘waiting list’ to enter the Serbian Parliament. Since then all activities towards regulation of the sector were stopped. Research results shows us rather dramatic situation in; (1) lack of standards in performing private security services; (2) lack of training courses for employees in private security companies; (3) lack of regulations on private security market; (4) still existing strong political influence on tenders

for outsourcing security services; (5) lack of communication and cooperation between public and private security sector... It appears that MoI and Serbian authorities are confused in situation characterized by strong demands for defining and organizing modern policing on one hand, and preserving status quo for the purposes of holding power on the other hand. Nevertheless, European System of Guaranteeing Security convincingly is knocking on our State gate too. Current reform programme is hampered by a lack of funds and requires enhanced political will to instigate real change within the Ministry.

**Research limitations/implications:**

Lack of research capacities and the fact that the Serbian MoI is still closed for the research insight even those that come from the police research institutions.

**Practical implications:**

Research may be a useful source of information and findings for government of Serbia and leadership of the MoI and international partners in the moment when the serious reform of security sector comes on the top of their agenda.

**Originality/value:**

This paper reveals a number of problems regarding police reform in Serbia. It is based on previous analysis but in a certain way it gives a genuine synthesis of their findings and recommendations.

**Keywords:**

Policing, reform, transition, security, Ministry of Interior, private security sector

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

**Želimir Kešetović, PhD-** political sciences, assistant professor at the Faculty of Civil Defence (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.

**Dušan Davidović, MA SCI** - Sociology, higher instructor at Police College (sociology), Faculty of Civil Defence (private policing), and Faculty of Criminalistics- Sarajevo (post graduate studies- European Systems of Private Policing); 2000- Director of Crime Prevention Centre; One of the founders of Specialist Studies for security managers at Faculty of Civil Defence; Since 1990- Member of research teams in research programs at Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research Belgrade; Project manager in Money Laundering in Serbia 2000-2005- Research done with UNICRI Institute sponsored by OSCE; Member of GIR established at IHESI Institute/Paris 2002; Member of group of external experts for CoESS; Author of many articles published in domestic and foreign journals; Author of numbers of papers presented at national and international conferences; Manager director of numbers of training courses for private security personnel; Author of several handbook manual. Contact information: E-mail: [dcentar@iksi.bg.ac.yu](mailto:dcentar@iksi.bg.ac.yu); Mob. phone: +381 65 280 79 53; Fax: +381 11 354 88 85



## ASSESSING AND TRAINING POLICE AND SECURITY PERSONNEL RELEVANT TO ETHNIC AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

### Authors:

Lawrence Armand French & S. N. Wailes

### Abstract:

### Purpose:

To articulate the socio/cultural and psychological factors associated with police biases and abuses and how to best assess these professional dimensions:

The need for objective clinical measurements of law enforcement and security personnel in Central and Eastern Europe is a critical issue of serious concern in this region given the questionable practices of *ethnic cleansing* subsequent to the break up of the former Soviet Union and the continued expose of these practices before the World Court in The Hague. Another dimension of this phenomenon is the prevalence of United Nation *peace keeping forces* in this region, notably Kosovo and adjacent regions where continue conflict exists between Muslims and Orthodox Christians. The abuses in Iraq, by both United States and British troops, has highlighted recent interracial/ethnic abuses by the occupation forces in Iraq and by local military and police agents trained by the occupation forces. This concern also extends to the torture and execution of detained suspected *enemy combatants* in in-country and out-of-country holding facilities, including Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. This problem was so prevalent and the world outcry so intense that the United States was forced to report progress in its treatment of military prisoners. In May 2006, the United States reported to the United Nations' anti-torture body that it has held 103 courts martial for the mistreatment of detainees in Iraq and Afghanistan. Moreover, the United States reported that another 170 investigations are pending. This review of abuses by the U.S. military was part of the UN committee's regular review of the 141 nations that ratified the Convention Against Torture. More significantly, it highlights the intensity of racial, ethnic and religious differences in the contemporary *War on Terrorism*.

Clearly, the mix of contravening ethnic/religious groups provides for potentially volatile eruptions both between the indigenous groups and between the indigenous group and the outside peace keeping forces. The potential for both manifest and latent sources of inter-group violence needs to be addressed if the policing agents are to control, and not exacerbate, existing potentials for hostilities and aggression. Added to this combusti-

ble formula is the lack of a consistent training baseline among these various policing forces. To illustrate, an increasing number of military personnel are being assigned policing duties in these occupational regions, including Iraq, Afghanistan and Kosovo, regardless of their original MOS (Military Occupational Specialty). This practice include using U.S. National Guard and Reserve units as well as active-duty Navy and Air Force enlisted personnel as military police and security forces. Most often, the military personnel assigned as police do not receive adequate law enforcement training or ethnic/cultural sensitivity training. Indeed, many of these same individuals may have recently completed a combat tour in Iraq or Afghanistan under their regular MOS and, hence, still carry the proactive stigma of viewing the enemy in extremely negative terms. Trading battle hate to community compassion is not an easy transition under any circumstance but is even more difficult when there is little, or no, retaining in the area of law enforcement. Part of the problem with civilian and detainee abuse has been attributed to the effective of America's military psychology of presenting the enemy in clearly negative, hostile stereotypes – that of radical, anti-Christian, Muslims.

### **Design/methodology/approach and Practical Implications:**

The presentation will present a culturally-relevant methodology for assessing the various police forces in order to glean out both individual and group-based biases and then indicate how these aggregate profiles can be utilized in order to ascertain unmet training needs. Sub-cultural-specific aggregates are developed to provide baselines for group attitudes that also serve as a pre-test for training needs. Post-training group assessment is then used to measure the effectiveness of the training components. The sub-cultural aggregate profile is then modified providing a viable assessment tool in order to better measure potential, group biases, characterologic deficits, and individual transitory stress and/or the prevalence of serious mental disorder.

### **Findings:**

An example of how this tool was used in the United States with Hispanic/Latino, Anglo, and American Indian police will be used to illustrate the effectiveness of this tool.

### **About the authors:**

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# PANEL PRESENTATIONS



# PANEL 1: POLICE AND INTEGRITY

## DIFFERENCES OF INTEGRITY AMONG STRATEGIC AND OPERATIVE POLICE MANAGERS IN SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANIZATION

### Author:

Janez Mekinc

### Abstract:

Many scientists believe, that it is not possible to manage and direct common valuable system in organizations with more than 10000 employees. We have to stress, that objective (independent from the individual-human) and subjective (= human) origin for all organizing processes are equal and interdependence. We have influence on subjective origin with moral and ethical values. The main purpose of the research was to make scan and analyse of a situation with a reference to ethical standpoints of both basic target groups – strategic and operative managers in Slovenian police. Further, we compare the results of ethical standpoints of both basic target group. We base our goals of the research on the main hypothesis, that ethical standpoint and ethical values of both basic target groups are statistically striking difference.

### Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify if exist differences of integrity among strategic and operative police managers in Slovenian police organization.

### Design/methodology/approach:

The research took place in 2004 with extensive questionnaire for a research target group. The main research target group was separate on two basic target groups. First basic target group presents 24 strategic managers, which are a members of collegiate body of director general of Slovenian police. A member of collegiate body of director general of Slovenian police are director general, deputy of director general, 11 directors of region police directorates and 11 directors of directorates and bureaus within General police directorate. Second basic target group present just the opposite group of police managers on hierarchy scale – operative police managers. The group of operative police managers present 325 assistant to head of police station.

**Findings:**

The results of research indicate on no statistically striking differences in integrity among both basic target groups. Their moral and ethics point of view are very similar.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results are not directly comparable to same other research in other countries or police organizations. Future studies should also include a re-search in other countries.

**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for individuals, police managers, researcher and students who are considering in organizational culture, policing and managing in police organizations.

**Originality/value:**

This paper extends understanding of moral and ethics points of view of two different groups of police managers, who rule very important role in Slovenian police organization.

**Keywords:**

Integrity, ethics, organization, management, police, valuables

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

**Janez Mekinc**, graduated social worker, M.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 College of Social Work of Ljubljana and the College of Catering and Tourism of Portorož. 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. Contact information: Endliherjeva ulica 8, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Mobil phone: + 386 41 398 129; e-mail: [jani.mekinc@guest.arnes.si](mailto:jani.mekinc@guest.arnes.si)



# FACTORS INFLUENCING POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION: A BOSNIA IN PERSPECTIVE

## Authors:

Elmedin Muratbegović & Darko Datzer

## Abstract:

Aristotle, Machiavelli and Montesquieu wrote on corruption centuries ago; for instance, Aristotle, writing on deviance in politics, speaks about corruptive forms of governments. Corruption in police, as government's body which is widely perceived as exactly the one which is most responsible for fighting corruption, is a particularly intriguing question, but challenge for research as well, not only from axiological or philosophical standpoint, but from empirical sociological, psychological and criminological as well.

The fact that police poses the part of formal social control from whom, considering traditional police tasks (maintenance of public order, fighting crime, etc.), the public expects the most, heavily stresses the need for regular, proper and unyielding fulfilling the tasks and obligations the government sets before. On the other side, corruption can occur only where there is possibility for abuse of some position. Policeman, who is in day-to-day contact and communication with citizens and meets diverse decisions, ranging from punishment for traffic violation to decision to take someone into custody if suspicious for committing a crime, is a potential target for corruption, i.e. is a potential side in corruptive transaction. Therefore, it is often said that police is a reflexion of state's functioning, so-called barometer of state's condition of health. In this context, it is of great significance to recognize and report any act of corruption within police, by police officers themselves. But, what influences the police officers' perception of corruption?

The intention of the authors of this article is to examine the possible factors influencing the police officers' perception of corruption, based on a survey including representative sample of 820 respondents from police. We obviously deployed a quantitative paradigm in research, which allowed us to use some powerful statistical tools, such as multiple regression. We examined the influence of set of variables on police officers' perception of corruption in the areas of police work the public is especially sensitive to: namely, line officers, traffic police in cities, highway police and criminal investigation officers. Our step-wise regression analysis showed that there are eight variables explaining a substantive amount of variance in above mentioned perceptions; one of them appearing in all of the analyses. We are talking about police officers' previous personal experience with corruption, which showed a significant mediatory influence. We did not, however, include a more qualitative approach to the subject matter, such

as case studies, observation or interviews, which could be considered as limitation of research. But, since the problem of police corruption is a novum in research in BiH, by knowing which factors influence most heavily police officers' perceptions of corruption, for the first time will provide useful source of data for anti-corruption measures within police.

**Key words:**

Police corruption, perception of corruption, integrity improvement.

**Article type:**

Research paper.

**Track/presentation option:**

Research track/Panel presentation.

**About the authors:**

**Elmedin Muratbegović** was born in April 1972 in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina). He received his Bachelor and Master Degree in Criminal Justice and Criminology from Faculty of Criminal Justice Science University of Sarajevo; Joined the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences University of Sarajevo full-time in October 1998; Area of expertise: Crime Control and Prevention, Criminological Prognosis, Research of «Dark Figure of Crime» etc; He has published approximately 15 articles in journals from the Field of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Security Studies and few conference presentations on the above topics; He is a member of the Independent Selection and Review Board for the Police Commissioner in Canton Sarajevo; President of the Society of Criminalists in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Co-author of the Law on Private Security in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; He is also an active member of the European Societies of Criminology, and co-leader and researcher on a ISRD2 project for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is currently involved in doctoral thesis in Crime Prevention Study.

**Darko Datzler**, was born in Tuzla in 1976. He holds BA degree in Criminal Justice. Currently works as Teaching Assistant at the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo. He was involved in many research projects dealing with fight against corruption in BiH, foremost from the criminal justice and criminological point of view. Author and co-author of articles, reviews and translations in the field of criminalistics and criminal justice. Attendant of Post- Graduate Study *European Criminology, Criminalistics and Criminal Justice* (2004-2006). Attendant of numerous roundtables and workshops dealing with criminal justice, international relations and security studies.

# **BEYOND THE RHETORIC OF RIGHTS: HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING IN POLICE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RUSSIA**

## **Author:**

Olga Pleshkova

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

This paper attempts to examine the effectiveness of human rights training in police educational institutions in Russia.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The paper presents findings received in the course of a pilot study conducted in two Russian police institutes. It includes a review of the current human rights training programmes and 12 in-depth interviews with human rights instructors. Although the size of the sample is small, the validity of findings may be justified by the fact that every member of staff involved in human rights training was interviewed.

## **Findings:**

Looking at the language of policy documents and human rights training manuals the paper attempts to identify different competing visions of human rights adopted by the Russian policy-makers. It then contemplates on how these visions are reflected in the perceptions and attitudes of police officers. It becomes evident that most human rights training programmes for the Russian police are aimed at changing police culture while ignoring the broader social context. However, the present study demonstrates that the links between the Russian police officers and their micro-communities are stronger than those between the officers and the police organisation. The relationship between the wider cultural environment and the organisational values are analysed.

## **Research limitations/ implications:**

To ensure the generalisability of findings further research has to be undertaken. Given the great geographical distances there might be some differences between perceptions of police officers in the different regions of Russia. It was noted by some researchers, that in the central regions of Russia that are in closer proximity to the West, personnel of law enforcement agencies display more positive attitudes towards human rights. By contrast, in the present study the majority of interviews carried out in the Far Eastern

region of Russia that is located further from the central Moscow administration and less frequently visited by representatives of international human rights organisations and the Council of Europe, seemed to indicate that the officers are more sceptical towards human rights and believed them to be an instrument of Western influence. Therefore further research in other police educational institutions (e.g., in Moscow and St Petersburg) is required. At the same time it may be difficult to predict at this stage of the research whether the officers' attitudes and perception might change over time.

**Practical implications:**

The findings call into question some of the theoretical assumptions associated with the universality of the process of police occupational socialisation and ethical value shifts. They also suggest that human rights training programmes should be context-specific and must reflect the cultural environment of the transitional Russian democracy.

**Originality/value:**

It is hoped that research will provide further insight in the process of promoting of international human rights standards to emerging democracies. The information obtained from this study will contribute to the development of the strategy of police reform in the Eastern European countries.

**Keywords:**

Police training; human rights; socialisation; police culture.

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Captain Olga Pleshkova** started her career in the Russian police at the age of 16 working as a forensic expert and later as an investigator in the field of economic crimes. She received several awards for her professional achievements. Olga is currently pursuing a PhD degree in human rights law at the University of Nottingham (UK), where she also teaches the European Convention on Human Rights. Olga's previous experience determined particular emphasis of her project on the relationship between international human rights standards and professional culture of law enforcement agencies, i.e. occupational culture of police organisation. Contact information: E-mail: [llxopl@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:llxopl@nottingham.ac.uk); tel.: + 44(115) 9515 700; fax: + 44(115) 9515 696

# **POLICE OFFICER'S INTEGRITY: A MODEL PROPOSAL**

## **Authors:**

Robert Šumi, Aleksander Koporec & Branko Lobnikar

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

This research was designed for several purposes. Our first intention was to establish whether Slovenian police officers are familiar with concept of integrity. Secondly, we wanted to establish an average point of view about how important is the concept of integrity to police officers within police work in general and also in context of police deviant behaviours. We were also interested in particularities about behaviour of police officers, especially whether their behaviour is more shaped by superiors' behaviour or by written regulations. Our last goal was to determine whether there is some connection between acceptance and understanding of the concept of integrity with job satisfaction and competence.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

We have proposed a model of awareness about police officer's integrity, emphasizing the content importance of the concept for police organization. On the basis of Slovenian police force anti-corruption program, we have carried out several consultations, where police officers from three random chosen police stations took part. For evaluation purposes we have conducted a survey. Data were examined with the intention of identifying common themes.

## **Findings:**

Results indicated that most police officers were acquainted with concept of integrity. Moreover police officers who believed that high levels of integrity are crucial for performing police work also believed that high levels of integrity are main factor in dealing with deviant behaviours. Results about police officers' behaviour indicated two kinds of behaviour: the behaviour shaped by superior and the behaviour according to written regulations. Those whose behaviour was shaped by superiors' behaviour were more satisfied at work, others were not. Findings also indicated high positive correlation between acceptance and understanding of the concept of integrity with competence, but not with job satisfaction.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

One can not generalize the results, mostly because of qualitative nature of the research. In addition, there were no female police officers included in

the sample. As we expected, there were some socially desirable answers replied by some police officers. Future research should take this limitations into account, and therefore examine integrity among female police officers and also widely in other professions (e.g. judges, public prosecutors, prison-keepers, etc).

### **Practical implications:**

First, it is a useful source of information for police officers and workers in other professions in public administration, who are interested in one's own integrity, regardless of context (e.g. work, home, etc.). Second, it is a mixture of theory and practice and although we intended to make a practical value of proposed knowledge, useful mostly for police officers, real value of model is yet to be asserted.

### **Originality/value:**

This paper extends understanding of integrity among police officers, and should be of particular interest to all workers in public administration. Also its originality arises from fact, that there are a lot of words written on the subject, but little in practical "common sense" way, which is important way if we want to reach circles of people, other than scholars and researchers.

### **Keywords:**

Police, integrity, model of awareness, acceptance, understanding, job satisfaction, competence, behaviour.

### **Article Type:**

Research paper

### **About the authors:**

**Robert Šumi** is police inspector in Police directorate Kranj. Mostly he is dealing with police corruption and deviant behaviours of police officers. He is also a student of Faculty of Criminal Justice, University of Maribor. His current research interest is focused on personal and professional integrity of police officers. Contact information: e-mail [robert.sumi@policija.si](mailto:robert.sumi@policija.si), telephone: +386 (0)4 2681 380

**Aleksander Koporec** – psychologist, master of organizational sciences, chief police inspector in Police directorate Kranj and doctoral student of Faculty of Organizational sciences, University of Maribor. His current research interest is focused on personal relations among police officers, gender issues and police culture. In general his area of expertise is social

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## PANEL 2: URBAN CRIME AND GANGS

### YOUTH GANGS IN SLOVENIA – REALITY OR FICTION?

**Author:**

Aleš Bučar-Ručman

**Abstract:**

Paper deals with different categories of violence among Slovene youth. Author was trying to find an answer to a question – do we have youth gangs in Slovenia? In a process of finding an answer author followed the definitions of youth gang that were offered by different authors (Frederick M. Thrasher, Walter B. Miller etc.). In addition to that author took in consideration also Cloward and Ohlin's different opportunity theory. All this theoretical fundaments were later tested in empirical research conducted on Slovene national level. In this part of a study numbers of interviews were preformed and beside that also the research in juvenile reformatory was conducted. Author tries to find out the reasons for violence of Slovene youth and applies that also to the field of examining the existence of youth gangs in Slovenia. Author concludes that the main reasons for violence are difficult domestic environment that may encourage young individuals towards a criminal career. Another important factor is peer groups, which play an increasingly influential role in young people's life. The role of parents is to teach their child what is socially acceptable and what not. Nevertheless, the enquiries have shown that not all of the cases of deviant behaviour are the result of difficult family circumstances, and that allows us to come to the conclusion that family situation only stimulates the individual's violent behaviour. Young people have a need to socialize with their peers. When socializing, young people form their own values and share the same points of view. At the same time, this can result in forming prejudices and similar (defence) mechanisms that do not necessarily coincide with dominant social norms. Great majorities of young people who commit violent acts socialize with peers who also act violently and aggressively and deal with their problems by using physical force. In the majority of studied cases young people act in groups in order to achieve physical superiority over physically stronger opponents. All this conclusions about influence and characteristics of peer groups were tested from the perspective of finding out if this youth groups represent social form which fulfils criteria of definition of a gang.



**Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper was to examine different factor that influence on behaviour of young people, and find out if delinquent peer groups in Slovenia fulfils criteria of definition of a gang.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Author conducted a literature review, qualitative research methods (interviews) and research among inmates of reformatory.

**Findings:**

Authors concluded that in Slovenia we have different groups of delinquent young people, who fulfil some of the criteria of definition of gang, but in general we can not speak about the appearance of a youth gangs in a sense of American types of youth gangs.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The findings of the study present a review of activity of youth groups in Slovenia and is helpful to understand the situation on this field in Slovenia.

**Practical implications:**

The findings of the study can be implemented in the field of researches and also in practice.

**Originality/value:**

The paper presents additional research on youth people activities connected to delinquent behaviour.

**Keywords:**

Gangs, young people, youth, Slovenia

**Article type:**

Panel presentation

**About the author(s):**

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## **STATUTORY RESPONSES TO CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE DIFFICULTY OF DEFINING “GANGS.”**

### **Author:**

David T. Skelton

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to explore statutory definitions used to criminalize organized street gangs in the United States and Central America.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The author has visited El Salvador frequently since 2001 in order to interview police officials concerning the policy of “Mano Dura” (or “heavy hand”) intended to control street gangs. One of the difficulties encountered was the legal definition of a “gang.” This same problem has arisen in the United States. Because many members of Salvadoran gangs are now operating in the United States, the legal definition has gained greater importance to both countries. The author analysed the Ley Anti-Maras (anti-gang law) of El Salvador specifically for the definition of “gang” and “gang member.” Using electronic legal research services, the author also compared similar definitions in the statutes of each state of the United States. The statutes were classified according to a simple taxonomy based on the elements necessary to prove the existence of a “gang” and membership in the gang.

### **Findings:**

There is no universal or consistent legal definition of a “gang” or of gang membership in the United States, although the legal concepts are not radically different among the states or when compared to Central America. Generally, statutes specify that a “gang” must be a group (of varying size), identifying factors to prove membership (of varying sorts such as clothing, tattoos, self-identification, or identification by others), time of association and activities (of varying lengths), and involvement in specific criminal activities (of varying kinds).

### **Research limitations/implications:**

Because of the large number of statutes examined, the research is limited to the most rudimentary comparison of contents. Future research might include much more detailed studies to compare actual enforcement, pros-

ecution, adjudication and correctional results in cases in relation to the statutory definitions used in different jurisdictions.

**Practical implications:**

Depending upon the statutory definition, persons might be identified as criminals because of their association with others, their personal appearance, or some of their non-criminal activities. Those identifications might lead to actual criminal prosecution and punishment, or might lead to the enhancement of sentences because of gang membership. In some states of the United States, gang membership might be an aggravating factor in determining a sentence of death.

**Originality/value:**

This paper represents an initial effort to reconcile the variety of legal definitions of “gang” in the United States and Central America. It also suggests future research might attempt a reconciliation of the legal definitions of “gang” with the social science operating definitions of the same subject.

**Keywords:**

Gang, Statutes, Criminal organizations

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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## **CASTING AN URBAN NET: A STUDY OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Author:**

Joseph L. Derdzinski

### **Abstract:**

This project explores the security implications of rapid urbanization as an enabler of political violence by exploring the objective principles of 1) ungoverned space and emergent mega-cities; 2) the rise of radical ideology (especially radicalised Islam); and 3) violent actors (especially terrorists). It studies how rapid urbanization enables all forms of extra-legal behaviour, particularly political violence and terrorism. The trend of mass migrations into urban areas around the globe at end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century continues relatively unabated. Swelled by internal growth and a rapid influx of rural migrants, population rates in most urban areas in developing states have grown tremendously and will continue to do so in the coming years. These migrants fill the shantytowns and slums surrounding (and oftentimes in) the major urban centres. Lacking the resources associated with developed urban infrastructures, these disaggregated urbanized centres can quickly morph into hubs without social services and traditional social interactions.

Of all the problems stemming from rapid urbanization, none is as critical as finding adequate housing. With the doubling of many metropolitan areas every 10 to 20 years, it is quite unlikely that private developers and public housing can meet the demand. Lacking housing options in the private and public spheres, migrants crowd into existing slums or squatter settlements (e.g., “spontaneous housing”). These undeveloped areas are not accessible by social services found associated with urbanized environments: public protection (police, fire and health response), school systems and public utilities. Moreover, the influx of migrants creates anonymity that is not found in traditional, rural environments. These two factors – lack of social capital and anonymity – create conditions in which violent actors plan political violence and return with an expectation of a safe haven. Using the case study methodology, this study focuses on the consequences to security of rapid urbanization in Manila and Cebu, the Philippines.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to explore how a developing state deals with rapid urbanization, especially in providing police and security services.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Interviews of subject-matter experts in Manila and Cebu, the Philippines, including police officials, urban planners and city officials.

**Findings:**

This research will be completed in summer 2006.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results of this research are intended to be applied to the police and security services of the growing number of cities around the globe that are forced to deal with rapidly-growing populations, but political violence as well. This should be of particular importance to European states who are forced to deal with the consequences of the nexus of urbanization and terrorism but who are also involved in the development of professional police services worldwide.

**Practical implications & Originality/value:**

This is the initial step in a multi-year project that aims to develop an analytical tool to focus law enforcement and development assistance programs on those areas most vulnerable for political violence.

**Keywords:**

Policing, political violence, urbanization

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Joseph L. Derdzinski**, US Air Force Academy, CO. Currently, I'm the Comparative Politics Division chief in the Department of Political Science at the US Air Force Academy. I've spent most of my Air Force career as a counterintelligence agent in the Office of Special Investigation, studying political violence and state-sponsored espionage targeted against US military resources worldwide. I have two master's degrees (international relations and East European studies), and am ABD from the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver (with completion in summer 2006). The majority of my professional writing has focused on security issues and democratisation, especially in South-eastern Europe. Contact information: [joseph.derdzinski@usafa.af.mil](mailto:joseph.derdzinski@usafa.af.mil); phone: 001.719.333.8246; fax: 001.719.333.2945

# **CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSNATIONAL GANGS IN THE UNITED STATES: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, IMMIGRATION AND COUNTER-TERRORISM**

## **Author:**

David T. Skelton

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

This research explored the origins and present circumstances of transnational gangs which operate in the United States and Central America. This is an initial step in a more comprehensive effort to study these gangs and their impact on law enforcement, immigration and counter-terrorism policies of the governments of the United States and Central America.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The author has visited El Salvador frequently since 2001 to interview police officials concerning the policy of “Mano Dura” (or “heavy hand”) intended to control street gangs. The author has used qualitative methods to interview police officials in El Salvador and has been permitted to examine case files. The author has also interviewed gang investigators in the United States and has examined U.S. government publications as well as journalistic sources for this descriptive study.

## **Findings:**

One of the difficulties encountered in El Salvador’s policy is that many members of Salvadoran gangs are now operating in the United States, and those gang members either travel freely between the two countries or are sometimes deported from the United States because of criminal activity. The two major Salvadoran gangs, MS-13 and 18<sup>th</sup> Street, both had their origins in Los Angeles when many Salvadorans fled the civil war between 1980 and 1992. After that war, many Salvadorans who had become gang members either returned voluntarily or were deported to their homeland, thus bringing Southern California gang culture to El Salvador. Present policy concerns include the impact of a U.S. policy of deportation (rather than incarceration) for many members of Central American gangs, the rapid spread of Central American gangs to areas of the United States previously unaffected, the intermingling of the controversy over illegal immigration into the United States with the issue of gangs, and the potential involvement of some Central American gangs with terrorist organizations.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The limitations include the anecdotal nature of much of the information. Nonetheless, the phenomenon of Central American gang expansion into the United States is real. The research is useful in formulating future efforts which are both more specific and more likely to yield quantifiable results.

**Practical implications:**

The research might serve to inform policy makers of the consequences of their on-going effort to control gangs.

**Originality/value:**

This paper offers information which is not readily available to policy makers or the academic community because the phenomenon under investigation is relatively new and a major source of information, El Salvador and its law enforcement system, is not easily accessible to many researchers.

**Keywords:**

Transnational crime, Gangs, Mara Salvatrucha, MS-13, 18<sup>th</sup> Street, Counter-terrorism, Immigration

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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## PANEL 3: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

### RELATIONS BETWEEN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION STRATEGY AND POLICE MANAGEMENT

**Author:**

Anton Dvoršek

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

Author discloses relations between criminal investigation strategy, or as it is termed in Germany, Kriminalstrategie, and police management.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Study is based on characteristic qualitative analysis of criminal investigation strategy and main strategic factors, which influence on effective crime reduction. Findings are compared to main characteristics of police management.

**Findings:**

Comparison represent that German terminology of criminal investigation strategy (Klink, Kordus) is essentially different from English use of similar terms (»crime reduction strategy«, »strategies of controlling crime« or »crime control strategy«).

German »criminal investigation strategy« has been developed within criminalistics; therefore strategy forming emphasizes factor analyses, which are used in criminalistics (offenders' characteristics, modus operandi, investigating methods, police power etc.).

However, this is adequate only for operative strategy forming. For general strategy forming, analysis of other factors (as management, police organization, cadres, equipment, and resembling in police management framework) is required.

Criminal investigation strategy deals with substantial aspects of contents, while police management deals with organisational ways of solving crime strategies problems.

**Practical implications:**

Police managers as »decision makers« are often not familiar with factors of general criminal investigation strategies; therefore they should gain criminal investigation strategy knowledge.



**Originality/value:**

Paper extends understanding of criminal investigation strategy, as it is developed in Germany, for middle and upper police management.

**Keywords:**

Criminal investigation strategy, crime control strategy, crime reduction strategy, strategic (police) management.

**About the author:**

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## GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILING AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN INVESTIGATING SERIAL CRIMES

### Author:

Mateja Mihinjač

### Abstract:

In stranger crimes, there is no a real victim-offender relationship which makes these crimes difficult to investigate, and an overload of information is often present. To help them direct their investigation, police forces may employ some alternative approaches. Geographic profiling is one of those relatively novice approaches which considers a characteristic common to all crimes – a geographical location of activity.

A geographical profiling technique is an investigative methodology, designed to support investigative efforts in cases of connected series of violent and property crimes and has a goal to determine the most probable location of an offender's base, usually a place of residence. It takes in consideration not only a location of a commitment of a crime, but also other locations where an offender shows some spatial decision-making process. Studies from various disciplines have assisted in explaining the nature of an offender's spatial activity. From the field of environmental criminology derive principles of *rational choice theory* which presents an offender as a rational economic decision-maker, and *routine activities* which are based upon offender's satisfying of basic social needs during everyday movements and activities. These overlap with a psychological notion of *mental maps* defined as cognitive images of people's spatial surroundings, and a *journey-to-crime* principle - a study of a distance travelled between a base and a crime site. Researches show that crimes of the same offender are not randomly distributed over the area but committed within a certain zone around his/her base and that a frequency of his/her crimes decreases with an increasing distance from the base.

Contemporary sophisticated computer-based systems for constructing a geoprofile already employ various scientific principles and theories together with physical characteristics of a geographical area. Four software tools used in investigations have been developed so far: CrimeStat, Rigel, Dragnet and Predator.

A linkage analysis determines which crimes are recognized as being a part of a series and committed by the same offender. Linking is possible based on physical evidence and common behavioural characteristics. Afterwards, a psychological profile which can prove useful can be constructed before the geographical profile to provide an insight into an offender's most likely motivation. The geographical profile then focuses on the probable spatial

behaviour of the offender within the context of the locations and spatial relations between various crime sites.

However, there are some difficulties in using a geographical profiling technique. Firstly, profiles have to be considered as probabilities and not as actual assumptions of guilt or innocence. They can only be a part of the investigation and can not stand alone. Secondly, the theory behind the method has been based upon interviews with apprehended criminals hence it is questionable whether it can be applied to those not apprehended as they may behave differently.

Although most cases are usually solved with traditional routine police work, a geographical profiling technique can aid in focusing investigators' activities in the right direction and save some resources. This technique is not yet being applied in many police forces but with its development and employment in new fields such as locating missing persons may become a routine and indispensable in the future.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to introduce a geographical profiling methodology and its effectiveness in criminal investigations.

**Keywords:**

Geographical profiling, geoprofile, serial crimes, spatial activity

**About the author:**

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# **CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN INVESTIGATIVE PSYCHOLOGY: TOWARDS AN INTERACTIVE OFFENDER PROFILING SYSTEM (IOPS).**

## **Authors:**

Donna Youngs & Professor David Canter

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The operational policing concerns with suspect elicitation and prioritisation that have directed 20 years of Investigative Psychology research can be cast as variants of the 'Profiling Equations' (Canter 1993). These Profiling or Actions-Characteristics equations are the means by which the differential patterns of relationships between particular offending styles, whether in burglary, robbery or serial killing, and the characteristics of a likely perpetrator are represented. The current paper reviews empirical progress and outlines the conceptual challenges in establishing these 'Profiling Equations'.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The potential of Canter's Radex Model of Criminal Differentiation as well as formal theoretical frameworks of behavioural variation such as Shye's Action Systems (e.g. 1985) and Bandura's Social Cognitive theory (e.g. 1986) is explored.

## **Findings:**

Work to date building on these models to show relationships between particular offending styles and particular types of perpetrator are summarised

## **Research Limitations/Implications:**

Progress in the modelling of criminal variation is reviewed both in terms of the structural and the substantive bases for criminal differentiation.

## **Practical Implications:**

The ways in which such findings can be harnessed to develop an Interactive Offender Profiling system (IOPS) are presented

## **Originality/value:**

The challenges investigative psychologists face in modelling criminal variation and building 'Profiling equations' are set out

**Keywords:**

Offender Profiling; Investigative Psychology; Criminal Investigation

**Article type:**

Research Review Paper

**About the authors:**

David Canter, professor, B.A., PhD., AcSS., FBPS, FAPA, FRSA, C. Psychol, is Director of The Centre for Investigative Psychology at the University of Liverpool, which he established there in 1994. He is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association and a member of the Forensic Science Society. He has PhD from The University of Liverpool and is a Chartered Forensic Psychologist. He is one of the first psychologists to be elected as an Academician to the Academy of Social Sciences. He is best known as the first 'offender profiler' in the UK, providing guidance in 1986 to a major police investigation that resulted in the arrest and conviction of John Duffy, the 'Railway Murderer'. This led Professor Canter to be called to provide 'profiles' for over 150 police investigations and enabled him to develop the new, applied area of psychology that he called Investigative Psychology. His best selling book *Criminal Shadows* that describes his experiences working with the police and the development of the new discipline of Investigative Psychology won the Golden Dagger Award and the US, Anthony Award for crime non-fiction. He has run courses for police officers in Australia, Canada, Israel, and Finland and all over the UK. Professor Canter has published over 20 books and over 200 articles in technical and academic journals as well as contributing to newspapers and many television documentaries. Contact information: E-mail: [D.Canter@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:D.Canter@liverpool.ac.uk) Tel: 44(0)151 794 3910 Fax: 44 (0)151 794 3938.

**Donna Youngs**, PhD is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Investigative Psychology. She has researched in the field of Investigative Psychology (IP) for the last ten years, helping shape its development. Her research addresses core IP issues, attempting to establish psychological correlates of offending styles, model criminal differentiation and establish the theoretical bases of offence specialisation. She is currently finalising books on *Geographical Offender Profiling* and *Investigative Psychology* (both with David Canter). Contact information: E-mail: [D.E.Youngs@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:D.E.Youngs@liverpool.ac.uk) Tel: 44(0)151 794 3910 Fax: 44 (0)151 794 3938

## **SOME THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ANALYSIS**

### **Author:**

Branislav D. Simonović

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is enhancing the quality of the criminal investigation analysis by the study and implementation of the criminal triangle model. The classical concept of the criminal investigation analysis used in the Balkan countries is only operative, narrow, reactive and obsolete one (not strategic, not proactive, and not computerized). The author proposes the model of the criminal triangle as a base for criminal-act -data providing and analysing. The model suggests that criminal investigation police officers should provide and analyse information at the operative level taken out from the complex of the different angles of the criminal triangle. Information should be concerned as a complex of the questions relating to: a) perpetrator of the crime, b) victims data, c) location and other data connected with the crime. These three complexes of data should be put in the adjusted questionnaires for specific type of crime and entered in the computer data base system. It could be a base for an operative and strategic analysis. The data about the perpetrator, victim, location and other circumstances should not only relate to facts of the criminalistic complex (identification, modus operandi, perpetrator motivation), but also criminological and social complex too. These data should be a base and link for: an operative and strategic analysis, crime analysis at local and national level, reactive and problem oriented work, including the whole community in criminal prevention programs.

### **Design/methodology/ approach:**

The paper has a theoretical approach based on the theoretical analysis.

### **Findings:**

Operative and strategic level of providing and analysing the information of the crimes should be interrelated. Operative information of the crimes should be a base for the creation of computer data bases for strategic analysing. Because of that, a questionnaire for operative data entering in to the computer system should be formed. The criminal triangle model may be a base for criminal data to be provided, put in the system, and analysed.

**Research limitations/implications:**

There are some comprehensive programs for the criminal analysis. One of them - based on the criminal triangle model - is discussed in this paper. The author believes that this model could make a connection between the operative and strategic level of the criminal investigation analysis.

**Practical implications:**

This paper proposes one of the ways for the criminal investigation process improvement.

**Originality/value:**

The author suggests improvement of the quality of criminal data information providing and analysing by computer data bases at the operative and strategic level based on the criminal triangle model.

**Keywords:**

Criminal investigation, criminal triangle, criminal analysis at the operative and the strategic level.

**Article Type:**

Research paper.

**About the author:**

**Branislav D. Simonović**, full professor of Criminalistics and Community Policing at the School of Law - the University of Kragujevac, Serbia. Published books: Providing and assessing a statement in police and court (1997); Criminalistics (Kriminalistika)-Handbook (2004), 2004; Rad policije u zajednici (Community Policing) 2004. Practical experience: implementation of the projects of the community policing concept. Contact information: E-mail: [simonov@eunet.yu](mailto:simonov@eunet.yu)

## PANEL 4: POLICE, VICTIMS AND VICTIMISATIONS

### RESEARCH ON VIOLENT ATTACKS ON POLICEMEN IN SERBIA

**Author:**

Djordje Ignjatović

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

Serbia's Ministry of Internal Affairs initiated a research project, entitled *Attacks on policemen – causes, forms and preventive measures*, motivated by the fact that this is one of the most serious problems in everyday work. A part of this general research project concentrated on etiological and phenomenological aspects of the problem, together with the psychological view on violent attacks on policemen. The general research topics were factors and forms of violent attacks on police staff in Serbia. In that area, members of the research team concentrated on the following topics: phenomenological aspects of policemen insecurity; crime trends in this area; circumstances in which this type of act occurred; basic elements of these offences; characteristics of offenders; characteristics of victims; attorneys approach in the prosecution of these types of criminal offences; courts punitive policy in their sentencing.

The aim of the research project was to study circumstances in which attacks on policemen occurred and to look at the factors connected with such attacks.

**Design/ methodology/ approach:**

Research design in this case was an example of triangulation of research methods and techniques. First of all, the statistical method was applied, as a typical representative of the global research approach. The second method was data analysis, dealing with official court documents relating to these types of criminal offences and those involved in five Serbian cities. Thirdly, sample research was applied. A sample was formed by offenders (we found them in the prison; inmates sentenced for this type of crime) and policemen - victims who were respondents. Data acquired from prisoners were compared with the opinions of the prison staff, in relation to the perpetrators and the chances of their repeating this kind of offence in the future. Also, representatives of the general police staff population



were asked about stress forms and factors. Finally, a case study method was planned, using an interview of one “criminal pair” (offender and victim) with their own vision of the same criminal event.

**Findings:**

Research results showed some interesting facts e.g. that violent attacks happened dominantly in the cross border area and in mass demonstrations and sporting events. Almost all of the perpetrators have prejudice about police officers and their use of power. Contrary to this finding, only one policeman said that his behaviour was connected with his victimization. They plead for harsh punishment and they are satisfied with their training for crisis situations.

**Research limitations:**

There were a relatively small number of interviewed perpetrators and policemen injured in violent attacks. It was not possible to complete the “criminal pair” interview. These are the reasons why it was not possible to generalize the research results.

**Practical implications:**

In spite of the mentioned limitations, the acquired research results are very important because they opened up many questions connected to training and preparation of policemen for risky situations. As a result of the research findings it is possible to make some changes in Serbian criminal law, as well as in proactive anti-criminal strategies and practice.

**Originality/value:**

The research approach shortly described above is applicable in other research situations, and not only those dealing with policemen victimized in their everyday activities.

**Keywords:**

Police, violent attacks, police strategies, training

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Djordje Ignjatović** is a professor of Criminology and Penology at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. His areas of research are: theoretical criminology, organized and hate crime, criminal mythology, formal social control, policing, incarceration and prison alternatives.

# **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: ASSISTING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF CRIME**

## **Author:**

David T. Masiloane

## **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The aim of this paper is to report on the findings of a research that was done to explore methods that will forge public participation in the Criminal Justice System. A comparative study was conducted in the Criminal Justice Departments of South Africa and San Diego, to establish whether witnesses under go the same experiences when dealing with the Criminal Justice System.

### **Methodology:**

Qualitative method was used to explore this phenomenon. The following survey methods were developed and utilised to obtain information:

- Structured interviews of closed-ended and open-ended questions
- Observations
- Literature studies whereby the researcher utilised Journals, Books, Government documents, Legislation, Policy Reports, Presented papers and the Internet.

Purposive sampling was used to select regions that were studied and to identify respondents responsible for the Criminal Justice System Components that deals with community participation.

### **Findings:**

The following three categories were identified as problematic areas in facilitating community participation in the Criminal Justice System in South Africa: (i) the absence or lack of streamlined, systematic and coordinated community structures / forums that are engaged in the Criminal Justice System from the prevention of crime, up to the reintegration of ex-offenders back into society; (ii) the absence or lack of comprehensive services to victims and witnesses; and (iii) the failure by courts to order restitution from convicted offenders.

### **Research implications:**

As South Africa has a central Criminal Justice System. The result of this research could be applied in the entire Criminal Justice Departments, even though the research was conducted in one of the South Africa's nine provinces.

**Practical implication:**

This paper could be a useful source to be used by the Criminal Justice Departments to promote community participation.

**Value:**

The paper explains the complex phenomenon of community participation in the Criminal Justice System and will be of a particular interest to the South African Criminal Justice Departments.

**Keywords:**

Community Participation; Criminal Justice System; Witness Assistance Programmes.

**About the author:**

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# **POLICE EFFORTS IN THE REDUCTION OF FEAR OF CRIME IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES - BIG EXPECTATIONS AND QUESTIONABLE EFFECTS**

## **Author(s):**

Gorazd Meško, Marte Fallshore, Mojca Rep & Aletha Huisman

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to examine positive and negative approaches by the police to reducing fear of crime and to describe a new approach for reducing such fear and increasing feelings of safety: the *heart and mind strategy*.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

We examine some paradoxes regarding fear of crime and methods of the police regarding reduction of fear of crime. In addition, we discuss the successes of community policing, expanding on those with the *heart and mind strategy* which includes communication, partnership with the community, and fear of crime issues unique to women.

## **Findings:**

An approachable and visible police officer is one of the most important factors in reducing fear of crime. However, the public does not want police officers who are solely a friendly presence, but also requires their effectiveness in crime-fighting. Fear of crime is related to quality of life in a neighbourhood and may be caused by visible problems such as immigrants, neighbourhood decay, health, economic situation, as well as social-psychological factors like an individual's assessment of his/her vulnerability. The *heart and mind strategy* has been used in post-war areas and is intended to convince people that they are safe and offers them cooperation of the police with local communities and essential supplies for living. On one hand, it provides a balance between kindness and effectiveness, and, on the other hand, it is an interactive approach that deals with different social problems in neighbourhoods.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

The heart and mind strategy grows out of its usage in post-war areas where it has been used to aid the transition from an occupying force to local control. We do not argue that post-war conditions are equivalent to day-to-day conditions during peacetimes. However, we do argue that community policing does not take into account socio-demographic (e.g., age, neighbour-

hood, etc.) or social-psychological (e.g., vulnerability, controllability, etc.) factors related to fear of crime, whereas the *heart and mind strategy* does. We recognize there are personnel, monetary, and other barriers to implementing this strategy, but nevertheless argue for its implementation.

### **Practical implications:**

While the aforementioned problems with implementing the *heart and mind strategy* are daunting, they are not insurmountable. Fear of crime is a quality of life issue. The evidence shows that as people feel safer in their neighbourhoods, crime decreases and quality of life increases. While community policing has been shown to be effective, we believe that adding the extra factors associated with the *heart and mind strategy* will be more effective.

### **Originality/value:**

To our knowledge, the heart and mind strategy has not been used outside of post-war situations. Its application to crime prevention and decreasing fear of crime seems intuitive. If it can work in a post-war situation to increase safety and feelings of safety, certainly it could work during peacetime.

### **Keywords:**

Rear of crime, police, community policing, neighbourhoods

### **Article Type:**

Panel Presentation

### **About the author(s):**

**Gorazd Meško**, Associate professor of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He teaches criminology, victimology and theory of social control. He has written extensively on criminal careers, fear of crime, police officers, crime prevention, corruption, violence and contemporary criminological thought. His present research interests include studies of fear of crime; victims of crime; drugs, violence and school; local safety efforts; and crime prevention. Contact information: E-mail: [gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si), telephone: +386(0)13008339

**Marte Fallshore**, Associate professor, Department of Psychology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington, USA. Marte Fallshore is Associate Professor of Psychology at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, Washington, USA. She has been studying people's perceptions of crime severity depending upon sex of participant, perpetrator, and/or victim for the past few years, and has pre-

sented the research at several regional, national, and international conferences. She has been an active collaborator with Dr. Meško for approximately 2 years. Contact information: e-mail address: [marte@cwu.edu](mailto:marte@cwu.edu)

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**Aletha Huisman** is a graduate student at University of Twente, The Netherlands. She was visitor at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, spring 2005 doing her research internship together with the principal author of this article.

# **VULNERABILITY AND STRESS FACTORS IMPACTING ON THE OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF CASH-IN- TRANSIT (CIT) SECURITY OFFICERS IN SOUTH AFRICA- PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF VICTIMS OF CIT ROBBERIES.**

## **Author:**

Kris Pillay

## **Abstract:**

Security officers are often exposed to traumatic incidents, extreme working conditions, gruelling shift work and the challenge of balancing a personal and professional life. As potential victims of violent attacks they have to be constantly alert and prepared to confront danger in the course of their duties, more especially those who are responsible for transporting cash and other valuable assets in transit. The concomitant effect of this is heightened levels of fear which can manifest itself in raised levels of tension and stress and often dangerous incidents result in traumatic consequences. Cash-in-transit security officers are exposed to a constant threat of being robbed because they and their vehicles are highly visible and due to the nature of their work, the risk of attack is increased.

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper seeks to explore the view that cash-in-transit security officers, especially those involved in the movement of assets and cash, and who may be actual and potential victims of attacks due to robbery, subject themselves to enormous amounts of stress in their daily working conditions.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The pilot study that was undertaken was exploratory and descriptive in nature, where a purposive sample of cash-in-transit security officers from one of the country's largest CIT service providers in South Africa were selected. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with these security officers after they had come off their shifts. Their individual experiences were documented and data analysis was conducted.

## **Findings:**

In the light of the absence of an extensive body of writing on the impact of stress on security officers in the workplace, the results of this study need to be confirmed by other studies, and therefore, remain fairly tentative at this stage. Nevertheless, the findings of this research do provide some interesting avenues for thought and the beginning of a more thorough understanding of this phenomenon, namely job-induced stress in the security industry. Some significant findings were: Age 43% were between 26-39 years and 57% were over 40 years. Guards over 40 years tended to have higher avoidance symptoms and older

guards would not consider alternative employment as a possibility. 42,8% were married while 28,57% were living with someone and the same percentage were either divorced or widowed. Single guards may not have the same level of personal and emotional support from family and friends as married guards. 71,4% completed Grade 10 (Std 8) while 28,57% finished Grade 12 (Std 10). Those who did not finish school indicated they did not have choice in finding other forms of employment. CIT guards who transport cash between the vehicle and the client felt greater losses in job description. The closer they are to trauma and danger may result in greater losses in job satisfaction.

### **Research limitations/implications/Practical implications:**

It is unfortunate that very little research has been conducted in South Africa on this aspect of violent crime and very little attention has been given to the cash-in-transit security officers' as victims, and how they respond to such stressful conditions. It would be unscientific to generalise the preliminary results of the research because of the limited sample size and qualitative stance of the research. It is suggested that a blended approach using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies should be used in future to allow the generalizability of findings. In this particular study what is currently lacking is research focusing on individual security officers, the nature of their jobs and the stressors which they face.

### **Originality/value:**

It is anticipated that the report on the findings of this pilot research will stimulate further academic debate into this generally under-researched and neglected field of victimisation. The paper suggests that employers need to implement proactive and effective intervention strategies that minimise and treat the effects of trauma of cash-in-transit security officers, who fall victims of such callous attacks.

### **Keywords:**

Stress responses, trauma, victims, cash-in-transit robbery, security officers, private security industry

### **Article type:**

Research paper

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# THE INFLUENCE OF MOBBING ON ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND THE QUALITY OF POLICE WORK

## Authors:

Gorazd Meško, Bećir Kečanović, Bernarda Tominc, & Dean Confidenti

## Abstract:

## Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to identify and describe workplace mobbing, its influence on organizational culture and quality of service of Slovene police. With the present paper authors would like to impulse both the experts and the laic public interests on mobbing.

## Design/methodology/approach:

This study includes a qualitative and quantitative approach. The evaluation and insight into problem of mobbing in Slovene police is gained from examining the police data, reports of state solicitors about the indemnification claims, medical data about the injuries and occupational diseases of police officers. Some problems are explained though careful study of existent researches, and by examining the world literature on workplace mobbing in the police. One part of the study is the formation of deviant behaviour index of offences committed by police officers.

## Findings:

The paper identify some types of mobbing insults, the modes of development of mobbing situations, its causes and its consequences on organizational culture and efficiency of the police, and remedies available in the workplace.

## Research limitations/implications:

The present paper is focused only on workplace mobbing in Slovene police considering police working environment, and police services. The mobbing in police is relatively new phenomenon in Slovene expert public. Not so many researches on mobbing behaviour were made in Slovenia, and there is no critical mass of Slovene literature about mobbing in Police. The present paper could be treated as a stepping stone for the future research work in this field of interest in Slovenia.

## Practical implications:

This paper provides solutions to help prevent, detect, and restrict deviant behaviour in police organisation. It also could help to improve organisational culture, occupational security, and to develop sense of being a part of police community.

**Originality/value:**

The paper introduces causes of mobbing behaviour and its effects on the health, performance and life of police officers (related to their personal dignity, human rights and freedoms). It extends understanding of noxiousness of mobbing among police managers and police officers. It also provides basics for wider debate on mobbing in police organization.

**Keywords:**

Mobbing, Organizational Culture, Police Management, Ethics, Police Deviant Behaviour, Strategic Control; Establishing International Mechanisms of Prevention the Mobbing in Police, Methodological Models, Proposed Research.

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**Dean Confidenti**, Police Directorate Celje.

## PANEL 5: GENDER ISSUES IN POLICING

### **POLICE OFFICERS' UNDERSTANDING OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SPECIFIC CRIMES**

**Authors:**

Gorazd Meško, Igor Areh, Peter Umek, Aleksander Jevšek, & Helmut Kury

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe attribution of blame to victims in different victimization situations.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

1000 police officers were engaged in research in which they described feelings and other personal characteristics of a fictitious female victim. The victim was mentioned in four vignettes that described three criminal acts which were committed in different social context (rape committed by a husband, by a stranger, and a burglary). In the fourth vignette a female was not described as a victim (the control variable). Answers were analyzed with the use of factor analysis.

**Findings:**

Three factors were found: empathy, attribution of guilt to the victim and rejection of guilt to the victim. The attribution of guilt was obvious in the case when the victim was described as a victim of her husband. It was also noticed that female officers are less empathic than male police officers.

**Practical implications:**

Findings should be applied in the training system of police officers. If the blame for a sexual assault is attributed to the victim, a secondary victimization appears. It represents another source of stress for a victim and obstructs investigative work and the work of court of justice.

**Originality/value:**

The paper is low in originality, but it has practical validity.

**Keywords:**

Sexual victimization, blame attribution, police officers.

## Article Type:

Research paper

## About the authors:

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# **A COMPARISON OF CYNICISM AND ISOLATION AMONG MALE AND FEMALE POLICE RECRUITS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE**

## **Authors:**

Michael E. Meyer & Jean Steyn

## **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to investigate possible differences on attitudes among male and female South African Police Service recruits evidencing the police cultural themes of isolation and cynicism and the possible effect of the police training experience in strengthening or reducing these attitudes.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

This study employs a quasi-experimental pre-test—post-test panel design using ten-item five-choice Likert scales measuring attitudes regarding indicators of the police cultural themes of cynicism and isolation among male and female SAPS police recruits. In order to increase the usability and validity of the data a stratified sampling design was used resulting in a sample of 1,485 recruits (of a population of 4,350), 971 males and 514 females, in the first wave of the study. A total of 1168 (78.7%) recruits (742 (76.4%) males and 426 (82.9%) females) who participated in the first wave also participated in the second wave at the end of basic training.

### **Findings:**

While we find significant similarities among male and female South African Police Service recruits on entry to police training colleges on a number of measures indicating isolation and cynicism we also observe a number of significant differences. In addition although the training experience tends to increase the sense of isolation and cynicism for all recruits it is more pronounced among female recruits.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

Although we are able to measure changes in attitudes between time one and time two we are not able to attribute change to any specific factors in the training experience. We did not observe training content nor delivery style in the formal curriculum nor possible informal processes that may have influenced change. Also the results may only be used to compare attitudes among recruits. No inferences may be drawn as to whether atti-

tudes among police recruits fit a pre-dispositional model of police cultural formation as no comparative data from a non-police (recruit) population was gathered.

### **Practical implications:**

This study adds to our knowledge of the impact of police cultural values in the socialization of new police recruits. There are no other studies that report on such a large sample of male and female recruits regarding similarities and differences in police cultural values and attitudes.

### **Originality/value:**

Two arguments have been advanced regarding the potential impact of increased female representation in police forces on the maintenance of a police occupation/organizational culture. One argument suggests that an increase in the hiring of women will impact/modify the police culture. The second argument suggests that police culture will modify its members regardless of gender. This paper contributes to this discussion by determining whether male and female police recruits arrive at South African Police Service training colleges with similar or different attitudes regarding the police cultural themes of cynicism and isolation and the impact of the training experience in changing attitudes

### **Keywords:**

Police culture; Police socialization; Women in policing; Police recruitment and selection.

### **Article Type:**

Research paper

### **About the author(s):**

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**Jean Steyn** is a Lecturer in the Department of Safety and Security Management at Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa. He is currently director of the Durban Regional Service Centre for the Department of Safety and Security Management and is completing his Doctor of Technology studies at Tshwane University of Technology. He has recently published two articles on policing in South African criminology journals and has presented papers at both national and inter-national forums. Contact information: [SteynJ@tut.ac.za](mailto:SteynJ@tut.ac.za)

## **GENDER AND THE POLICE: WOMEN IN THE GREEK POLICE**

### **Author:**

Vassiliki Petoussi

### **Abstract:**

#### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to provide a descriptive account of women's status in Greek Police.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The paper is based upon a critical review of the legislation and other provisions related to women's entrance into the police as they relate to the historical developments and transformations of Greek police organizational structure. Women's present status is evaluated on the basis of official statistics on women's numbers, ranks and assigned duties. Based upon interview data with women police cadets and women police officers, women's professional expectations and professional experiences are presented. Meta-analysis of research data on police officers' acceptance of diversity within the force are used to address the ways in which women and their contribution to police and policing are perceived and evaluated by male police officers.

### **Findings:**

Historically, women's initial entrance into the Greek police occurred during periods of increased state oppression and/or social and political unrest and uncertainty. Assigned to duties auxiliary to men's, women in Greek police remained in the periphery of police and policing. Although many of the structural restrictions have been lifted women tend to be concentrated at the lower ranks and within specific police divisions. They tend to describe 'real' police work as involving more stereotypically masculine behaviour while they maintain that women are not lacking in ability compared to their male colleagues. As cadets, they are optimistic that they will be able to combine occupational and family obligations, particularly if married to men in similar occupations. As police officers while acknowledging the possibility of gender discrimination and negative stereotyping of women in the police, they tend to deny personal experiences of discrimination. Male police officers on the other hand, do not appear particularly accepting or appreciative of women's contributions to police. They tend to perceive women as receiving preferential treatment. At the same time they tend to place much emphasis on perceived physical strength requirements of police work and report low levels of tolerance of diversification within the force.



**Research limitations/implications:**

As a preliminary, rather descriptive study of the status of women in Greek police, this study allows only an initial and limited analysis of the subject. However, it does provide a starting point for further discussion of the implications police force diversification --on the basis of gender, ethnic origin, minority status, religion—may have upon police-citizen relationship, policing, sense of security, police effectiveness etc. At the same time it contributes to the public and scientific discourse about gender and minority issues as they relate to notions of citizenship, equality and forms of oppression.

**Practical implications:**

A starting point for discussing the role and the impact of diversification of police force within a context of increased multi-cultural social environment. It can inform the strategic planning of future policing in Greece.

**Originality/value:**

This paper is the first approach to the status of women in Greek police and the role that their presence may play in future planning and organization of police and policing.

**Keywords:**

Women in police, gender and police, women and policing

**Article Type:**

Review paper

**About the author(s):**

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# **INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS ON JOB SATISFACTION AMONG WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS**

## **Authors:**

Aigi Resetnikova & Carole Garrison

## **Abstract:**

In spite of women police officers employed in agencies world wide and their relatively high level of job satisfaction, women still remain an under-utilised minority in most departments. This presentation is a compilation of new and published research from selected countries on factors related to job satisfaction and to the performance, recruitment and retention of women police.

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to identify, compare and contrast the factors associated with job satisfaction among women police officers from several different countries including the US, Estonia and Turkey.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included original surveys and secondary sources. Data were examined with the intention of identifying common themes to provoke discussion on possible strategies to increase both job satisfaction and job retention of police women.

## **Findings:**

Factors associated with job satisfaction vary somewhat from country to country but strong commonalities do exist. A common thread found in all countries studies is the general lack of career opportunities and gender bias about women in the field.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

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

## **Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for individuals who are charged with the human resources responsibility in law enforcement organizations.

## **Originality/value:**

This paper extends understanding of job satisfaction among women police, and should be of particular interest to police agencies as well as those interested in gender and affirmative action.

**Keywords:**

Comparative studies, Job satisfaction, Police, Gender

**Article Type:**

Research paper

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## PANEL 6: POLICE PROFESSIONALISM AND LEGITIMACY

### **SOCIOLOGY OF POLICE – SYNTHESIS OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO POLICE, SOCIETY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE INTERRELATIONS**

**Author:**

Renato Matic

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The aim of this paper is to provide arguments for the foundation of sociology of police as a new sociological subdiscipline, which is to unite many scientific approaches to police, society and social science interrelations.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Sociological conceptual apparatus and theories are used in approaching both police as a social institution and police activity as a special form of social activity: the approach of functionalism which sees police as a form of adaptation; Weber's notion of police as an institution participating in fulfilling basic functions of the state; conflict theories approach stressing that police legitimacy is questionable as it serves exclusively authorities; the approach of interactionism focusing on the everyday interactions of citizens and the police.

**Findings:**

The result of this approach is that it provides the foundations for a new sociological subdiscipline dealing with: 1) specific forms of socially responsible behaviour institutionalised through the police activity as an opposition to deviant behaviour; 2) those social relations that are stabilized as the structures of patterns the repetition of which ensures that both efficient prevention and minimal threat to civil security will be long-term; 3) those social processes, phenomena and events which constantly demand and renew the purpose of police; 4) those social values the protection of which presents concrete everyday goals of police activity as well as permanent goals of the police vocation. The paper shows that precisely sociology as a social science has the most comprehensive theoretical conceptual frame for considering the police phenomenon, which has hardly been noticed so far.

**Research limitations / implications:**

The paper as a whole as well as the final definition present only a possible introduction and some arguments that can be understood as a contribution both to the constitution of sociology of police and to sociological theoretical conceptualisation of those social relations, structures and processes in which the police appears as a social agent.

**Practical implications:**

All elements necessary for independent theoretical and research frame in order to constitute sociology of police as a new sociological subdiscipline are at disposal. When we, in addition to this, consider the empirically verifiable fact that the presence and professionalism of police are required and expected on a daily basis and on all social levels, it is obvious that sociology of police could satisfy many of the concrete requirements imposed to social science today when approaching social phenomena and events in which the presence and activity of police are necessary.

**Originality / value:**

The following concepts and their definitions are for the first time shown in this paper: the purpose and function of the police as a social institution; process of police activity institutionalisation; civil security as a social state (in case of which the psychological concept of security and the need for security are seen as a social fact); basic (homogenous) and differentiated (heterogeneous) experience of security; police activity deviance; the principle of sociability as the purpose of police. These concepts can serve in further operationalisation of indicators for empirical research about social purpose, function, activity and experience of citizens with the police as a social institution.

**Keywords:**

Sociology of Police, Society, Social Role of Police, Social Purpose of Police, Police as a Social Institution

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## THE CHALLENGE OF INSTILLING A GLOBAL AWARENESS IN UNITED STATES CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

### Authors:

David H. McElreath, Randall Corban, Danny Hall, Jeff Johnson & Jack Owen

### Abstract:

Across the United States, college and university level academic criminal justice programs strive to prepare their students for careers in the justice profession. Though programs vary across the nation, the majority of programs maintain a reasonable balance between theory and practical application in an attempt to prepare their student populations for entry level employment. One of the major shortcomings typically identified in justice curriculums across the United States is the failure to expose/educate the student in the area of international crime and justice. Examining program curriculums from across the United States, it is not uncommon to find some programs that offer courses such as *Comparative Criminal Justice*, but closer review of the course descriptions and instructional goals of these classes reveal little consistency in course focus or desired student outcomes. The intent of this paper is to examine and discuss viable instructional opportunities that are available to justice programs serving higher education student populations that will, when effectively implemented, provide the student with an increased awareness of international justice issues and those strategies used to respond to those justice challenges.

### Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe strategies that can be employed in the academic setting to increase the global awareness in the United States regarding international issues of crime and justice.

### Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included (1) a survey of criminal justice students to determine their awareness level of issues pertaining to international crime and justice, (2) review of existing criminal justice curricula across the nation to identify internationally focused academic initiatives and (3) an assessment of those initiatives in an effort to identify those initiatives that appear most successful.

### Findings:

The study identified a series of initiatives that appear to be successful in increasing the international awareness of justice students. Initiatives identified by the authors include, but were not limited to increased international

travel opportunities for both student and faculty (frequently in conjunction with other institutions), focused research papers, participation in international professional conferences, development of international policy classes, development of web-based educational opportunities that (a) focus on an international theme for the course and (b) utilizes international faculty who can conduct their courses from their home location, thus removing one of the traditional boundaries limiting academic instruction, establishment of program and institutional partnerships with similar programs to encourage student and faculty exchanges.

**Research limitations/implications:**

This study addressed educational strategies and initiatives with the assumption being that these initiatives, once successfully employed, would provide creative academic opportunities for both students and faculty to increase their global awareness. Future research should examine student perception of the value gained from program participation.

**Practical implications:**

This study is a useful source of information for individuals who are considering development of educational initiatives designed to increase the global awareness of their student population in criminal justice and thus increased students understanding to enhance critical thinking and cultural diversity, assist our students in becoming better global citizens, provide the students an opportunity that may well inspire thought, enhance understanding, stimulate their thirst for knowledge.

**Originality/value:**

This paper presents some specific educational options that can be applied within the higher education setting to increase the global awareness and international understanding of undergraduate students. This study should be of particular interest to justice educators seeking to more effectively prepare their students for careers in the ever changing justice profession.

**Keywords:**

International Education, Global Awareness, Education, Training

**Article Type:**

Research paper

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# **POLICE PROFESSIONALISM IN SLOVENIA – PRELIMINARY EXPLORATIONS**

**Authors:**

Mahesh Nalla, Gorazd Meško, Branko Lobnikar & Bernarda Tominc

**Abstract:****Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to identify and identify factors associated with police professionalism in Slovenia.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

A survey will be administered to a representative sample of Slovene police officers. Efforts will be made to draw respondents from ranks both supervisors and line officers.

**Findings:**

Results show prevailing factors of police professionalism in Slovenia and will be compared with similar studies in other countries.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results are generalizable for the Slovenian police force.

**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for police top management who need to know what is the prevailing police culture and police officer understanding of their work and police organization.

**Originality/value:**

This paper extends our understanding of job professionalism in a post-socialist country which has made a huge progress and move towards western style of policing.

**Keywords:**

Police, Professionalism, Slovenia

**Article Type:**

Research paper

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# **IMPOSSIBILITY TO SET UP UNIQUE POLICE FORCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – POLITICAL OBSTRUCTION OR POWER OF ORGANIZE CRIME**

## **Authors:**

Borislav Petrović, & Amila Ferhatović

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this article is to stress on impossibility to set up unique police forces in one of the transitional country from West Balkan – Bosnia and Herzegovina, because political obstruction or power of organized crime. After ten years from the end of the war at the area of ex Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina do not have own Police Forces. And it is impossible how many some Political structure work hard on the state level to do not establish Police Forces.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

Without any suspicion that one of the goals of previous war was disappearance of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a state, but it is so hard to escape from impression that Masters of the war are so powerful that from the shadow in structure of agreement lend some official structure of government. We got that kind of conclusion, not only unique Police Forces, but also unique law system, finance, education, etc. However, we can see that two Ministries – Police and Finance are very importable for Masters of the war whom doing their jobs from the shadow. It is understandable, because of the fact these are two basic handle of each government, and in the same time “target” of organize crime. We are witnesses that in our country Main Tax Office constituted very hard as a main financial organization, what was big impact for underground. For this purpose we reviewed literature and other sources to identify effective reasons for establish functional police organisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Findings:**

We found out that Bosnia and Herzegovina is, probably, only country on the world which does not have unique Police Forces, that is does not have State Ministry of Police Forces. At the moment, there are 13 local Police structure, and that: Police Forces Ministry of Republic of Srpska, Police Forces Ministry of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Police Forces of Brčko District and ten Cantonal Ministries of Police Forces on the territory of Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina. All of those police structures are independent once from another and represent one dysfunctional system of Police Forces, this kind of system is unknown on the world.

**Practical implications:**

Practical implication of this article will be the creation of guidelines and best practices for preparing right and effective model of police organisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Originality/value:**

The value of this paper is shown through the exchange of international experience and its application on our model, but now, only Police Forces left no unique for which constitution does not have agreement of Political structure in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are wearied because of the fact that also hard work of International community on the constitution of unique Police Forces does not have any results.

**Keywords:**

Police, obstruction, organized crime

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the authors:**

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# PANEL 7:      FORMAL NORMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON POLICING AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## **RECENT TRENDS IN TACKLING COURT CRIMINAL CASES IN SLOVENIA – SITUATION IN CASES DEALING WITH ARTICLE 310 OF THE SLOVENIAN PENAL CODE (ILLICIT TRADE AND PRODUCTION OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES)**

### **Author:**

Bruno Blažina

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to identify the reasons for and consequences of the current criminal justice penalization politics and system in Slovenia and to find better solutions and arrangements to make the Slovenian judicial penal procedure system more effective based on the findings of this research.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

This presentation introduces the criminal courts statistics for the last three years and it summarizes the current findings regarding the processing of criminal offences and court cases connected with illicit trade of firearms.

### **Findings:**

Several categories associated with the abovementioned research were identified: the “outside and non-interest” role of magistrate judge during the trial, the “non interest” role of state prosecutor in many criminal cases, a high level of prosecutor professional independence vs. possible abuse of his judicial powers. According to the statistics of court criminal penalties related to the illicit trade of firearms, the penalty rate was very low in comparison with the general? EU level. Slovenia has the lowest rate of prisoners among all EU countries.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

The results of first analysis of verdicts pronounced for cases of illicit trade of firearms should not be generalized due to the minimal statistics sample of verdicts included in the research. The statistics and the second analysis were completed by the official data for all offences under Article 310 of

the Slovenian Penal Code. However, these data do not contain any details about the length of penalties.

**Originality/value:**

The results of the analyses and other findings in the paper contain a lot of very important data for the strategic state level as well as for decision makers in the field of criminal court justice and police officers. The findings should be of great value also for implementing the proposed changes of the Criminal Code Procedure and in the Penal Code in Slovenia.

**Keywords:**

Weapons, criminal court, magistrate judge, prosecutor, penalty, police, criminal theories.

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# EXCLUSION OF ILLEGALLY OBTAINED POLICE EVIDENCE IN CROATIA

## Author:

Željko Karas

## Abstract:

## Purpose:

Purpose of the paper is to determine general characteristics of the exclusionary rule in Croatia and to compare it with development in other states.

## Design/methodology/approach:

The research is based on the Supreme Court's decisions from 1998 to the middle of 2004, and involves 416 cases in which appeal raised question about legality of the police evidence. Theoretical part is trying to explain the collected data, identify causes for some illegalities and possible fields that can be improved.

## Findings:

Findings showed that evidence were found illegal in about 14% of all covered cases. Such small ratio is the result of high percentage (43%) of cases in which appeal was really dealing with issue of fact and not the issue of legality. Most of the breaches occurred during home or vehicle search, while powers such special investigation techniques (interception, surveillance) has less than 4%. Other police powers were included with only one or two cases. Interrogation of suspect was excluded in only two cases due to regulation that authorises police to interview suspect without any formalities or prior warnings. Most of the evidence was excluded in the cases dealing with narcotics (64%), followed by crimes against property and crimes against life (both about 9%). Close to the one third of illegal police actions was performed fulfilling formalities for other police power which is partly similar in execution but has different conditions, for example, relation between the inspection and the search of vehicle. This substitution of the powers was questioned in 26% of the cases with no excluded evidence. Supreme Court in 27% of all cases changed conclusion about admissible evidence that was reached by lower court, and most of such decisions are on distinction between inspection and search too. Aim of the exclusionary rule wasn't legislatively defined but scholars agreed its purpose is to deter police misconduct. When violation of the procedural provision has occurred, gathered evidence are inevitably excluded without considering other involved circumstances such as the nature of illegality, fairness or reliability. Other evidences that are discovered using illegal evidence are also prohibited ("poisonous tree").

**Research limitations/implications: /****Practical implications:**

Practical implications are in determining problematic fields that can be improved in police and in legislature. Findings from the empirical research are pointing out difficulties in those police powers which are partly similar in performance. Some provisions that became substantial for legality of evidence in new Criminal Procedure Law 1997 weren't explained earlier by the law or lower rules, and that generated possibility of breaches caused by slightly different interpretation.

**Originality/value:**

This research shows that in different kind of exclusionary rule which considers all circumstances of the breach, evidence wouldn't be excluded when such measure cannot increase the legality because problem is in another field. Other countries mainly use hierarchical methods for improvement of the police legality and use balancing approach in the exclusionary rule as more proper and fair response to all involved factors.

**Keywords:**

Police, exclusionary rule, illegal evidence

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Željko Karas**, lectures on Police College in Zagreb (Croatia), teaches few subjects on crime investigation and police, interested in legality of police procedures, published few scientific papers as first author, one book and handbook.. Contact information: Police College, Av. G. Suska 1, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Telephone: +385 1 23 91 304; +385 98 609 515Fax: +385 1 23 91 415; E-mail: [zkaras@fkz.hr](mailto:zkaras@fkz.hr)



# PROBLEMS AND DILEMMAS IN APPLICATION OF EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT

**Author:**

Sonja Kotnik & Mojca Rep

**Abstract:****Purpose:**

We are trying to identify dilemmas and problems in application of the European Arrest Warrant and we are pointing out possible solutions for this problem.

**Design approach:**

For the purpose of this article we checked the literature, got in touch with experts on this field, pointed out and defined questionable situations and dilemmas which occur with implementing the European Arrest Warrant.

**Findings:**

In December 2001, the Council of Europe spurred on by the events of 11<sup>th</sup> September agreed on the terms of Framework Decision under which extradition proceedings between European Union Member states was replaced by radically simplified process called "European Arrest Warrant". In 2000 discussions began and lead within Europe, to a more general mutual recognition of courts judgements in criminal cases. Slovenia has implemented Act on the European Arrest Warrant in surrendered procedures in 2004 in her legislation.

**Practical implications:**

Problems occur because of opposition of European Union Member states regarding extradition of their own citizens. The second dilemma, which presents a bigger problem, is the extradition of citizens, non EU members to countries, members of the EU and opposite. The problem is also persecution of criminals and execution of law enforcement.

**Value:**

The article explains the purpose and the use of the European Arrest Warrant and tries to solve problems that originate from the use of the European Arrest Warrant. Next the article talks about cooperation between the police and judicial system – judging, prosecuting, help and cooperation.

**Keywords:**

European Arrest Warrant, extradition, European Union, surrender procedure, Eurojust, Interpol, judicial mechanism, legislation, criminal procedure law

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the authors:**

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## PANEL 8: ORGANISED AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

### THE TURKISH PENAL REFORM AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

**Author:**

Mehmet Arican

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to examine the new Turkish Legislation regarding international crimes and crimes beyond borders with special emphasis on national and international security issues.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

The study is based on literature review. Findings of a number of studies were examined and evaluated carefully.

**Findings:**

The new Turkish Penal Code gives special importance to some international crimes. In order to emphasize this importance, the new Act starts classification of crimes with the international crimes, which are categorized into four: Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking. Genocide and Crimes against Humanity are for the first time identified as a crime within the Panel Code. Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking are now classified as international crimes.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The new Turkish Penal Code's emphasis on the International Crimes with the detailed regulation may help the Turkish Authorities to fight against the crimes beyond borders. Turkey's fight against the International Organized Crimes is vital for the global security since its geopolitical significance as a country at the crossroads.

**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for individuals who seek to understand the approach of Turkish law regarding crimes beyond borders.

**Originality/value:**

This paper gives an idea about the efforts of the Turkish Government to reform the law in order to join the EU. Nevertheless, enacting legislation is one thing, implementing it quite another. The paper eventually tries to evaluate the success of the Turkish Authorities and particularly the police in fighting with international crimes.

**Keywords:**

International crimes, Genocide, Human Trafficking, Illegal migration, Crimes against humanity, Turkey

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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## **PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME**

### **Author:**

Marijeta Babić

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The aim of this paper is to emphasize the necessity of prevention approach in combating organized crime, especially in the times of opening borders of EU states and the Central and Eastern European states that have made organized crime groups aware of the possibilities of expanding their criminal activities. In the article opportunities which facilitate organized crime and preventive measures that could be taken in order to reduce these crime risks are analysed. The most important issue in this article is the identification of contacts between organized crime groups and the licit environment. These contacts are of vital importance to the existence and subsistence of organized crime. In the context of organized crime prevention, it is important that the number of instances of these contacts is reduced.

### **Design:**

In the paper recent literature on the subject is analysed. Interfaces between the legitimate and illegitimate environments, risk factors, key problems, existing measures are discussed. Possible preventive measures

### **Findings:**

Indications for preventive interventions are examined in: the role of public administration, legal professions, financial services and forged official documents. The effectiveness of preventive measures depends on a number of conditions, the most important are: the need for unambiguous legislation and regulation, efficient law enforcement and the exchange of information.

### **Research limitations:**

Data on organized crime prevention is uneven and dominated by information from the developed countries.

### **Practical implications:**

Some opportunities which facilitate organised crime have been revealed and these opportunities address the moments and possibilities where preventive measures can be taken. Firstly, the demand from the licit environment for illegal products and services forms a breeding ground for

organised crime groups. A category of preventive measures is therefore aimed at reducing this demand. Secondly, contact between the illicit and licit environments concern '*facilitators*', people whose knowledge or services can be abused by criminals for criminal purposes. Thirdly, criminal groups make use of opportunities or tools present in the licit environment for their criminal activities. These tools include the infrastructure of the licit environment, such as transport facilities and financial services. In the prevention of organised crime, the aim should be to diminish the availability of these tools for criminal purposes. The effectiveness of preventive measures depends on a number of conditions. In the paper, in addition to preventive measures three important preconditions are described (the need for unambiguous legislation and regulation, efficient law enforcement and the exchange of information).

**Value:**

Organized crime prevention is a very successful strategy to fight organized crime. This paper provides indicators and the proposed measures to curb organized crime.

**Keywords:**

Crime prevention, organized crime, curbing organized crime.

**Article type:**

Review paper.

**About the author:**

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# **TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME – BACK TO THE FUTURE**

## **Author:**

Bojan Dobovšek

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The aim of the article is to highlight the ways in which transnational organised crime developed and will be developing, on the one hand, and some problems of combating transnational organized crime, on the other, because we can learn a lot from the past mistakes.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

For this purpose we reviewed literature and other sources to analyse trends of transnational crime groups.

## **Findings:**

We found out that those criminal organisations have moved in the past period to economy and to strengthening economic power, but more and more we are able to recognize that pressure is moving on state politics. The analyses show that persons committing organized crimes have moved into the second phase of development of criminal organizations – meaning, into the sphere of economy. In some cases it seems that they already have moved into third phase – movements into politics. In this kind of meaning, the organized crime is appearing like the fifth branch of state authority, because it is influencing with great amount of money, corruption and extortion, on state economy and policy and that's why we should closely analyse how organised crime developed to find answers for the future.

## **Practical implications:**

Analysis shows that groups of organized crime develop criminal activities in compliance with and parallel with the development of a society. So, in such a manner, we can track down different phases of development of criminal activities and organized groups and their characteristics. In the first place, there are street gangs, which are working on the fix area and doing fix criminal activities. In the next phase (in second phase) the criminal group has monopoly on the whole area. They are trying to connect or are already connected with local economists and politics and are some kind of service for the economists and politics. In this phase the criminal

groups are using corruption in state authority and doing illegal business for the people who need something. In the third phase the organized crime is transforming into legal sphere and it is fighting for state authority. We could say that organized crime is a master of all state area. That is why it is equivalent to the state and it is impossible to control it.

**Originality/value:**

From all stated facts above it is important knowing organizational forms and activities of organized crime that we can predict what will going to happen in the future. That's why we examined certain measures and suggests some answers to the questions in connection with the future fight on transnational organised crime. The diffuse nature and complexity of the problem should not reduce the countries' determination to counter it, for that alone would result in failure.

**Keywords:**

Transnational organized crime, economic crime, crime networks, international cooperation

**Article Type:**

Review paper

**About the author:**

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# **MONEY LAUNDERING: POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SERBIA**

## **Authors:**

Nikolić-Ristanović Vesna & Čopić Sanja

## **Abstract:**

This paper is a result of the research into the legal framework and practice regarding anti-money laundering activities and measures in Serbia. The purpose of the research was to get an insight into the legislation on money laundering in Serbia and the level of its harmonization with the demands and standards foreseen in the relevant international instruments, as well as into the existing practice and problems in implementing relevant provisions.

In the first part of the paper we will point out some of the most important international demands and standards relevant for uncovering, prosecuting and suppressing of money laundering cases. In the second part we will give an overview of the development of anti-money laundering legislation and practice in Serbia during past five years. We will particularly emphasize possibilities for the law enforcement agencies given by the new legislation, in particular those foreseen in the Criminal Code, Code on Criminal Procedure, and Code on organized crime, as well as in the Anti-money laundering act. We will present the analysis of different measures and investigation techniques that can be used for uncovering and proving, as well as suppressing money laundering, and point out the scope of the competences given to certain law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutor's office, court and the Directorate for suppressing money laundering. Although some inconsistencies can be still noticed in the existing legislation, we may conclude that new legal provisions have completed and improved Serbian legislation in this filed, because the lacks of the previous legislation were very often abused for obtaining the illegal profit, making a good ground for money laundering. However, the process of implementation of those new provisions and their harmonization with foreign, particularly European solutions is in some cases rather slow, not efficient enough and faced with different obstacles an problems. Due to that, we have to turn to the existing experience and problems encountered so far, and on the basis of their analysis try to point out some further steps in terms of possible reforms of both legislation and practice in anti-money laundering filed in Serbia.

## **Keywords:**

Money laundering, Serbia, legislation, law enforcement

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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## PANEL 9: VARIETIES OF POLICING REVISITING A COMMUNITY POLICING PROJECT

### **Author:**

Yulia Chistyakova

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

This paper will be based upon my PhD research that revisits data from a British action research project that developed and piloted a context-specific model of community policing in Ukraine in 2000-2003. The project was funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and administered by the British Council in Ukraine. The purpose of the present research is to critically re-examine the data and challenge findings from this study and try to suggest alternative ways of interpreting context and its role in policy transfer.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The study adopts an approach of theoretical synthesis and relies on secondary analysis of survey and interview data as well as discourse analysis. At a later stage some new data will be gathered through interviews and observations.

### **Findings:**

This is research in progress and has not yet reached the stage when final findings could be reported. At the present stage, it is clear that some of the original project's theoretical assumptions about community policing and policy transfer could be challenged. The study also questions the project's understanding of the local context and the relationships between the police and the public. For instance, the original project described these relationships mainly in terms of a lack of cooperation and trust; however, a closer look at some of the data reveals existing although fragmented networks of trust and reciprocity between local residents and their beat officers. This perspective changes understanding of local context, barriers to change, successes that were achieved and sustainability and replicability of the model that was developed. Furthermore, examining in detail the processes of implementation and evaluation is expected to shed new light on 'what worked and how' within the pilot project.

### **Originality/value:**

This study is expected to contribute to understanding of broader issues of transferability of community policing and other community-based crime

control models and policies across Europe. It may help to advance understanding of how crime control policies emerge and travel and what can go wrong in policy transfer. An important aspect of this may also be a new insight into the politics of policy transfer, how it is shaped and how target populations can benefit or lose as a result.

**Practical implications:**

It may be a useful source of information for policymakers and agencies involved in policing policy transfer in Europe, particularly to the countries of the former Soviet block.

**Keywords:**

Community policing, policy transfer, Ukraine

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# COMMUNITY POLICING IN THE ROMA ETHNIC COMMUNITY IN THE AREA OF THE MURSKA SOBOTA POLICE DIRECTORATE

## Author:

Aleksander Jevšek

## Abstract:

The Police Directorate of Murska Sobota is one of 11 police directorates in Slovenia covering the area of 26 municipalities. The area, determining territorial competence of the police directorate, covers 1,335 km<sup>2</sup> and has 124,329 inhabitants. After the 2002 census, there are 3,246 Roma people living in Slovenia, from which 980 live in municipalities of the Pomurje region. With reference to statistics, this is a rather underestimated number since according to data provided by Social Work Service there is 1,300 Roma living only in the area of municipalities belonging to the Murska Sobota administrative unit. Discrepancies from official data are the result of people non declaring to be Roma. There are more reasons for this fact, i.e.: Roma do not want to equalise with the notion of being Roma, some because of their integration in the non-Roma society, the others due to potential problems related to employment or schooling of their children. One of the reasons can be also a negative attitude of the majority population; some stereotypes on the Roma people, such as they are dirty, lazy, thieves and liars, as well as they are less valid people in comparison with “normal” ones on the social scale, are still present in our society. According to the opinion of the majority, the best Roma is the one you see as rarely as possible, that is why they are ousted from urban settlements to the outskirts of the cities, as well as to margins of social life. Implementing “community policing” in such social climate is a great challenge for every police and the Police Directorate of Murska Sobota has accepted it. We already have some initial positive and - unfortunately - some negative experience as well, however we are well aware of the fact that this endeavour should bring along results in long term. It would be even overoptimistic to expect that labelling the Roma in the society, as well as within the police, would be solved right away.

## Keywords:

Community policing, Roma ethnic community,

## Article type:

Case study

**About the author:**

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# **CROSSBORDER POLICE CO-OPERATION: THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE SADC REGION POST-1994**

## **Author(s):**

Anthony de V. Minnaar

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent and functionality of crossborder police co-operation in the Southern African region (SADC) from a South African Police Services perspective.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

Interviews with relevant SAPS roleplayers and with SARPCCO representatives and an examination of documentary information of certain of the co-operative actions (projects). (e.g. Operation Rachel).

## **Findings:**

After the 1994 democratic elections in South Africa the country opened up not only to political influences but also to the effects of increased transnational crime and crossborder organised crime syndicates. With the new more open political, economic and social policies towards the newly democratic South African government the issue of co-operation between the regions' policing agencies came strongly to the fore, particularly the policing of borders and ports-of-entry. In addition, the nature of some of the growth in certain crimes (vehicle theft & hijacking, drug and firearms smuggling and people trafficking/undocumented migrants) called not only for increased co-operation between policing agencies in the region but also for better co-ordination of joint operations, sharing of crime information, mutual extraditions, and tracking of stolen goods (inter alia motor vehicles) and the arrest and deportation of suspects back to country of origin of the crime. Among the bodies that established enabling structures for increased crossborder police co-operation were the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operating Organisation (SARPCCO); the Customs Law Enforcement Task Group (CLETG) and of course the Interpol offices in the SADC region. In addition, other structures established that supported or underpinned co-operative policing efforts, were an Information Clearinghouse (in Harare, Zimbabwe) and the SADC Security Secretariat (in Gaborone, Botswana). Joint policing operations like Operation Rachel established as early as 1995 and implemented annually (finding and destroying arms caches in Mozambique) also provided precedents for

other joint policing operations (e.g. Operation Recover - a South African joint operation with Zambian police to recover stolen vehicles in Zambia). These operations, because of the sensitivities towards the South African Police Service and perceptions of domination in terms of resources, manpower and expertise, evolved a particular operational framework of operating that can serve as a best practices model for other newly democratic countries in transition.

**Research limitations/implications/Practical implications:**

There is an indication of some of the best practices while also identifying possible problems or stumbling blocks to further regional co-operation. One drawback is in accessing sensitive SAPS information that is restricted.

**Originality/value:**

This paper traces the growth in these crossborder co-operation operations and structures from a South African perspective in the SADC region and highlights some of the practical operational issues and problems encountered.

**Keywords:**

Crossborder police co-operation in SADC region.

**Article Type:**

Research paper

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## **POLICING PUBLIC SPACE IN VIENNA**

### **Author:**

Günter Stummvoll

### **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the social and political consequences of the introduction of a “safety-zone” in the city of Vienna as a novel form of policing public space in Austria. The “safety-zone” is a defined area in a public park which was established in 2005 in front of a school to protect the children from direct contact with the local scene of drug-addicts and homeless people in the city of Vienna. Suspicious persons – however arbitrary determined by the police – can be excluded and prohibited from entering the dedicated area.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The introduction of the “safety-zone” was evaluated in a qualitative study by TEAM FOCUS, drawing on an observation study and interviews with the local interest groups (walkers, “the scene”, school-authorities, the police, social workers, magistrates). Arguments pro and contra were collected and presented in a final report.

### **Findings:**

It was found that a displacement of “the scene” took place in the form of dispersion into the shopping mall, the public institutions and buildings nearby. One might have hoped for a displacement farther away or to dissolve the scene, but in fact the notorious people still gather along the line of demarcation of the safety zone, or the police chase them from one side to the other.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

Among other duties, the police is responsible for keeping public order. This also includes the problem of how to cope with the public drug-scene and homeless people in public space. The dispute of different interest groups in public space about order and cleanliness cannot be solved by the police and the execution of legal restrictions alone. Rather is concerted action together with social workers and other interest groups of civil society inevitable to work towards a mutual understanding in social conflicts and find a democratic consensus in society.

**Practical implications:**

I will discuss the practical implications of the model of safety-zones: This measure of policing represents a legal interference in the social composition in public space. I will further discuss the legal preconditions for an introduction of safety-zones in Austria in general and the chances and possible consequences of a snowball-effect of this measure for social policy.

**Originality/value:**

This paper extends understanding of the social organisation of public space with regard to policing conflicts concerning homelessness and public drug use. The idea of safety zones originally applies to school-safety, but can theoretically be extended to all kinds of public institutions considered as “critical infrastructure” in the city such as the city council, the parliament, ministries, museums, embassies, religious institutions, monuments, shopping centres, etc. Will the measure of social exclusion from public space replace former measures of discipline and control?

**Keywords:**

Policing public space, safety-zones, social exclusion, drug-scene

**Article Type:**

Research paper for panel

**About the author:**

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## PANEL 10: CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION

### **INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING AS A PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN**

#### **Author:**

Oliver Bačanović

#### **Abstract:**

The Strategy on Fight against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migration in the Republic of Macedonia (hereinafter the Strategy), together with the National Action Plan have been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia in March 2006. Both documents have been drafted on the grounds of the methodology as laid down in “Regional Guidelines of Best Practices of Developing and Implementing a Comprehensive National Response against the Trafficking in Human Beings” which incorporate also the “best practices” of the countries from the region, according to the principle “for the region from the region”. The institutionalization of the education and training in the fight against trafficking in human beings is one area which has been established as a priority in the Strategy.

In relation to the institutionalization of the education and training, a recognizable national institution authorized for competent implementation should be established. The Police Academy is such institution in the Republic of Macedonia. Consistency in upholding legal provisions and strategic commitments will make order in this sensitive area. In this context, also the practice of organizing trainings by various actors (eg. domestic and international NGO's), which, frequently organize such trainings without any supervision and assessment of their competencies, will be put out of place.

#### **About the Author:**

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# **LARCENY BY COERCION IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

## **Authors:**

Zvonimir Dujmović, Ljiljana Mikšaj-Todorović & Aleksandar Buđanovac

## **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The criminal act of larceny by coercion has been described in article 219. of the Croatian Criminal Code as follows: ‘Whoever, being caught in the act of larceny and with an aim to retain possession of stolen goods, uses force against a person or threatens instant attack on a person’s life or limb shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years.’ In case of this criminal act the perpetrator is caught committing the larceny either on the crime scene or very close to the crime scene and under the circumstances that clearly indicate him as a perpetrator. He uses force or serious threat to keep the stolen property.

The aim of this paper is to examine the characteristics of the larceny by coercion with the stress on the used police measures, and the duration of the time between crime committing and revealing perpetrator’s identity.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

In the Republic of Croatia, the police recorded 461 larcenies by coercion between 2002. and 2005. which makes a yearly average of 112. More than 50% of them has been committed in the area of capital city – Zagreb.

Comparing the criminal codes of Slovenia, Austria and Germany with the Croatian Criminal Code it is possible to find similar descriptions of the larceny by coercion. But, the survey of the literature revealed that there are no researches on this topic.

The sample consists of 111 cases of larceny by coercion committed in 2004. and 2005., in the area of Zagreb - Croatian capital city. The questionnaire consists of 82 items, describing:

- the modalities of committing the larceny by coercion,
- resulting police procedure,
- perpetrator’s characteristics.

The data sources are the police files. The results will be compared with the results of previous research on robbery when the same questionnaire was applied.

### **Findings:**

The findings will be known after data collecting and elaborating in June, 2006.

**Practical implications:**

We expect to find out to what extent is larceny by coercion (especially it's specific modalities) controllable by law enforcement procedures.

**Keywords:**

Larceny, coercion, police

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# **THE PROTECTION OF THE EURO – SOME ELEMENTS OF THE EFFICIENT STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF EURO RELATED CRIMES DURING THE INTRODUCTION IN SLOVENIA**

## **Author:**

Damjan Potparič

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of the article is to identify and describe the types of crime resulting from the introduction of the common European currency – the Euro. The largest emphasis is placed on the analysis of the threat of counterfeiting the new currency, which according to experts represents its largest threat. In the article we identify some elements of the criminal investigation strategy which Slovenia could use to protect the Euro against Counterfeiting as well as other types of crime that are brought about by the introduction of the Euro.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

For this purpose we reviewed the literature and other sources in order to analyse the activities of criminals who are involved in Euro related crime and the experience from the first introduction of the Euro in 2002.

## **Findings:**

The findings of the article indicate that upon the introduction of the Euro, criminals adapted very quickly to the new situation on the market, switching to Euro counterfeiting, and that they have been exploiting the advantages of the common criminal area. On the other hand, we are establishing that a common investigation area has not yet been set up. Furthermore, our findings in the article indicate that the circumstances of the new introduction of the Euro will require from the law enforcement agencies of the Member States to establish a higher level of the protection of the Euro, as the “opponents” on the other side of the law will now be much more dangerous, given the fact that they have had time to prepare for the situation, having at their disposal counterfeiting equipment of much better quality.

## **Practical implications:**

We evaluate findings concerning criminals who are involved in Euro related crimes from the aspect of advantages and disadvantages and identify some elements of the strategy for the prevention and combating of Euro related crimes during the introduction in Slovenia, which could also be

useful for other Member States that are planning to introduce the Euro in the near future.

**Originality/value:**

The article informs the competent Slovenian state authorities of the importance of taking a responsible approach to the creation of a protection system at the national level that will take into account the experience of the Member States and the Europol as well as the new circumstances of the introduction of the Euro, which will undoubtedly contribute to a more efficient and consistent protection of the Euro against the activities that can threaten its credibility, both during the introduction and in the period following it.

**Keywords:**

Money counterfeiting, the Euro, Europol, the European Union, criminal investigation strategy

**Article Type:**

Review paper

**About the author:**

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## **DOMESTIC BURGLARY IN AUSTRIA – OFFENDERS’ VIEWS AND HABITS**

### **Authors:**

Angelika Valenta, Martin Kitzberger & Susanne Zoehrer

### **Abstract:**

#### **Purpose:**

Recent studies among and interviews with burglars have resulted in interesting and surprising findings concerning burglars’ habits. The current study is being undertaken by the Austrian Road Safety Board (Department of Property & Fire) in cooperation with the Criminal Intelligence Service Austria (Federal Ministry of the Interior). Besides the aspect of updating “insider-knowledge” about residential burglary in Austria (the most recent research in this area dates back to the early 1990-ies) the study is intended to generate better in-depth data, to clear contradicting evidence of existing studies and focus on the so-far lacking information concerning criminal organisations specialized in burglary.

#### **Design/methodology/approach:**

By the end of the study (September/October 2006) the authors will have collected and evaluated data from files of more than 100 convicted burglars, currently serving time in Austrian Prisons. Data collection has been limited to offenders who were convicted for burglary within the past 6 years (since 2000). Case studies have taken place in most of the eastern prisons in Austria, as well as in some in the west of the country. The data collection was restricted to domestic burglaries, including burgled houses, apartments and cellars. The second part of the study focussed on qualitative interviews with burglars ( $n=20$ ) as well as crime prevention experts ( $n=14$ ). The latter were recruited from practitioners working in the different fields that directly or indirectly deal with burglary or its’ aftermath (police officers and officials, representatives of the prosecution, officials from the parole board, insurance experts etc.) Burglars were selected from the data-file that was created during the collection of information from the different prisons. The authors only interviewed offenders, who volunteered freely and agreed to answer questions without receiving any reward. Emphasis was laid on interviewing a sample of offenders that included a large variety of persons (among them persons with drug problems, so-called professional burglars as well as foreign offenders operating within criminal networks). All interviews were being conducted by the authors, 2 of whom are trained psychologists; if necessary, some interviews were held with the aid of translators.



**Findings:**

With the application of state-of-the-art methods of qualitative and quantitative social scientific research the authors will be able to present the first available results of the study. They will include preferred *modi operandi* and types of burglars, preferred targets for burglary and method of entry, effective deterrents as well as suggestions for the prevention of domestic burglaries. Main topics of the presentation will focus on questions concerning criminal organisations and their professional approach to burglary (possible structures of these groups, preferred recruitment of members and their handling and sale of stolen goods), causal relationships between drug-abuse and burglary, as well as an outlook on effective means to prevent, or at least curb the phenomenon of domestic burglary.

**Keywords:**

Burglary, domestic burglary, offender interviews, crime prevention

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the authors:**

Angelika Valenta, Martin Kitzberger, Susanne Zoehrer

The authors are part of an interdisciplinary team in the department of property & fire, at the Austrian Road Safety Board (KfV). Ms. Valenta is a physicist and in charge of the study, which she designed together with Mr. Kitzberger, who is a psychologist and philosopher and an independent employee of the KfV. Ms Zoehrer is a criminologist, who joined the KfV in February and has since then worked on the project as well. Contact information: Austrian Road Safety Board, Department of Property & Fire, Schleiergasse 18, 1100 Vienna, Austria. Tel: +43-(0)5 77 0 77-0, Fax: +43-(0)5 77 0 77-1499, E-Mail: angelika.valenta@kfv.at; susanne.zoehrer@kfv.at

# PANEL 11: RESEARCH METHODS AND EVALUATIONS

## SOCIAL ENTROPY THEORY APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND CORRELATES OF CRIME IN EUROPE

### Author:

Miran Mitar

### Abstract:

The main purpose of the paper is the presentation of possibilities of Bailey's Social entropy theory for systematic description and explanation of crime and correlates of crime (by qualitative comparative analysis and discriminant analysis).

The article is theoretical and empirical. In the first part Bailey's social entropy theory and its modification is presented, in the second part, secondary data (about crime, about social and economic features of contemporary European states) are used. The data are analysed by QCA and discriminant analysis.

The results are discussed. The possibilities for the use of other multivariate methods of analysis and especially for the use of FS/QCA are presented.

### Purpose:

To show elements of social entropy theory (Kenneth Bailey) and possibilities of its use for assessment of links between crime and correlates of crime in Europe

### Design/methodology/approach:

Approach is combination of exposition of theory and presentation of its use on selection of European countries. Secondary data are used, QCA and discriminant analysis are compared by the use of existing cross-sectional data.

### Findings:

Results show the possibilities of use of QCA and discriminant analysis for exploration and explanation of links between crime and correlates of crime in the modified framework of Bailey's social entropy theory.

### Research implications:

The article shows possibilities of exploration of links between crime and correlates of crime from the viewpoint of social entropy theory. Implica-

tions are also methodological, because the article shows the importance of connections between theory and methods of data analysis.

**Research limitations:**

the research uses secondary data on crime, which are usually of uncertain quality. At the moment the analysis is cross-sectional, later it is possible to develop longitudinal analysis;

**Practical implications:**

the results can be used for assessment of links between crime and correlates of crime for several different countries (regions, local communities). Paper is useful for those, who try to study the possibilities of societal prevention of crime and who are responsible for policy making in the field of criminal justice.

**Originality/value:**

the paper is modification of existing theoretical knowledge (Bailey's social entropy theory) and its use for collection and analysis of data about crime and correlates of crime.

**Key words:**

Social entropy theory, crime, correlates of crime, Europe, QCA, discriminant analysis

**About the author:**

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## **ASSESSMENT OF DATA MINING METHODS FOR FORENSIC CASE DATA**

### **Authors:**

Anne-Laure Terrettaz-Zufferey, Frédéric Ratle, Olivier Ribaux, Pierre Esseiva & Mikhail Kanevski

### **Abstract:**

#### **Purpose:**

Data mining can be defined as the extraction of previously unknown and potentially useful information from large datasets. The main principle is to devise computer programs that run through databases and automatically seek deterministic patterns. It is applied in different fields of application, e.g., remote sensing, biometry, speech recognition, but has seldom been applied to forensic case data. The intrinsic difficulty related to the use of such data lies in its heterogeneity, which comes from the many different sources of information. The size and the quality (certainty, precision, completeness) of the dataset are decision factors that are important to determine if the application of data mining is relevant.

#### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The role of data mining within a global crime analysis methodology is to detect all types of structures in a dataset. Once filtered and interpreted, those structures can point out to previously unseen criminal activities. The interpretation of patterns for intelligence purposes is the final stage of the process. It allows to validate the whole methodology and to refine each step if necessary.

An application to cutting agents found in illicit drug seizures and traces detected on burglary scenes is performed. The pre-processing of the data is an important part of the analysis. This step allows to decide in which form (numerical, binary, categorical) the data will be analysed to have at hand an homogeneous dataset. Statistical and mathematical models are tested, and classification trees and graph-theoretic methods show results with the most relevant information according to criminal analysis.

#### **Practical implications:**

The extracted patterns provide hypotheses about the existence of possible local illicit traffic networks and spatio-temporal correlations between burglary sites.

**Originality/value:**

The aim of this study is to highlight potential uses of pattern recognition that would provide relevant results from a criminal intelligence point of view.

**Keywords:**

Data mining, pattern recognition, forensic intelligence, crime analysis, burglary, illicit drugs traffic

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# **SOCIAL ENTROPY THEORY APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND CORRELATES OF CRIME IN SLOVENIA**

## **Author:**

Miran MITAR

## **Abstract:**

The main purpose of this paper is the presentation of possibilities of Bailey's social entropy theory for systematic description and explanation of crime and correlates of crime (by qualitative comparative analysis and discriminant analysis).

The paper is theoretical and empirical. In the first part Bailey's social entropy theory and its modification is presented, in the second part, secondary data (about crime, about social and economic features of contemporary Slovenia's regions) are used. The data are analysed by QCA and discriminant analysis.

The results are discussed. The possibilities for the use of some other multivariate methods of analysis and especially for the use of FS/QCA are presented.

## **Purpose:**

To show elements of social entropy theory (Kenneth Bailey) and possibilities of its use for assessment of links between crime and correlates of crime in Slovenia

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

Approach is combination of exposition of theory and presentation of its use on selection of European countries. Secondary data are used, QCA and discriminant analysis are compared by the use of existing cross-sectional data.

## **Findings:**

Results show the possibilities of use of QCA and discriminant analysis for exploration and explanation of links between crime and correlates of crime in the modified framework of Bailey's social entropy theory.

## **Research implications:**

The article shows possibilities of exploration of links between crime and correlates of crime from the viewpoint of social entropy theory. Implications are also methodological, because the article shows the importance of connections between theory and methods of data analysis.

**Research limitations:**

The research uses secondary data about crime, which are usually of uncertain quality. At the moment the analysis is cross-sectional, later it is possible to develop longitudinal analysis;

**Practical implications:**

The results can be used for assessment of links between crime and correlates of crime for different countries (regions, local communities). Paper is useful for those, who try to study the possibilities of societal prevention of crime and who are responsible for policy making in the field of criminal justice.

**Originality/value:**

The paper is modification of existing theoretical knowledge (Bailey's social entropy theory) and its use for collection and analysis of data about crime and correlates of crime.

**Key words:**

Social entropy theory, crime, correlates of crime, Slovenia, QCA, discriminant, analysis

**About the author:**

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# **EVALUATING POLICE PERFORMANCE IN SLOVENIA: CONTEMPORARY DILEMMAS AND SOME PERSPECTIVES**

## **Authors:**

Darjan Gašič, Viktor Zupančič & Milan Pagon

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research project was to outline contemporary dilemmas in evaluating police performance and to present the opinions of various groups about the police performance indicators

## **Design / methodology / approach:**

For the purposes of the present research, a survey method is used. The results present the opinions of police leaders and managers, members of the parliamentary commission for the control of security and intelligence services, media, human rights organisations, public prosecutors and judges, and lecturers from the Faculty of Criminal Justice.

## **Findings:**

The research is currently being carried out

## **Research limitations / implications:**

The research sample include some groups which do not possess knowledge about measuring police performance. Therefore, the research only presents their personal views on particular measures of police performance. Further research should concentrate on the public opinion on which measures to include in the Slovenian police performance appraisal system.

## **Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for police policy makers.

## **Originality / value:**

This paper presents various traditional and evolving measures of police performance and tackle main deficiencies of the Slovenian police performance appraisal system. The present paper compares the current state with the opinions of various groups which are in some way connected with the police.

## **Keywords:**

Police, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Police Performance Indicators



**Article Type:**

Research Paper

**About the authors:**

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## PANEL 12: VARIETIES OF POLICING II

### HUMAN RIGHTS AGENDA IN POLICE EDUCATION

#### Authors:

Oliver Bačanović & Stojanka Mirčeva

#### Abstract:

The shift towards human rights agenda in the late twentieth century is a complex and at some points controversial issue. At the end of the cold-war epoch some authors (Neyrond et al., 2001) argued that human rights concept is welcome as “the big idea for the new millennium”. In particular, international human rights movement strives to develop international standards for policing. Police work should be viewed in the political and social context of changing societies of Western Balkans. Policing in a state governed by the rule of law is one of the high priorities of the Macedonian commitment to EU integration. Thus, development, acceptance and implementation of national standards for policing should be in conformity with the European and International standards. In many aspects, these developments toward recognised standards for policing have imposed challenges to the established relations between citizens with their states. These challenges are mostly reflected to the criminal justice system and the police as its particularly sensitive part in the domain of exercise of police powers. Changes in the society and the changed role of the Police from “Police force” into “Police service” demanded introduction and recognition of human rights standards in performing police function, which in turn requires placing emphasis on police education and training.

On the other hand, modern Europe is concerned with the existence of the rights, as well as in the manner how do they apply. At this point introduction and improvement of human rights agenda into the police education and its impact on effective and accountable police service has special meaning.

A complete overview of a human rights based approach in police education is beyond the scope of this paper. Instead the focus of our consideration is on the quality of university level education for police provided by the Police Academy in Skopje and its impact for striking the balance between efficient policing and upholding human rights standards. Human Rights module is taught as part of the undergraduate and postgraduate program at the Police Academy in Skopje.

Our intention is to establish whether the human rights based approach in a university level education for police is set as a concept. For that reason we carried out a limited research. Two methods were used, firstly, to estab-

lish the orientation of the education on undergraduate level we reviewed the academic syllabi in first three years. The method used is content analysis of each syllabus as it is presented in the Student information package. Secondly, we conducted a questionnaire among current students at the first year in order to examine their opinion of the module Police and Human Rights in terms of satisfaction with the contents provided, the manner of knowledge delivery and the anticipated number of classes. Hence, we tried to draw conclusions on the compatibility of education provided with the current needs of the Police Reform processes in the Republic of Macedonia.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to establish whether and to what extent the human rights based approach have been introduced as a concept of the undergraduate level education at the Police Academy-Skopje, and how the students perceived the significance of the Human Rights module.

**Methodology:**

Content analysis of 39 syllabi for the first three years of undergraduate studies at the Police Academy was used as a research method in data collection, as well as 78 semi-structured interviews were conducted using questionnaires.

**Findings:**

In progress

**Research limitations/implications:**

Taking into consideration that short version of syllabi given in the Student information package have been analysed, which impose lack of sufficient data, the findings are not to be considered as in-depth analysis of the education provided at the Police Academy-Skopje. Further research, including analysis of each module according to the suggested topics and literature should highlight the specific orientation of each module in terms of human rights based approach.

**Practical implications:**

The findings will be very useful for the academic staff at the Police Academy as an indicator on the compatibility of the education provided with the contemporary policing needs in the Republic of Macedonia.

**Originality/value:**

Given that there is very limited, if any, research in the Republic of Macedonia on the compatibility of police education with the current police

needs, the findings should be of particular interest and significance to the Police organization.

**Keywords:**

Police, education, human rights, syllabi

**Article Type:**

Research Paper

**About the authors:**

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# **TRAFFIC POLICE ‘BLUES’: TRAFFIC POLICE OFFICERS’ PERCEPTIONS ON THE CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND POLICING IN GREECE**

## **Author(s):**

Vassiliki Petoussi

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to investigate traffic police officers’ perceptions of traffic accident causation and effectiveness of traffic police methods.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

Research was based on open-ended questions and structured interviews of police officers serving in various parts of the country. Accident rates, geography, morphology and infrastructure were decisive factors for the selection of location.

## **Findings:**

Police officers understandings of causes of accidents tend to reproduce frequently cited research and police findings. As to the effectiveness of policing methods, police officers tend to prefer those that provide higher visibility of police such as patrolling. Ambivalence and scepticism about the effectiveness of steady or mobile radars were expressed by police officers as well as what they considered to be severe penalties for traffic violations. Findings indicate that the content of education received by police officers may have an influence on the way they perceive their role as police officers and their relationships with citizens as well as their ability to prevent and reduce accident rates. A number of organizational issues were found to exert negative impact upon police officers willingness to serve as traffic police officers. Further, police-citizens relations were revealed to represent focal concerns of traffic police officers.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

Designed as a pilot study, research was based on a small number of interviews and as such its generalizability is limited. However, strong evidence is provided for the need of further research on the way police officers’ perceptions about effective policing interrelates with their job satisfaction as well as traffic police’s ability to contribute to traffic accidents reduction and prevention.

**Practical implications:**

This study provides the bases for further study and research into issues of policing and has also provided strong indications as to future directions and strategic planning about traffic police.

**Originality/value:**

Traffic accidents in Greece constitute a significant social and economic problem. The limited number of existing research has focused on a number of issues such as infrastructure, drivers' behaviour and the like and has tended to ignore policing. To the extent effectiveness of policing is related not only to the rules, regulations and methods of application but also upon those who are called to enforce them, it is imperative that research focuses upon traffic police officers' views, attitudes and perceptions about causation of accidents and effectiveness of policing.

**Keywords:**

Traffic police enforcement, traffic accidents, policing

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# **POLICING PROTEST AND THE AVOIDANCE OF VIOLENCE; DILEMMAS AND PROBLEMS OF LEGITIMACY**

## **Author:**

Jan Terpstra

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

Policing public order and protest is for many police organizations a controversial and sensitive issue. According to several authors there has been a general trend in the policing of protest in many Western countries for about the last ten years in which the police increasingly try to refrain from the use of escalated force. The emphasis is said to have shifted from strict law enforcement to peacekeeping through an increasing use of negotiations between the police and protesters. These new practices in the policing are seen as being characterized by, what is called, 'negotiated management'. The purpose of this paper is, first, to describe the ways in which the police in the Netherlands try to avoid violence and the escalation of force in the contemporary policing of protest. Secondly, it is shown what kinds of dilemmas and problems of legitimacy may arise if the police aim to use such a non-coercive and negotiating strategy.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

This paper is based upon an empirical case study of the way the police in the Netherlands dealt with protests by militant environmental activists against the construction of a new railway line in the Betuwe region. In this case study police activities were observed and police officers, public officials like mayors, officials of other relevant organizations, activists and citizens living nearby the construction site were interviewed.

## **Findings:**

A detailed description is given of the ways that the police tried to avoid violence in the policing of protest against the construction of the Betuwe line. Four dilemmas are dealt with. The first dilemma has to do with the authority over the police and the position of the local mayors. These mayors were caught in between the demands of their own citizens (who were massively opposed against the construction of the railway line) and the need to conform to the decision of the court that the construction of the railway line should not be interrupted or obstructed by activists. The second dilemma has to do with the gathering of intelligence by the police. A third dilemma follows from on the one hand the need of transparency by

the police and on the other to manage the reputation of the police. In practice this may result in a new struggle between the police and activists, not only on the streets, but also in the mass media. The fourth dilemma has to do with the organization of the policing of public order.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

Although this study is based upon only one case study, this case study proves to be very critical, because here the police in the Netherlands used for the first time a new negotiating strategy in dealing with this kind of militant environmental activists. Since then this same strategy was used more often.

### **Practical implications:**

This case study is relevant because the police, not only in the Netherlands, but also in other western countries, are increasingly confronted with this relatively new type of protesters. These militant environmental activists pose new problems and challenges for the police because of their 'direct action', their innovative, unorthodox methods of protest and horizontal organization. This paper also deals with the question what may be learned from these strategies used by the Netherlands' police in policing this form of protest and of the ways that are used to avoid escalated force.

### **Originality/value:**

This case study is based upon the methodological principle of triangulation which allows to study the policing of protest from different perspectives: police management, police officers involved in the actual policing, mayors, activists and (other) citizens involved. In this way a much broader focus is realized than is often used in police studies.

### **Keywords:**

Police, Policing protest, Environmental activists, Avoidance of violence.

### **Article Type:**

Research paper

### **About the author:**

**Jan Terpstra**, PhD, Institute of Social Safety Studies (IPIT), University of Twente Enschede, The Netherlands. For the last 5-10 years Jan Terpstra wrote many articles in national and international journals, books and chapters in books on the police, on security arrangements in late modern society, local security networks, youth subculture, justice in the community and urban safety, and policy implementation. Contact information: e-mail: [J.B.Terpstra@utwente.nl](mailto:J.B.Terpstra@utwente.nl); T: +31 53 489 3917; F: + 31 53 489 4850.



## **POLICE STOP AND SEARCH: EXAMINING PROPORTIONALITY AND DISPROPORTIONALITY IN RELATION TO ETHNICITY**

### **Authors:**

Richard Wild, Simon Hallsworth, Kathianne Higwan & Mike McGuire

### **Abstract:**

This paper is based on research undertaken for a British police service to assess whether their exercise of stop and account and stop and search are proportionate in relation to the targeting of visible minority groups. The intention was to provide the police with strategic knowledge in relation to the way its officers exercise stop powers to improve police performance and ensure accountability.

Stop activity was measured for proportionality against two baseline measures. Firstly, the ethnic profile of the residential population derived from census data was compared with the ethnic composition of the population stopped, and stopped and searched, as recorded on a depersonalised police database for the period 2004-5. The findings of this exercise appeared to show high levels of disproportionality across the police area.

Because the ethnic profile of the resident population may not equate with the ethnic profile of the population that may be stopped, and stopped and searched, a second and more accurate baseline was utilised to assess proportionality. This involved conducting a survey of the available street population in sites where (a) high volumes of stop activity were known to occur through an analysis of stop data; and (b) where, using census data as a baseline, stop activity appeared disproportionate in relation to ethnicity. This was then comparing against the ethnic profile of the population stopped or stopped and searched as this was revealed on police data in order to assess proportionality.

Following an assessment of the pattern of stop activity at each site survey teams were allocated onto streets where stop activity was high and where it was possible to ascertain a relevant sample of pedestrian and vehicle traffic. The survey of the available street population was initiated in October 2005, and involved two sweeps conducted on a weekday and a weekend day. The researchers used visual recording methods to assess the ethnicity of drivers and pedestrians.

Aspect of the methodology will be discussed and finding presented as a complex picture emerges for different sites and for different ethnic groups. Stop and search appears to be targeted differently against members of different ethnic groups in different places and using different authority. In other words, the exercise of stop powers is not uniform.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to examine proportionality and disproportionality of police use of stop powers in relation to ethnicity

**Design/methodology/approach:**

The study adopted a quantitative and qualitative approach to data collection in street observations. The data was analysed to determine proportionality or disproportionality in the use of stop powers depending on the apparent ethnicity of the person stopped.

**Findings:**

A degree of disproportionality was identified. This disproportionality varied according to ethnicity and also stop authority

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results are not generalisable, however, the methodology is widely applicable.

**Practical implications:**

Broadens the debate around police powers of stop, accusations of race bias in the police, and measures of disproportionality in the use of police powers.

**Originality/value:**

The paper offers a new measure to address apparent bias in police use of powers

**Keywords:**

Police, Stop and Search, Disproportionality, Ethnicity

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

**Richard Wild**, PhD, University of Greenwich, is a Senior Lecturer in Criminology. His areas of research interest include police and policing, crime prevention and community safety, state crime, terrorism and the death penalty. Recent publications include *The Death Penalty in Japan: A Practice Unworthy of a Democracy* (2003); *The Death Penalty in Uzbekistan: Torture and Secrecy* (2005); *Examining Proportionality and Disproportionality in the Exercise of Stop and Search in the Kent Police* (2005); and *Dictionary of Policing*, Sage (forthcoming).

## PANEL 13: GLOBAL SECURITY ISSUES

### THE NEW ITALIAN LEGISLATION ON TERRORISM: REAL OPPORTUNITIES AND FAILED SOLUTIONS

**Author:**

Silvia Ciotti Galletti

**Abstract:**

In July 2005 the Italian Government proposed to the Parliament (and the Parliament ratified) a new law against terrorism. The law was prepared in a few days, after the London 7th July, 2005, dramatic attacks; and the lack of time, the influence of public emotion and the mass media pressures are clearly reflected on the nature and quality of the new law. In this presentation we are going to examine the actual Italian normative against terrorism, considering the old laws as well as the new one, trying to underline their lacks and real opportunities, in order to offer to the international community the contribution of Italian experience and methodology.

**Purpose:**

In this presentation we are going to examine the actual Italian normative against terrorism, considering the previous laws as well as the new one (July 2006), trying to underline their lacks and real opportunities, in order to demonstrate that the last Italian law on terrorism was conceived only on emotional waves, without offering real technical solutions.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

We started comparing different national and international legislations on terrorism, and most of all different kinds of definition of this phenomenon; then we compared these results with the previous Italian anti terrorism law, in order to point out differences and similarities. At the end, we compared the previous Italian anti terrorism legislation with the new one, pointing out not only new issues and prescriptions but also troubles and lacks.

**Findings:**

Examining the previous Italian terrorism legislation, we could see that Italian laws do not offer a definition of terrorism or terrorist act. These definitions are fundamental in our legal system, most of all because in different occasions, during different trials, similar episodes and acts were considered in different ways (sometimes as terrorist acts, sometimes as simple activities of opinion spreading, and not as crimes). In July 2005 the

Italian Government adopted a new anti terrorism law, which still do not offer these definitions and is based on some practical issues (as the DNA analysis) that appears to have really limited concrete applications.

**Research limitations/implications:**

Starting from an academical and theoretical point of view, this research demonstrates that the new Italian law about the fight against terrorism is weak, and is a kind of an »half instrument« to fight this phenomenon. Even if political and social elements are considered and pointed out, this research remains a very »technical« analysis, which can be very useful from a legal point of view but could be scarcely considered by the Italian official institutions.

**Practical implications:**

This research can help to obtain better national and international legislations about terrorism, avoiding merely emotive issues and simple propaganda. Considering the useful new issues, and pointing out the unuseful ones, can represent an operative tool to propose better legislative solutions.

**Originality/value:**

Just after one year of application of the new Italian law, this paper consider the results obtained so far. This is the first attempt to present some conclusions and considerations about the application of this new law, prepared in Italy in very few days (about ten) after the London bombing in July 2005.

**Keywords:**

Terrorism; Italian laws; emergency legislation.

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Silvia Ciotti Galletti**, doctor at law and criminologist, is Adjunct Professor at the University for Foreigners - Perugia (Italy). As a researcher at the I.S.P.R.I. (Institute of Forecasting Studies and International Research) – Florence, and at the C.S.S.I. (University Centre for Strategic and International Studies) – University of Florence, her research fields are criminology, forecasting studies and criminology applied to geopolitical studies, with particular attention to terrorism and international organised crime. Actually, she coordinates the ISRD II (International Self Reported Delinquency Study II, an important European project in-

volving most of the EU countries) research staff for the University for Foreigners and directs the criminology section in many I.S.P.R.I. and C.S.S.I. researches and training and consulting projects. Contact information: University for Foreigners – Perugia, Piazza Fortebraccio, 4 – Palazzo Gallenga – 06122 Perugia; e-mail: [crimetime@iol.it](mailto:crimetime@iol.it); Mobile: 0030 339 6014082

## **TERRORISTS: WOMEN ENCOURAGED TO APPLY**

### **Authors:**

Carole Garrison & Kenneth Koester

### **Abstract:**

Since Sept. 11th, 2001, terrorism has truly become a global concern. When it comes to terrorism, and in particular that of Islamic extremism, males have played a dominate role in the planning of terror attacks as well as the actual undertaking of those acts. However in recent years, and particularly over the last two decades, women have found an increasing role within the world of terrorism. This can be seen from Palestine, to Iraq, to Russia. There are an increasing number of women participating in various forms of terrorism and most recently we have seen several instances of female suicide bombers that have made media headlines. Women suicide bombers are not brand new phenomena and have in fact been engaged in terrorism since before the 21st century. However, female terrorists present a new challenge to those fighting against terrorism. Their socially constructed role often allows them to go unsearched at checkpoints or puts those in harms way at ease just long enough to carry out an attack.

This paper will explore the history of female terrorism as well as women in general when it comes to military history. Also, his paper will examine the increasing use of females in terrorist attacks; and how their role is socially constructed in the Muslim world and in the West. Specifically, this paper will examine a 1999 U.S. government report on profiling terrorists, the Chechen “Black Widows”, and the threat of the suicide bomber. This information will shed light the very real threat that females can pose as potential terrorists as well as the new asymmetrical means that terrorists are using in the pursuit of their objectives, and also to bring to the public’s attention that female involvement in contemporary terrorism is not a new phenomenon for the 21st century, but rather has existed for well over thirty years.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this paper is to increase awareness of the increasing role of women in contemporary terrorism, their activities and the implications of women’s involvement on the ‘war against terror’.

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The study is primarily a review of the current scholarly and popular literature.

**Findings:**

The literature supports increasing involvement of women in terrorism and suggests the seriousness of their increased activity especially because of socially constructed beliefs and role definitions that mask the seriousness of their threat.

**Research limitations/implications:**

This is a heuristic, qualitative study designed to raise awareness of the dilemma and threat implicit in the involvement of women in terrorism. Future research should focus on developing responses to this threat such as educating the military and police to the potential of women terrorist combatants without creating inappropriate responses.

**Practical implications:**

The deconstruction of gender stereotypes when it comes to identifying potential terrorist threats.

**Originality/value:**

Aside from a select few government reports and some high profile popular media stories, little consolidated information on women terrorist exists in the literature.

**Keywords:**

Women terrorist; gender roles; women combatants; terrorism.

**Article type:**

Literature review and synthesis.

**About the Authors:**

**Carole Garrison**, PhD, Chair and Professor, Department of Criminal Justice and Police Services, College of Justice & Safety, Eastern Kentucky University. Dr. Garrison teaches Ethics in Criminal Justice; her current research areas include comparative studies on police women and comparative research on women and HIV/AIDS. Dr. Garrison served with the UNTAC peace keeping mission as an electoral district supervisor and as the executive director of the network of humanitarian agencies in Cambodia, CCC.

**Kenneth Koester** is a graduate assistant in the Criminal Justice Masters' program at ECU and graduates May 2006. He will join the Louisville KY police department upon graduation from ECU. Contact information: E-mail: [carole.garrison@eku.edu](mailto:carole.garrison@eku.edu) Phone: 1 859 622-1978 Fax: 1 859 622 1549

# **TURKEY'S POSSIBLE INFLUENCES ON THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: THE ISSUE OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION**

## **Author:**

Mehmet Ozcan

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

This paper deals with the problem of illegal migration, which threatens the EU's internal security, and it is composed of four main topics. Under the first heading, the background to the studies on the internal security of the EU is examined by observing the milestones from TREVI to Europol without going into details. Under the second heading, the impact of EU enlargement on its internal security is questioned. The third heading covers EU policies against illegal migration and to what degree they aim to protect asylum-seekers. Finally, as part of the EU enlargement, EU-Turkey relations is assessed in the context of illegal migration, and in addition, positive and negative parts of the regulations accepted by the National Program for the adoption of the *acquis* is scrutinized.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

The paper is based on research reviews with analytic approach.

## **Findings:**

The globalisation wave, which gained momentum in the post-Cold War era, has made developed states of the European continent an attractive place for the peoples of Africa, the Far East, Central Asia, and the Middle East. The migration waves targeted at Europe has become a "major source of concern" within the European Union (EU) and in turn human trade has carried several legal, social and even psychological problems into the EU. Today, the most important issues in the EU's internal security problems are: international terrorism, organized crime, illegal immigration and human trafficking. EU institutions and member states have struggled for years much to solve this problem. Unfortunately, it is impossible to say that the problem is over. Instead, it has steadily grown. EU policies have left illegal migrants and asylum-seekers into the hands of organized crime groups and they are far from reaching a solution.



**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for individuals who are considering a career in the European Union issues.

**Originality/value:**

New security problems are delivered to the EU's agenda in parallel with its enlargement to new borders and geographies. The EU has faced levels of crime so high that it never witnessed before. Especially, factors like corruption and arbitrariness in the Central and Eastern European countries and related problems about the separation of powers, which is one of the main features of a democracy, has left EU facing with enlarging crime-networks in its enlarged borders.

**Keywords:**

The European Union, illegal Migration, Internal Security, Asylum Law

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

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# THE PRESENT AND FUTURE COURSE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SLOVENIA: CASE AVIAN INFLUENZA

## Authors:

Iztok Podbregar, Teodora Ivanuša & Jana Hibler

## Abstract:

### Purpose:

The purpose of the paper is to present the system of the Republic of Slovenia's national security and the methods of operation of all factors involved in the system of protection against natural and other disasters. The substantial topic of the paper is dedicated to recent threat of avian influenza (AI). Because of the certain level of alert among the human population the key issue should be on the disaster management (Podbregar, 2003, Podbregar, 2003/a, Podbregar, 2005).

### Design/methodology/approach:

Based on our studies we assume that AI has some intimidating properties which disaster management should take into a serious consideration. The outbreak of AI in the several states and continents have raised the level of concern by the state bodies that deal with the security issues and are connected within the national security systems for the potential of the next devastating human pandemic influenza A virus.

### Findings:

We presume that devastating consequences caused by potentially pandemic AI are comparable to those caused by the phenomenon of terrorism. In addition, global threat of pandemic AI developed various opportunities regarding serious anomalies such as terrorism, corruption, and organized crime. AI influenza could be the germ of the serious events that may result in a new form of economic terrorism through targeting poultry industry. In addition, what if Tamiflu become a new secret weapon of terrorists? What if referential diagnostic laboratories become a target of terrorist for intentional spreading of the disease? What if terrorists will take advantage out of genetically engineered organisms?

### Research limitations/implications:

Police forces are vital part of national security system. Therefore, it is inevitable that Police will carry the major burden regarding anomalies such as terrorism and organized crime. In other words, Police forces are

crucial to prevent and to protect national integrity in general regarding AI threat and possible intimidating “side effects” mentioned above.

### **Practical implications:**

Current introduction of new police model, so called “community (oriented) policing (Ponsaers, 2001) may be very important issue prior as well as in the possible case of pandemic, where personal and mutual protection and communication with Police will be of utmost importance. The hypothesis that global threat of pandemic AI developed various opportunities regarding serious anomalies such as terrorism and organized crime could empower the actual risk assessment and policing because massive vulnerability of people, economy, infrastructure and environment might be expected in the case of a pandemic.

### **Keywords:**

National Security System, Threat, Disaster Management, Avian Influenza, Police Forces, Slovenia

### **Article Type:**

Research paper

### **About the author(s):**

**Iztok Podbregar** is Director of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency and in this capacity also the National Coordinator for Fight against Terrorism and Secretary of the Slovenian National Security Council. As an Assistant Professor in Human resources management at the Faculty of Organizational Sciences in Kranj, Slovenia, he actively participates in various studies on Disaster management and defense issue. His recent key literature achievements are available at official website Cobiss. Contact information: e-mail: [Iztok.Podbregar@gov.si](mailto:Iztok.Podbregar@gov.si)

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**Jana Hibler**, Professor of German and French Literature, she works in the Public Relation in the Security Field in the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to express the gratitude to Assist. Prof. Olga Zorman Rojs, DVM, M. Sc., Ph.D, Head of the Institute of Health Care of Poultry, Veterinary Faculty, University in Ljubljana, Slovenia, for professional advice and supervision of the clinical part of the present paper regarding AI.

# PANEL 14: SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE FOR POLICING

## HANDCUFFS WITH TWO-SIDED UNLOCKING USING A MODIFIED KEY

**Author:**

Dragan Arlov

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

When using the handcuffs (cuffing, double locking and unlocking) the simplicity is the key issue for the police officers. The purpose of the engagement was in searching for this simplicity in unlocking the handcuffs.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

A large number of different brand of handcuffs was analysed. With most standard (swing through) handcuffs the unlocking is performed only on one side of the handcuffs. The keys for unlocking are made of hollow materials with thin edges. After the performed analyses of the existing mechanisms for locking, double locking and unlocking a more simple method for unlocking is defined with different key and on both sides of the cuffs.

**Findings:**

The new key is made of hollow material and in shape modified. The key hole on the cuffs is also modified. Using the modified key enables a more efficient unlocking on both sides.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The real effects of this new solution is necessary to be examined in the following research. It is necessary to find a different solution for the further research for the simplicity in using the cuffs.

**Practical implications:**

The police officers have the right for using means of cuffing individuals in preventing their attacking the officers, escaping, self – injuring or attacking another individuals. In the process of uncuffing the individual, when the need of using the means of cuffing is terminated, the simplicity of the procedure of unlocking is essential. Such unlocking solution is essential for other users as well, for the military and other security bodies.

**Originality/value:**

The existing possibility for unlocking the cuffs only on one side, with this original solution is shifted onto the other side as well. The key for unlocking is made of hollow material and thus gained in strength. It is shaped for a more efficient usage.

**Keywords:**

Means of force, handcuffs, patent

**Article Type:**

patent

**About the author:**

**Dragan Arlov**, Ph.D. teacher at the Police Academy in Belgrade in the subject Special Physical Education II. The research work of the author is, in the recent years, concentrated on the education of the members of the police, means of the force being their right and Marital Arts. Contact information: E-mail: [arlov@Eunet.yu](mailto:arlov@Eunet.yu)

# THE POLICE INFLUENCE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE OPPOSED DIRECTION DRIVING ON A HIGHWAY

## Author:

Gregor Lahajnar

## Abstract:

### Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to illustrate the large increase of opposed direction driving at the speedway connection Koper – Škofije, that has emerged soon after the Kozina – Bivij highway connection opening, and how could an appropriate quality police approach help to diminish and solve this kind of violations.

### Design/methodology/approach:

It is indicated that such violations can not be solved only by the police repression methods as the violators weren't aware of the gravity of the violation because they overlooked the traffic signs. The police should pay more attention to the patrol reaction time and suggest the positioning of additional traffic signalisation to the highway administrators. It is also very important to have a close cooperation with the media to warn the traffic participants about such problems and to present the risks that such actions can cause.

### Research limitations/implications:

The results show that the police inspectors, involved in highway section technical examination activities, should cooperate more actively with the highway administrators and suggest additional traffic signalisation. The police should also ensure a prompt reaction when such opposed direction driving occur by an immediate departure on the spot and immediately inform radio stations about the presence of danger on the highway in order to prevent large car accidents. Experiences show that in such occasions good quality media information has a favourable influence on the traffic participants' behaviour.

### Practical implications:

It is a must to inform not only the traffic participants about the opposed direction drives problem and the danger that these violations might cause, but also, and above all, the intervention police patrols in order to prevent car accidents that may occur because of opposed direction drives. In the same time, a right presentation of the issue, done by the police, can en-

courage the highway administrators to correct the imperfections and the highway planners to plan a more visible traffic signalisation before opening new highway connections in order to prevent the tendency of opposed direction driving.

**Originality/value:**

Even if the costs of the accidents, caused by such violations, are enormous, this issue is not enough spoken and written about. This research is therefore useful to the people involved in prevention and solving the consequences of such violations in first place, and also to the media in order to inform and report extensively about this urgent issue.

**Keywords:**

Highway, opposed direction, traffic signalisation, police, media

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Gregor Lahajnar**, MA, After attending the Police Academy School, in 1995 I have started to work in the Police Station in Piran. I have been working as a policeman for 4 years, after that I began to work at the Emergency call centre “113” in Police Directorate Koper, where I am the group leader. While I was working there I completed a Master Degree at the Faculty of Maritime Studies and Transport in Portoroz. Contact information: tel. +38641422624; e-mail: [gregor.lahajnar@policija.si](mailto:gregor.lahajnar@policija.si)

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND THE USE OF POLICE DISCRETION

## Authors:

Davorin Fink, Bojana Virjent & Milan Pagon

## Abstract:

By choosing between different tasks, tactics and measures, the police officers use discretion in carrying out their duties. Police discretion is typically not regulated by the law. Its use is influenced by different factors. As a lack of foreign language proficiency creates communication problems for police officers when dealing with foreigners, it can be hypothesized that it would represent a factor influencing the officers' use of discretion. The paper presents the results of a research conducted in on a sample of police officers from two major police stations in Ljubljana (Police Station Ljubljana—Center and Traffic Police Station Ljubljana—Brdo). The results showed that a lack of foreign language proficiency resulted in a misuse of police discretion.

## Purpose:

The purpose of this research was to identify the influence of a lack of foreign language proficiency on the use of police discretion.

## Design/methodology/approach:

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included a survey in on a sample of police officers from two major police stations in Ljubljana (Police Station Ljubljana—Center and Traffic Police Station Ljubljana—Brdo).

## Findings:

The results showed that a lack of foreign language proficiency resulted in a misuse of police discretion.

## Research limitations/implications:

The major limitation of this study is a relatively small sample size; therefore the results are not generalizable to the Slovenian Police as a whole. However, the study does indicate a possible correlation between foreign language proficiency and a misuse of police discretion as a broader phenomenon. This notion requires a further investigation on a larger sample.

## Practical implications:

The findings of this study should serve as an impetus for the police management to emphasize the importance of foreign language proficiency among police officers in Slovenia and in other countries.



**Originality/value:**

The research into the importance of foreign language proficiency for the officers' misuse of police discretion is not very common. This paper extends our understanding of the importance of foreign language proficiency for effective police work.

**Keywords:**

Police Discretion, Foreign Language Proficiency, Communication, Slovenian Police

**Article Type:**

Research paper

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## PANEL 15: CHALLENGES OF POLICE MANAGEMENT

### THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLES AND SOME ORGANISATIONAL OUTCOMES IN THE SLOVENIAN POLICE

**Authors:**

Darjan Gašič & Milan Pagon

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research project was to ascertain the relationship between leadership styles and some organisational outcomes among Slovenian police officers

**Design / methodology / approach:**

For the purposes of the present research, a survey method is used. 578 police officers working in 67 police units answered questions about leadership styles, organisational commitment, job satisfaction, work stress, frustration and cynicism.

**Findings:**

The findings indicate a 'one-way-street-connection' between leadership styles and organisational outcomes. The results show the difference in the way leaders and non-leaders perceive leadership styles. Non-leaders have expressed lower levels of organisational commitment and job satisfaction, and higher levels of frustration and cynicism.

**Research limitations / implications:**

Due to the fact that the research project included officers from five amongst eleven police directorates in Slovenia, it can be argued, however, that results can be speculated for the whole Slovenian police. Some considerations should be taken into account as there are many theoretical constructs included in this study. Further research should concentrate more specifically on the interaction between particular leadership styles and organisational outcomes.

**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for police leaders and human resource managers

**Originality / value:**

This paper provides further knowledge in the area how leadership styles influence the subordinates' organisational outcomes in the police organisation.

**Keywords:**

Leadership Styles, Organisational Commitment, Job Satisfaction, Work Stress, Frustration, Cynicism, Police

**Article Type:**

Research Paper

**About the authors:**

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# **THE CHALLENGES OF POLICE LEADERSHIP IN TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES: INCAPACITY, INCOMPETENCE AND STRESS: THE CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **Author:**

Gusha X. Ngantweni

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

This paper explores the complexities of police leadership in transitional societies with specific reference to South Africa. It reflects on the pain of transforming a police service from its totalitarian orientation to a characterization associable with a constitutional democracy.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

Through a qualitative approach, data has been sourced from scholarly work and media debates of the apartheid and post-apartheid eras and a few interviews. The South African police leadership arena is not widely researched nor debated except in infrequent high profile matters in the public discourse. The concerns, struggles and emotions of police leadership are often relegated to oblivion as rank and file members of the police service are made to absorb a salvo of criticism whenever matters of incapacity, incompetence and stress permeate police work and conduct.

## **Findings:**

Because of a skewed allocation of all forms of resources in critical areas that were not important to the previous political and police regimes, incapacity has been found to be a major setback for police leadership. The competing interests of public funding push spending on policing lower in favor of such needs as education, health, housing and social security. Along with this, incompetence and stress seem to be a characterization of the institutional functioning of the police service. The substandard form of policing in the previous regime, especially for certain sections of the population, lead to new demands of better service delivery in an open and democratic society. In very sensitive and often cases of serious violent victimization service and investigation levels are found wanting to appalling degrees. Suicide levels and other manifestations of stress bear testimony to the plight of police officials who are attempting to cope.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The review of the literature, the use of existing statistics and the few interviews conducted were highly selective, concentrating on that which was likely to prove the trend encapsulated in the title of the paper.

**Practical implications:**

As a basis of rejuvenating economic development through stable neighborhoods, policing and its leadership must be prioritized through more resource allocation and an agenda to promote professionalism by transitional governments. By delving into the aspects of incapacity, incompetence and stress from perspectives of experience by police leaders in this paper, lessons can be drawn for other police services in similar stages and settings.

**Originality/value:**

The author has fourteen years of practical policing experience and has had limited international exposure as a postgraduate scholar at the University of Leicester, UK among others. The paper is deliberately focused on South Africa only because of the author's primary knowledge and experience of that country's conditions.

**Keywords:**

South Africa, Police Leadership, Incapacity, Incompetence, Stress

**Type of Presentation:**

Panel

**About the author:**

**Gusha X. Ngantweni** is a Senior Lecturer in Policing, School of Criminal Justice, University of South Africa, Private Bag X6, Florida 1710 South Africa. He left the South African Police Service as a Superintendent early this year after fourteen years of service in crime prevention, crime investigation and legal administration. Contact information: Tel: +27 11 471 2642 Fax: +27 11 471 2255 Mobile: +27 72 024 1196 E-mail: [gngantwe@unisa.ac.za](mailto:gngantwe@unisa.ac.za).

## ANALITICAL METHODS IN POLICING

### Authors:

Zoran Keković & Vesna Nikolić

### Abstract:

Information production, collection and exchange represents the police information process. On tactical and strategic level information processing imply analytical and statistical information production apropos theirs exchange, interpretation and use in decision making process. Information regards to security threats and status in field of interest. Beside descriptive statistic in form of phenomenon identification, explication and prediction in this paper is presented risk analysis to, as one of segments in risk management process and analytical method in policing. Short described risk and hazard methods (application, limitations, acceptability) follow-up the process of quantitative risk analysis, risk and hazard calculations, hazard and risk identification, defining accidents/incidents/error-likely situations, risk indicators identification, hazard event probability estimation, risk acceptability and monitoring. We mention Preliminary risk and hazard analysis, Hazard and operability analysis, Failure mode and effects (criticality) analysis. Next one are tree based techniques (Fault tree analysis, Event tree analysis, What-If analysis, Checklist analysis, Error-likely situation, 5 Whys analysis etc). As alternative method we describe integrated risk estimation (case study). For dynamic system analysis we mention Go to method, Digraph/Fault Graph, Markov Modeling etc. Case study - traffic security in Montenegro (accidents with military officers and/or vehicles, period 1993-2005, analysed by categories, causes and weight)

In problem context we describe the traffic network features in Montenegro. Next was the chronology, growth, evolution and trend model of appearance. Risk analysis comprehensive identification, potential consequences and setting up priority in actions. Risk factors as contributors are identified in risk decomposition, classified, risk matrix and risk map were created. Statement about risk acceptability was product of altogether risk analysis. As conclusion we may emphasize then «creating» and «curing» of security is dynamic process – with many contributors, who flows, engage many forces and recourses. In that sense police analytical methods are useful facilities in decision making process.

### Purpose:

Purpose of this paper is to indicate some of analytical methods, which can be applied in police information and decision making process.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

Research comprise theoretical review of several security analysis methods, also quantitative indicators of security status in traffic area (Montenegro, period 1993-2005) with reflections in treated phenomenon description, explication, prediction and risk analysis.

**Findings:**

Indicators of structure, chronology, growth and evolution, trend and forecast for analysed appearance were identified. Risk matrix and risk map were created for specified case study, as an example of applied security analysis methods.

**Research limitations/implications:**

Research can't give general conclusions about security conditions in treated area, considering than quantitative data relate to traffic accidents, whose participants are military officers or military vehicle. Future research should analyse data for complete traffic security area.

**Practical implications:**

Research is useful source for individuals/project teams who are interested for security analysis, risk management, public and private policing.

**Originality/value:**

Paper represents some aspects of police work in analysis methods appliance, as security management and decision making process contributors.

**Keywords:**

Analytical methods, security analysis, police information process, risk analysis, policing

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the authors**

**Zoran Keković**, PhD, works as an assistant professor at Faculty of Security, University of Belgrade. He participate in different projects, conferences and congresses and is author of many articles too. Most of project and articles are about industrial security and relationships between private and public sector in their roles in joint security. His interests are oriented in developing risk management process in security fields. He is a member of Centre for Security Management, Faculty of Security, University

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**Vesna Nikolić**, post graduate student-course Information Systems, bachelor degree in field of telecommunication. Works in Cyber Education and Development Centre within Police College- Belgrade, as Head of Department for Modern Education. She is responsible for Police College Information System planning, developing and evaluating. Also teaches on course «Information System in Ministry of Internal Affairs». Her areas of interests are security analysis, analytical methods, information systems, decision making support and e-learning. She is author of several articles, e-handbook for ICT in police to and participant in research projects. Contact information: Police College, Belgrade, phone: +381-(0)11-3107172, mobile phone: +381-(0)62-552-501, e-mail: [vesnan0812@yahoo.com](mailto:vesnan0812@yahoo.com) or [vesnan@vsup.edu.yu](mailto:vesnan@vsup.edu.yu), fax: +381-(0)11-3162-150



## PANEL 16: CRIMINAL LAW AND LEGAL MATTERS

### THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ANOTHER COMPANY'S NAME IN CROATIA

**Authors:**

Marijan Šuperina, Tatjana Kolar-Gregorić & Leo Cvitanović

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research project was to analyse and evaluate the criminal justice protection of industrial property rights (seal, model, pattern, trademark, the mark of origin of a product, or some other industrial property right) and unauthorized use of another's company name.

Infringement of industrial property rights and unauthorized use of another's company name has become criminal offence prescribed in the new Croatian Criminal Code since 1998.

The goal of the incrimination was to provide the overall protection of the buyers - the consumers of services, as well as of manufacturers - the industrial property holders.

The issue is of great importance if the following estimations of damage are taken into account: 7% of the world market are trade in counterfeit goods with substantial damage for world industry in 2005. of 300–500 billion euros (the estimation of the International Chamber of Commerce); about 10% drugs in the international drug market are counterfeited drugs, that is about 32 billion dollars (the estimation of the Food and Drug Administration). According to estimation of French Ministry of Finance, the damage caused by such criminal acts for European Union is referred to 200 000 of unemployed persons. According to the research conducted by the authors of this paper, the estimated damage for the Croatian industry due to this kind of criminal offences is about 15.6 million euros from 1998 to 2004.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

The study took a qualitative and quantitative approach to data collection that included 29 court rulings from 10 municipal courts in Croatia (case study). Data from the judicial and law enforcement statistics, as well as police records for the period from 1998-2004 were also included and ana-

lysed. The results of the phenomenological analysis showed that out of 163 reported persons 101 were convicted for that criminal offence. Inflicted punishments were mostly: imprisonment (50,1%) or a fine (47,5%), and only two persons were punished by unconditional imprisonment (2%). The data showed that the majority of perpetrators were 30-45 years old (55,23%), were unemployed, and most of them were married. The geographic distribution of reports of that criminal offence did not confirm the authors' expectations, so the issue of the causes for the existence of the dark number of this type of crime arises. Finally, the authors dealt with the problem of proving such criminal offences from the standpoint of expert witnesses and the quality of expert witness testimony.

#### **Originality/value:**

The presented paper is the result of the first such research project conducted in Croatia. The authors hope that their research results will help judges, state attorneys, customs officers and law enforcement officers to better understand this type of crime and increase their sensibility regarding the damage it causes to the society.

#### **Keywords:**

industrial property rights, criminal offence against industrial property rights, seal, model, pattern, trademark, mark of origin, merchandising, expert witness, expert witness testimony, court rulings

#### **Article type:**

Research paper

#### **About the authors:**

**Marijan Šuperina**, LLM, assistant and senior lecturer, Department of Criminal Investigation, Police College, Zagreb. Main subjects of teaching: Crime Scene Investigation and Criminal Investigation Practicum. The author of numerous professional and scientific articles and co-author of three books. The member of: Croatian Academy of Legal Sciences, Croatian Association of Criminal Sciences and Practice, Professional Association of Criminalists. Contact information: tel: ++385 1 2391 365; fax: ++385 1 2391 415; e-mail: [msuperina@net.hr](mailto:msuperina@net.hr)

**Tatjana Kolar-Gregorić**, MSc, senior lecturer, Department of Criminal Investigation, Police College, Zagreb. Main subjects of teaching: Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, Fundamentals of Forensic Science. The author of several textbooks and professional and scientific articles. Forensic expert for Questioned Documents. The member of: Croatian Association of Experts and Expert Witnesses, Professional Association of

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## THE SYSTEM OF PENALTIES AS METHOD FOR KEEPING DOWN CRIMINALITY IN THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

### Author:

Dragan Jovašević

### Abstract:

The new Criminal code of the Republic of Serbia entered into force at the beginning of 2006, as a uniform substantive criminal law act which regulates the entire area of both general and special part of criminal law on new, modern grounds. Thus, after a period of 145 years, Serbia has obtained its criminal codification. Among the most significant novelties contained in this Code is certainly the development of the system of criminal sanctions, particularly the penal system and rules for determining penalty. In this paper, the author analyses the new penal system in the Republic of Serbia as the most significant type of criminal sanctions which are enforced by the state for the purpose of protecting the society from crime and applied as coercive measures reflecting the social reaction against the perpetrator of the criminal offence. This implies that a criminal sanction, as a coercive measure aimed at protecting the society from crime, is determined and pronounced to the offender by the court in the prescribed proceedings and under conditions provided by the law; it entails either renouncing or restraining the offender's freedom and rights, or issuing a warning to the offender that his freedom or rights will be renounced or restricted provided that the offender committed the criminal offence again.

Contemporary criminal law recognizes a number of criminal sanctions different in their content, nature and effect. Each criminal sanction is a special measure of social reaction in fighting crime, whereas collectively they all constitute a set of related measures making an integral whole – a system of criminal sanctions. Accordingly, the system of criminal sanctions is an aggregate of all coercive measures envisaged in the criminal legislation of a country and applied against criminal offenders under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by the law. In article 4. the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia prescribes different kinds of criminal sanctions : penalties, warning measures, security measures and corrective measures.

Pursuant to article 42. of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006, the purpose of punishment within the framework of the general objective of criminal sanctions is : 1) to prevent the offender from committing criminal offences and to deter the offender from committing further criminal offences, 2) to deter others from commit-

ting criminal offences and 3) to communicate the social disapproval of the criminal act and thus strengthen the moral and reinforce the obligation to abide by the law.

In the Republic of Serbia, the legislator has set off from the conception that the ultimate aim of penalty is to protect the society from crime, whereas its immediate goal is to prevent the offender from committing criminal offences and to enable the offender's resocialization – which is envisaged as specific prevention ; the ensuing general prevention includes deterring others from committing criminal offences, communicating the social disapproval of the perpetrated criminal offence and strengthening the public moral and reinforcing the citizens' obligation to abide by the law. It implies that the ultimate aim of punishment is to protect the society from crime, which is achieved both by specific and general prevention.

For that purpose, the Code envisages the following types of punishment : 1) imprisonment (restraining the offender's freedom), 2) a fine (monetary penalty which exists in two forms : a) determined daily amounts and b) fixed amount, 3) community service and 4) withdrawal of the driving licence. In a special part of the Criminal Code on prescribed criminal sanctions, the legislator prescribes specific : 1) rules for determining penalty ; mitigating and aggravating circumstances, 2) the rules for reducing the sentence or releasing the offender from penalty, 3) the rules for sentencing recidivist or concurrent criminal offences or 4) the rules for determining sentences for the already convicted offenders.

In this paper the author analyses characteristics of the system of criminal penalties in the new Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia from 2005.

#### **Purpose:**

The paper analyses legal aspects of the new system of criminal penalties in Criminal code of the Republic of Serbia from 2005.

#### **Design (methodology) approach:**

For this purpose I reviewed law literature, legal act and other sources to identify main problems and try to find some answers.

#### **Findings:**

The criminal sanctions provided by new Criminal code are a powerful and extremely effective method for keeping down criminality.

#### **Practical implication:**

Practical implication of this research will be the creation a new legal, theoretical and practical aspects in application in practice of new legal solutions.

**Originality (value):**

The value of this paper is shown through the exchange of ideas and cooperation between countries.

**Keywords:**

Criminal code, criminal offence, offender, court, responsibility, criminal sanctions, penalties

**Article type:**

Review paper

**About the author:**

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# **PROBLEMS AND DILEMMAS EMANATING FROM PENAL (CRIMINAL) ORDER IMPLEMENTATION**

## **Author:**

Sonja Kotnik

## **Abstract:**

## **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research is to prove that the penal (criminal) order procedure contravenes and denies some of the basic and fundamental rights and freedom of the defendant.

## **Design/methodology/approach:**

In the course of enquiries we became aware that there are similarities and differences in legislation and experience in using this kind of special criminal procedure in Germany, Italy, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that include different kinds of factors which stimulate a state prosecutor to lodge a motion with penal (criminal ) order. The study took place in small town in Slovenia (Murska Sobota).

## **Findings:**

This kind of criminal procedure has no tradition in Slovenia. The penal (criminal) order procedure can be used in all cases of misdemeanours, when by opinion of the state prosecutor, a trial is not necessary. Academic opinion opposed the practice of this kind of criminal procedure as contradicting the basic principles of criminal procedure, while practitioners agreed on the legality of the procedure.

## **Research limitations/implications:**

The results are not generalizable given the qualitative nature of the research. Future research should include several state prosecutors in Slovenia and their satisfaction with implementing the penal (criminal) order. It is possible that future studies should give important information that there is no doubt state prosecutors and judges often use the penal (criminal) order procedure in order to save time and that the application drawn up by the state prosecutor provides for a lenient penalty in the hope of forestalling an appeal.

## **Practical implications:**

A useful source of information for state prosecutors, judges and a legislator to improve this kind of criminal procedure considering foreign and our three year's experiences.

**Originality/value:**

This paper argues that the penal (criminal) order procedure contravenes the basic and fundamental rights and freedom as it denies the defendant the right to be heard. Further, the defendant frequently does not appeal against unjust or even mistaken orders either through a lack of interest or ignorance.

**Keywords:**

Penal Order, Criminal Order, Summary Criminal Procedure, State Prosecutor

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Sonja Kotnik**, LL.M. is senior lecturer at the University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia. Her research field is criminal procedure law, criminal law, special criminal procedures and private security trends in Slovenia. She was a co-researcher in two very important studies on criminal procedure law in Slovenia: Bošnjak, M., et al.: ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES IN SLOVENIA, Institute of Criminology, University in Ljubljana, Ljubljana 2004 and Šugman, G.K., et al.: THE STRATEGIES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE MODERNIZATION IN SLOVENIA, Institute of Criminology, University in Ljubljana, Ljubljana, 2003. Contact information: tel. +386 1 300 8 333; fax. +386 1 2302 687; E-mail: [sonja.kotnik@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:sonja.kotnik@fpvv.uni-mb.si)



# ROUND TABLES



# ROUNDTABLE 1

## METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON FEAR OF CRIME

**Chairs:**

Helmut Kury & Gorazd Meško

**Discussant:**

Peter Umek

## ROUNDTABLE 2

### POLICE ANTI-TERRORISM OPERATIONS: THE DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN CIVIL RIGHTS AND HOMELAND SECURITY

#### **Moderator:**

Bertus R. Ferreira

#### **Abstract:**

##### **Selective questions and diverse viewpoints to be considered:**

What is more important during a time of terrorism: Human rights or the effective protection of innocent citizens of a country?

Could we have both and at the same time?

What are the roles of the police in a democracy during the war on terrorism?

What do police officers understand are the most important issues of civil/human rights?

What are the differences among human rights, civil rights and/or constitutional rights?

Can governmental police agencies and military forces effectively protect civilians from terrorist actions while at the same time respecting the civil and constitutional rights of all citizens?

How could secret terrorist cells or militant groups be infiltrated and successfully investigated without an invasion of privacy of some citizens?

Is it more important to protect the privacy rights of one citizen from police searches than to prevent hundreds, or even thousands, of citizens from being murdered by terrorists?

Is criminal profiling a violation of civil rights if done in the name of anti-terrorism operations?

Who should decide what level of citizen protection is enough, or too much: politicians, police officials, the military, the courts, the media, the citizens, or others?

Should captured terrorists be charged in open court, or in secret military courts to protect the information sources and intelligence gathering strategies of the police?

Why is the western media seemingly so much more supportive of civil/human rights than police operations for citizen protection?

If police agencies cooperate across international borders during anti-terrorism operations, which civil right rules, and from which country, should be observed?

If citizens and/or the media object to effective police anti-terrorism operations and procedures, should the government get the blame if terrorists strike and kill many innocent civilians?

**Other discussants:**

A few senior police officers from various countries who attend the conference will be invited to participate in this roundtable. Please share a listing of conference participants as soon as possible with the moderator so that specific participants can be selected and invited to ensure that diverse international viewpoints will be covered. Also, please invite two or three senior Slovenian police and government officials who have anti-terrorism duties or responsibilities for protecting civil rights.

**About the Moderator:**

**Bertus R. Ferreira**, PhD is a criminal justice faculty member at Murray State University in Western Kentucky, USA. He earned two bachelors, three masters and a doctorate, including an M.Phil. in criminology from the University of Cambridge. He has a multi-cultural background and lived and studied on three continents. Since he attended the first Biennial Slovenian Conference in 1996, he has visited 20 countries on six continents to make presentations at international conferences and to consult with senior police and security officials. As a professional with more than 30 years of experience in international policing, homeland security and aviation safety, Dr. Ferreira teaches university courses in, among other subjects, criminal investigations, community policing, terrorism, business and industrial security, crime prevention and law enforcement. He received the Outstanding Criminal Justice Educator Award from the North Carolina Criminal Justice Association in 2002 and was nominated and selected four times to Who's Who Among America's Teachers. As a former federal police officer, senior security manager and risk management consultant, he holds membership in the National Sheriffs' Association, the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, the American Board of Forensic Examiners, the American Society for Industrial Security, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Police Association. Contact information: Criminal Justice Program, Murray State University, 101-S Applied Science Building, Murray, KY 42071-3345, United States of America, Tel. (270) 809-2700, Fax (270) 809-3469, E-mail: [bertus.ferreira@murraystate.edu](mailto:bertus.ferreira@murraystate.edu)

## ROUNDTABLE 3

### POLICE AND THE MEDIA

**Moderator:**

Aleš Bučar-Ručman

**PRESENTATION OF POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE MASS MEDIA**

**Author(s):**

Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Aleksander Krebl & Gorazd Meško

**Abstract:**

The research deals with the media presentation of police activities and crime. Authors had carried out literature review in which they focused on the construction of theoretical framework for their research. After that they performed the qualitative research on media reports about selected case of police activities. Research had two objectives: the first one was to find out how media is reporting about police activities and crime. The second one was to find out the difference between presentation of reality in the media (media's construction of reality) and actual reality. In this case authors have focused especially on media's presentation of police activities in a specific case study.

In the theoretical part of a paper authors explained their view on media reports about crime, news factors that influence on people working in the media (journalist, editors etc.), the influence of media on crime perception and fear of crime etc. Authors have focused also on the connection between media interests defined by their commercial nature as private companies and the consequences that are shown in the media content. In the second part of the paper authors present their qualitative research in which they have used macro-proposition analyses of media content. They have focused on specific case of police activities and the presentation of these activities in the media. With the help of analysis conducted in the case study authors tested theory and added some new findings to their conclusions. They concluded that in the most cases media reports about crime and police activities are portrayed in sensational way, using specific journalistic tactics and methods determined by different elements and/or process in the media such as gatekeeping, agenda setting, additional sensational comments, selection of "attractive" video elements etc.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to examine the presentation of police activities and crime in the mass media. Authors wanted to find out the difference between presentation of reality in the media (media's construction of reality) and actual reality.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

The study adopted a qualitative approach to data collection and analyses. The data were analysed with the help of macro-proposition analyses of media content in the analysed case study.

**Findings:**

Media reports about crime and police activities are portrayed in sensational way, using specific journalistic tactics and methods (e.g. gatekeeping, agenda setting, additional sensational comments, selection of "attractive" video elements etc.).

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results of the study are limited on the case study, however, the methodology is widely applicable and can be used to perform wider analysis of media content. For further research authors propose to use this method in the analyses of higher number of case studies, the analyses of media content in a longer period of time and also a use of other qualitative and quantitative research methods.

**Practical implications:**

The research presents new findings connected to presentation of police activities in the media and can be useful for people working in police organizations as well as in the every day work of different practitioners, journalists, editors and experts working within schools, universities and other public institutions.

**Originality/value:**

The paper presents the first such pilot study in Slovenia.

**Keywords:**

media reports, police activity, construction of reality

**Article type:**

Research paper

### About the author(s):

**Aleš Bučar-Ručman**, MA; Assistant of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He is the editor and author of study *Violence and Young People* and co-author of several papers from the field of criminology. Contact information: E-mail: [ales.bucar@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:ales.bucar@fpvv.uni-mb.si), telephone: +386(0)13008318

**Aleksander Krebl**, LLB, General Police Directorate, Police Academy, Education and Training Centre.

**Gorazd Meško**, PhD

Associate professor of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He teaches criminology, victimology and theory of social control. He has written extensively on criminal careers, fear of crime, police officers, crime prevention, corruption, violence and contemporary criminological thought. His present research interests include studies of fear of crime; victims of crime; drugs, violence and school; local safety efforts; and crime prevention. Contact information: E-mail: [gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si), telephone: +386(0)13008339



## **POLICE AND MEDIA RELATIONS**

### **Authors:**

Želimir Kešetović & Mladen Bajagić

### **Abstract:**

In the introduction of the paper authors denote some general and universal problems that emerge in police media relations due to structural factors that shape both professions. During the system of personal rule that was on the scene in Serbia in the period 1989-2000, the freedom of the press was seriously endangered, and the police was responsible only to the ruling elite. The police used mass media, that were under the direct influence of the ruling party, only for very unsophisticated propaganda, while the independent media were discriminated and, from time to time, openly censored. There were even some assassinations of the opposition oriented journalists under very suspicious circumstances. Communications between police and the media were unilateral, and the public was treated only as an object of influence. After the democratic changes in October 2000, new democratic government launched extensive reforms of the state and the society, trying to establish rule of law and democratic institutions. As the police was one of the main pillars of nondemocratic regime, its reform was of utmost importance. In context of overall reforms to make a shift from police force to police service, it was also necessary to change police media relations. The tempo and results of the reform process was rather fast until the assassination of prime minister Đinđić in Mart 2002. Later on the process was backlasher, due the new political conditions. With OSCE, as a strategic partner, project of improving police media relations was launched in 2005. First phase of the project included assessment of present media and police relations in Serbia, through series of roundtables organized in various regions of the country. Major findings of the actual problems in these relations from the viewpoint of the journalist and police officers are presented in the papers, as well as some system obstacles, and recommendations for further improvement.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to assess the present media and police relations in Serbia

### **Design/methodology/approach:**

The study took a qualitative approach to data collection that included 11 round tables held in regional police organizations and attended by repre-

sentatives of the police, local media, local government, public prosecutors and judiciary. Before the round tables a written questionnaires were sent to the local media journalists.

**Findings:**

Co-operation between media and police was considered to be much better than during the period of non-democratic regime, but still far from desirable. However, it is hard to give general and universal assessment on quality of media and police co-operation in Serbia as a whole, as huge differences exist from one Secretariat to another. It is interesting that good conditions were often related with personal changes in certain Secretariats, and that the situation is bad in communities where inter-ethnic and other tensions are present. There are system obstacles in improving those relations.

**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 media from both the journalists and policeman viewpoint. In Serbia there are no similar researches of this issue so far.

**Keywords:**

police, media, public, image, security, Ministry of Interior

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

**Želimir Kešetović**, PhD- political sciences, assistant professor at the Faculty of Civil Defence (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.

**Mladen Bajagić**, PhD - political sciences, professor at the Police College (Introduction to Security Studies; National Security and Intelligence), visiting lecturer at the Faculty of Political Sciences and Faculty of Civil Defence; author of the three monographs (Intelligence activities and Foreign Policy, Case Study - USA; World Security - from secrecy to exposure - two editions) and a number of papers presented at the national and international conferences and published in journals;

## ROUNDTABLE 4

### PREPARING POLICE OFFICERS FOR THE “DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION” OF AN AGING WORLD POPULATION

**Moderator:**

Bertus R. Ferreira

**Authors:**

Bertus R. Ferreira and Carol S. Ferreira

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**

The World Health Organization has labeled the rapid aging of the world’s population as the “Demographic Revolution.” Today there are 600 million people over age 60 in the world; in 2025, that number will double. This presentation will outline the components of a proposed program designed to prepare policing professionals to deal with the ramifications of this rapidly changing demographic. As demonstrated in this program, community policing strategies must be undertaken in non-traditional approaches when addressing the needs of older adults.

**Design:**

An extensive review of scientific literature was undertaken by the authors, who are experienced professionals in criminal justice, nursing, and psychology. That literature analysis clearly identified the need for policing educational programs to provide: (1) knowledge about and assessment techniques to differentiate normal aging and memory changes from psycho pathology and dementia; (2) effective communication techniques for interacting with demented individuals; (3) strategies for de-escalating aggressive behaviours and addressing delusions and hallucinations of cognitively impaired older adults; (4) assessment tools and interventions for intervening in cases of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; (5) empirically tested strategies for searching for “lost” dementia patients; (6) working to allay fears of victimization experienced by many older adults and (7) teaching crime prevention techniques to elders without escalating their fear of victimization.

**Practical implications:**

The techniques discussed in this presentation will be applicable to a variety of settings and cultures and are designed to ensure competence, respect and sensitivity in working with older citizens. The strategies highlighted in this presentation will be applicable to the police officer on the street. For example, discussions about delusional and demented individuals will offer practical communication interventions. Similarly, suggestions will be offered that may be employed to calm down persons suffering from dementia who believes others are stealing their possessions or who suffers from “sun-downing” and becomes agitated late in the afternoon. Interview techniques will be reviewed that are specifically designed to gather information about elder abuse and neglect in a sensitive and effective way.

**Originality/value:**

As identified in the scientific literature, there is a documented need for educational programs to enhance the skills of policing professionals who will be called upon to protect and serve a rapidly increasing population of aging citizens. This presentation provides an overview of a proposed comprehensive educational program for law enforcement professionals around the globe that addresses issues related to protecting older adults in a competent, sensitive and respectful manner.

**Keywords:**

Policing; Aging; Dementia; Competency training; Delusions; Aggression

**Article type:**

Panel presentation or workshop

**About the Authors**

**Bertus R. Ferreira**, PhD is a criminal justice faculty member at Murray State University in Western Kentucky, USA. He earned two bachelors, three masters and a doctorate, including an M.Phil. in criminology from the University of Cambridge. He has a multi-cultural background and lived and studied on three continents. Since he attended the first Biennial Slovenian Conference in 1996, he has visited 20 countries on six continents to make presentations at international conferences and consult with senior police and security officials. As a professional with more than 30 years of experience in international policing, homeland security and aviation safety, Dr. Ferreira teaches university courses in, among other subjects, criminal investigations, community policing, terrorism, business and industrial security, crime prevention and law enforcement. He received the Outstanding Criminal Justice Educator Award from the North Carolina

Criminal Justice Association in 2002 and was nominated and selected four times to Who's Who Among America's Teachers. As a former federal police officer, senior security manager and risk management consultant, he holds membership in the National Sheriffs' Association, the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, the American Board of Forensic Examiners, the American Society for Industrial Security, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Police Association.

**Carol S. Ferreira** is a licensed clinical psychologist and nursing professor at East Carolina University with expertise and extensive experience in geriatric psychiatry, rehabilitation, and neuropsychology. She completed a funded one-year psychology postdoctoral fellowship at the University of California at Los Angeles in HIV/AIDS. She has provided rehabilitation and neuropsychology services to persons suffering from strokes, debilitating chronic illnesses, traumatic brain injury, and burns. As the director of an outpatient program, she led a multi-disciplinary team in assessing and intervening with persons with dementia. In recent years she has been a full-time academician. Repeatedly honoured by students as an outstanding faculty member, she was also the recipient of the 2002-2003 Distinguished Professor for Teaching award by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors. In addition, she has been an active presenter at Criminal Justice conferences and has authored a chapter on the psychology of serial killers in *The Science, Treatment and Prevention of Antisocial Behaviors: Applications to the Criminal Justice System*.

## ROUNDTABLE 5

### RECONCILING REHABILITATION, PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

#### **Moderators:**

Chuck Fields & Hannu Kiehelä

#### **Abstract of Presentation:**

As we enter the new millennium, whether as penologists, criminologists, or those working in various positions within corrections, we are still debating on which of the competing punishment ideologies that should be emphasized. Should rehabilitation and the reintegration of errant citizens be the primary ideological foundation of a nation's correctional system, or should the punishment and incapacitation in dealing with criminal offenders take precedent?

In Finland, Sweden and much of Scandinavia (and a few other European countries as well), the focus has been on treating prisoners humanely and running the sort of prison system that values rehabilitation over punishment. The United States, on the other hand, has placed security and control at the forefront of its punishment philosophy.

This roundtable will address these competing ideologies and philosophies from a number of perspectives and backgrounds. Both academics and practitioners, coming from nations with diverse systems of justice and punishment, will debate these and other related issues.

#### **Keywords:**

Prisons, Punishment, Rehabilitation

#### **About the authors:**

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# REHABILITATION IN CROATIAN PRISON SYSTEM: CURRENT SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVE

## Authors:

Kovčo Vukadin Irma, Ljubin Tajana & Glušić Stjepan

## Abstract:

### Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to give an overview of current situation in Croatian prison system using the data from the Ombudsman report and the discussion about rehabilitation possibilities in the light of overcrowding and harsher Criminal Code provisions.

### Design/methodology/approach:

Qualitative analysis of prison capacities (in the terms of sleeping accommodation and working and leisure time activities)

### Findings:

Croatia has 6 prisons (for convicted prisoners), 14 jails (for untried prisoners and prisoners convicted to short term sentence) and 1 hospital for prisoners. Rehabilitation as a goal is stated in Criminal Code (as a goal of punishment) and in the Law on prison sentence. Rehabilitation is supposed to be achieved through individual program which is defined as a set of pedagogic, labour, occupational, health, psychological and safety acts and measures used for planning of prison sentence serving in the way appropriate to the characteristics and needs of particular inmate as well as to the type and possibilities of a prison or jail. Treatment department should be consisted of following experts: social workers, social pedagogues, pedagogues, medical doctors, psychologists, professors and teachers. Actual data (accommodation capacities in relation to number of inmates) suggests that many prison facilities are overcrowded. Furthermore, there is a lack of security and treatment staff which lowers possibilities of individual program application. Accommodation conditions are not sufficient in all prison facilities due to the fact that a great number of prisons and jails use old buildings from the beginning of the 20th century and their adaptation that fit contemporary standards would be a great financial burden. Authors discuss this situation as a set up for rehabilitation programs. Above all previously mentioned, a new amendment to Criminal Code is in the process of adoption and new provisions lower possibilities of using alternatives to imprisonment. What implication for prison system (and of course, for rehabilitation possibilities) will be if no new prisons are planned?



**Practical implications:**

Comparative information for prison correctional professionals and policy makers.

**Originality/value:**

The paper gives a original professional analysis of current rehabilitation possibilities in a current prison context in Croatia.

**Keywords:**

Prison system, overcrowding, correctional staff, rehabilitation, Croatia

**Article Type:**

Professional paper

**About the authors:**

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## **JOB SATISFACTION OF PRISON OFFICERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS IN SLOVENIA AND TURKEY**

### **Authors:**

Gorazd Meško, Mehmet Eryılmaz, Serpil Aytaç & Nuran Bayram

### **Abstract:**

According to Fischer (2000), "Job Satisfaction (JS)" is an individual's affective approach to his/her job. This description emphasizes especially the emotional component of job satisfaction. Occupational literature states that there are a lot of variables affect JS or to be affected by it. For example, Hardin (1960); examined an organization in which some departments was effected by a new computerized system. Findings showed that departments to be affected by the new system reported lower JS than the other departments. In another study, effects of union membership on JS and wages was searched. Findings showed that employees, member of an union, reported lower level JS (Borjas, 1979). A meta analysis conducted by Brush and colleagues (1987) showed that private-public sector differentiation for organizational grouping is more critical factor than differentiation in terms of service or production organization. For instance, males in private sector organizations reported higher level JS than females. Kelloway and his friends (1993) found that positive industrial relations causes positive JS. Fields and Blum (1997) found that females and males work in gender balanced groups reported higher level JS than workers in homogeneous groups. In another study, Heywood and his colleagues (2002) questioned the relation between union membership and JS. Research findings showed that workers, are members of an union, reported lower level JS. In addition to being an end-result of work related factors, JS also functions as a causal mechanism some results. For example, Freeman (1978), using macro-level lenses, included of JS as a variable of economy. Lum and her colleagues (1998) found that JS effected staff turnover intent directly.

There are also some studies in literature researched the JS of staff in prisons. For example, Shamir and Drory (1981), investigated the effect of the cultural differences on JS and they found that differences stem from cultural have some effects on JS related to promotion. Lichtenstein (1981) developed some factors to measure JS of physicians work for prisons. According to Lichtenstein, previous efforts in this field were not satisfactory. He utilized a sample comprises of physicians work for prison health programs. Cullen and the others (1990) searched the JS level of correctional officers. They found that JS level is low for this people. Dunne and Morrison (1991) found in their study that officers working in

minimum security prisons report higher job satisfaction. Camp (1998), in his study, searched a relation between organizational commitment and turnover intent. He determined that there is a negative and significant relation between these two factors. Also he found that job satisfaction hasn't significant effect on turnover intent. Flanagan and Flanagan (2002), in their study conducted with 287 nurses employed in state prison health care facilities, found that there is a negative relationship between job satisfaction and job stress

This study focuses on the Turkish and Slovenian prison sectors and compares results with identical studies undertaken in both countries. This paper utilises the "Job Effective Wellbeing Survey (JAWS)" to explore JS of staff in Turkish and Slovenian prisons. The intent of this study was to investigate whether there are statistically significant differences between two countries prison officer's JS levels and to explore the role of national culture within in these results.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe factors in each culture associated with job satisfaction among prison officers.

**Design/methodology/approach:**

The study took a quantitative approach to data collection. A questionnaire was designed and this questionnaire was filled by officers in these country's prisons.

**Findings:**

Data is still being analysed.

**Research limitations/implications:**

The results are not generalizable. To allow the generalizability of findings, future research will include more data. \

**Practical implications:**

A useful source of information especially for prison's managers who are willing to increase the level of job satisfaction of officers in prisons which they work for.

**Originality/value:**

This paper is one the few study that researches the effects of cultural differences on job satisfaction of prison officers. It also is the first study that utilise JAWS (Job-Related Affective Well-Being Scale) to measure job satisfaction of prison officers at cross-national level.

**Keywords:**

Cross-cultural, Job satisfaction, Prison officers

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the author(s):**

**Gorazd Meško**, PhD, Associate professor of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He teaches criminology, victimology and theory of social control. He has written extensively on criminal careers, fear of crime, police officers, crime prevention, corruption, violence and contemporary criminological thought. His present research interests include studies of fear of crime; victims of crime; drugs, violence and school; local safety efforts; and crime prevention. Contact information: E-mail: [gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si](mailto:gorazd.mesko@fpvv.uni-mb.si), telephone: +386(0)13008339

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## **OPENING PRISON INSTITUTIONS: BACK TO THE FUTURE (SLOVENIAN PENOLOGICAL HERITAGE)**

### **Author:**

Dragan Petrovec

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of the article is to present probably the most relevant research study related to Slovene prison system. The study was made as a two year research project sponsored by Ministry of Justice and carried out by Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana. Along with a longitudinal study of social climate in Slovene prison institutions, it evaluates the idea and practice of so called socio-therapy as a specific approach to treatment of offenders.

### **Methodology:**

The idea and practice of socio-therapy is presented and social climate in Slovenian prison institutions measured each five years starting from 1980 to 2006.

### **Findings:**

The rehabilitation ideology reached its peak in nineties, introducing open institutions and having perhaps the lowest prisoners/inhabitants ratio in the world (under 30).

Since independence and formal democracy the trends show a clear picture of strict response to crime. The prison population has doubled, the parliament adopted 30 years of imprisonment instead of 20, in spite of the fact that the most violent crime decreased before new measures.

Research implications: The society is becoming more and more punitive. This attitude is fostered by media and politicians promising to get tough on crime.

### **Practical implications:**

Policy makers should take into account alternative measures to strict and severe punishment. They should be encouraged by convincing results of socio-therapy.

### **Value:**

The paper offers solutions to prison population that resembles the famous Italian experiment led by Franco Basaglia (opening of psychiatric institutions in seventies'). It also proves that opening of a prison institution is possible for the majority of prisoners. Furthermore, it contributes to understanding that society is also responsible for crime and criminal behaviour.

**Key words:**

Open prison institutions, rehabilitation ideology and practice, social climate, treatment of offenders.

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Dragan Petrovec**, PhD, Research Field: Penology, Treatment of offenders, Crime policy, Philosophy of punishment. Lectures: Faculty of Law: Penology (postgraduate students); Faculty of Social Work: Criminal Law and Criminology. Contact information: e-mail: [dragan.petrovec@pf.uni-lj.si](mailto:dragan.petrovec@pf.uni-lj.si)

# ROUNDTABLE 6

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

### **Moderator:**

Keri Nixon

### **THE FACTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

### **Author:**

Irma Deljković

### **Abstract:**

In this work, author will present a part of the results of the research project, "Domestic Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Developing Study". The study was conducted by the Institute for Criminology and Security Studies of the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences at the University of Sarajevo, from January 1st 2004 until January 1st 2005. The authors of the above mentioned study are: Azra Adžajlić-Dedović, Halima Sofradžija, Irma Deljković, Sanela Šadić and Aldijana Trbonja.

The purpose of this research was to upgrade cognitions on domestic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, identify approximate scope and factors that influence this form of violence, determine effectiveness of measures that have been undertaken by government institutions in order to protect victims of domestic violence and analyse whether or not reform in criminal justice system in Bosnia and Herzegovina had impact on decrease of this particular form of violence.

Methods used in this study were both quantitative and qualitative: survey, interviews, document analysis, content analysis, case study and meta analysis. Study was conducted in fifteen cities and towns, and six villages. Target groups under this project were: citizens, prosecutors, judges, law enforcement officers, social workers and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The results show that domestic violence is widespread in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that possible factors that perpetuate domestic violence are: cultural definition of appropriate sex roles, expectations of roles within relationships, belief in the inherent superiority of males, limited access of education for children and adults regarding equal rights of men and women, unemployment, poverty, alcohol abuse, war and posttraumatic stress. Findings also indicate that criminal offence "Domestic violence" is not adequately implemented, because of the decreased efficiency of the criminal procedure.



Since the sources of data for this research were obtained mostly from official reports of state institutions (study also included information gathered from citizens about their perceptions and attitudes on domestic violence), this study poses a limitation. Relying on official data from these institutions excludes those victims of domestic violence who have not made a report. This means that study findings on approximate scope of domestic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina are based on official reports from police, prosecutor's offices and courts. Future research in this area should address this limitation by conducting victim surveys, self-report studies, and by surveying victims of domestic violence on their experiences with this problem. Therefore, the generalizability of the results is limited. Despite this limitation, this study contributes to understanding of prevalence, structure and some characteristics of domestic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The results of the research are useful for education of individuals, who participate in preventive and repressive actions against domestic violence. The research findings described in this paper can be of use for certain state institutions to develop further measures and actions in fighting this complex social problem. Also, the research of this negative phenomenon is important for raising social awareness about this issue, and for stimulation of certain governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations to treat this problem more seriously.

**Keywords:**

Domestic violence, Bosnia and Herzegovina, prevalence, structure, characteristics.

**Article type:**

Research paper

**About the author:**

**Irma Deljkic**, B.A. degree in Criminal Justice Sciences, Attendant of Post-Graduate Study European Criminology, Criminalistics and Criminal Justice (2004-2006). Teaching assistant at the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences (Department for Criminalistics), University of Sarajevo. Author and co-author of book, articles, reviews and translations in the field of criminalistics and criminal justice, and was involved in two research projects: "Domestic Violence – Developing Study in Bosnia and Herzegovina" and "Police and Corruption". Affiliation: criminalistics and criminology. Contact information: Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo, Zmaja od Bosne 8, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Telephone: + 387 61 27 07 00, Fax: + 387 33 66 54 61, E-mail: [ideljkic@fknbih.edu](mailto:ideljkic@fknbih.edu)

# **DIFFERENTIATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICING**

## **Authors:**

Keri Nixon and David Canter

## **Abstract:**

### **Purpose:**

The current research is part of a project evaluating the way in which a northern police force currently investigates domestic violence. The purpose of the current study was to examine the different forms of domestic violence reported to the police, in order to formulate more focused intervention strategies to reduce repeat cases of domestic violence. It is hypothesised that there will be different forms of domestic violence that require different intervention procedures.

### **Methodology:**

300 cases of domestic violence were randomly selected from police files. Data derived from the files includes details of the offence, victim, perpetrator and risk assessment information. The data was subjected to multivariate analysis (SSA; Lingoes, 1973). This examines the co-occurrence of every variable with every other variable and represents the associations in a non-metric visual space.

### **Findings:**

The analysis revealed 3 thematic styles of domestic violence incidents (dysfunctional, violent, breakdown). Rather than these styles representing distinct types, they are a continuum of behaviours evident in domestic violence cases reported to the police.

### **Research limitations/implications:**

One limitation when working with police data is the data may be incomplete, incorrect or only have certain aspects highlighted, as it has not been collected for research purposes. Also, the cases examined are cases that have been reported to the police and thus further research should examine non-reported cases of domestic violence to establish if similar forms of domestic violence can be found.

### **Practical implications:**

This research adds to our understanding of domestic violence incidents and through this understanding we can formulate more focused interven-

tion strategies. Depending on the profile of a domestic violence case certain directed police actions will be drawn upon to investigate and respond to the case.

**Originality/value:**

The present research is part of a larger study that is seeking to improve the overall investigation of domestic violence.

**Keywords:**

Domestic violence, police investigation.

**Article Type:**

Research paper

**About the authors:**

**Keri Nixon** is based at the Centre for Investigative Psychology. She has worked in prisons interviewing inmates for treatment programmes, predominantly sex offender treatment programmes. She has completed research in various settings, including Ashworth Maximum Security Hospital, on prison bullying, sex offences, arson, racism and football hooliganism. During her Investigative Psychology MSc she worked with the Metropolitan Police Service at a Community Safety Unit and was invited to attend the PEACE interviewing course at Hendon Police College. Contact information: Centre for Investigative Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Eleanor Rathbone Building, Bedford Street South, Liverpool L69 7ZA; E-mail: [mnixon@liv.ac.uk](mailto:mnixon@liv.ac.uk); Office Tel: +44(0)151 794 3912; Office Fax: +44(0)151 7943938; Mobile: +44 0781 651 2429

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