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AFFILIATED MEMBER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA

Research at the College of Police and Security Studies Ljubljana, Slovenia 1996-2001

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PREFACE

The College of Police and Security Studies is developing into an academic institution. A part of its development is also the development of research activities of the College teaching and research staff. This book of research abstracts illustrates the amount and kind of research conducted at the College between 1996 and 2001. Research projects are divided into the following groups:

- policing,
- security and safety,
- criminology,
- criminal investigation and
- other studies.

Research projects reflect endeavors of the faculty and research staff at the College in the development of subjects and preparation of new training programs within the field of police and security studies. A new four year university program must be based on studies in the Slovene context of the problems of crime, society, policing, security and safety.

Researchers of the College of Police and Security Studies are also very active in international research projects on policing, criminology, victimology and security.

Detailed bibliography of researchers of the CPSS can be found in the Internet: http://cobiss.izum.si/cobiss_eng.html

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Research on policing

MODEL OF ORGANIZATION OF THE SLOVENE POLICE

Anton Dvoršek, Gorazd Meško, Rafael Viltužnik

The research probes Slovenian criminal investigators and uniformed police officers, relative to the model of an integrated police force under a uniform management. This model has been introduced into the Slovenian police force recently and research shows that the respondents estimate the tested model quite positively. No significant differences in studied variables are found between the groups of criminal investigators and uniformed police officers. Factor analysis reveals seven factors significant to the studied organizational model. The factors are as follows: motivation for work and possibility of career, confidence among policemen at work, specialization, sound competition, adequate organization of work and police ethics. Statistical analysis also shows that, for the time being, certain elements in the working environment of the new model, that compose the above mentioned factors (sincerity at investigating, transparency of decisions, concern for media promotion, concern for the improvement of technical equipment, innovation and competitiveness) are not typical for the Slovene police organization. The research also shows that that the majority of police managers of the state level responds in the same manner as police managers on regional and local levels of police organization.

Key words: police, integrated organization, factors, Slovenia.

REASONS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND POLICE EMPLOYEES IN SLOVENIA

Branko Lobnikar, Vinko Gorenak, Jože Prša

The survey deals with turnover of staff in the Ministry of the Interior in general and the Police in particular. The survey investigates reasons for early retirement of employees at the Ministry of the Interior and the Police between July 17 1998 and the end of 1998. In this period, 504 employees retired according the new police law in Slovenia. The main causes for early retirement were bad relations between the employer and employees, a feeling of being redundant to the police organization, and the fear of changes to be introduced to the Slovenian pension system. Further,

the problems the Slovenian police organization had with early retirement are described. The authors provide some suggestions for managers to help dealing with the main reasons for the early retirements reported in the survey.

Key words: police, (early) retirement, turnover, human resource management.

OPINIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS TOWARDS SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS OF CRIME

Gorazd Meško

The rationale of this paper is to present the social construction of crime-related reality as perceived by the police in Slovenia. The paper presents a study on selected criminological theories and police officers' perceptions of criminals, public order offenders and victims of crime. The survey was conducted in autumn, 1999 in the Primorska region and in the capital of Ljubljana. One hundred and ten police officers participated in the survey.

Main findings imply that police officers believe criminals are motivated by their own socio-biological determination and that criminals' individual social control mechanisms are weak. Additionally, the police consider criminals as persons who actively co-operate with other criminals, reflecting aspects of differential association and equivalent group hypothesis. The police believe criminals are inclined to substance abuse and low levels of self-control. Criminals are also seen as people motivated by the degree of disparity between social goals and means available to achieve these goals (per Merton's theory of anomie). A “portrait” of public offenders virtually resembles the one of criminals.

Data from this study overwhelmingly indicate that the police blame victims for their victimisation. Police officers' attribution of victim characteristics can be described as falling under the theory of victim precipitation. The police view victims as people who actively contribute to their victimisation by causing conflicts and, who passively or actively, are victimised due to their own negligence. Police officers believe this to be true of those individuals who experience multiple victimizations.

Key words: criminology, theory, criminals, police officers, attitudes, social construction of reality.

THE POLICE AND PRIVATE SECURITY OFFICERS – PARTNERS OR COMPETITORS

Gorazd Meško

The author begins with reviewing the literature dealing with the relationship between the state police officers and private security officers. On the one hand, the extent of competitiveness and co-operation, as well as the awareness of the police and private security as two competitors, are tackled. On the other hand, they are partners in endeavors to reduce and control crime and other negative security phenomena. To determine the situation in Slovenia, a questionnaire was used to collect information from police officers about their attitudes towards security officers, from security officers about their attitudes towards police officers, and information about the awareness of security, as well as possibilities for common endeavors to control crime and other problem phenomena in the security field. Three hundred and nine (309) respondents participated in the research, among them 151 police officers and 158 security officers from various cities and towns in Slovenia (Ljubljana, Maribor, Kranj, Kočevje, Slovenj Gradec). It has been found that we cannot address co-operation in Slovenia since the results show large obstacles in comprehending some basic characteristics of both professional group. This also points to the conflict of understanding between the two professional groups. The obstacles are greater among the police, since they view security officers worse than security officers view them. In spite of the fact that ensuring security demands greater co-operation, results have shown that common endeavors for better security are still far off.

Key words: police officers, private security officers, attitudes, opinions, security, protecting.

FEAR OF CRIME, POLICE CRIME PREVENTION AND PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE SLOVENIAN POLICE FORCE

Gorazd Meško, Peter Umek, Bojan Dobovšek, Marija Mikulan, Tadeja Kolenc, Miroslav Žaberl

The research presents characteristics of community policing which has, especially in the Western countries, developed as a consequence of the alienation and the weak co-operation between the police, citizens and communities. Community

policing is based upon co-operation, consent and problem solving. The main obstacles in the implementation of community policing in practice are related to the role of the police in society in general, police conservatism and different beliefs about the real police work. The results of a research project on fear of crime, police crime prevention and public opinion about the police force in Slovenia are also presented in this article. The results of this study imply similar community policing related problems as in the Western societies. Problems of the greatest significance are the following: different conceptualization and understanding of community policing on different levels of the police organization (local, regional and state level) evaluation of community policing efforts, turnover of the police officers, undertrained and underskilled police officers for such a demanding policing and too large police areas. In addition, the author also stresses one of the key factors of community policing which is the citizens' readiness to co-operate with the police. The study also consists of surveys on fear of crime and public opinion poll about the police force in Slovenia.

Key words: police, community, community policing, research, Slovenia.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SLOVENE POLICE OFFICERS

Gorazd Meško

Attitudes and personality traits of students at the Police Cadet School and within the police force in Slovenia were probed for similarities and dissimilarities among the police officers, high school students in Ljubljana and students of law. In addition, the author attempts to determine whether significant differences exist among those who joined the police after they finished the police cadet school or finished short police training and those with different years of work experience. Research data were collected by questionnaires. We used semantic differentials for measuring attitudes toward the police, toward respondents themselves, toward the "ideal police", toward juvenile delinquents, toward criminals and toward victims of crime. For measurement of personality characteristics the FPI (Freiburg Personality Inventory) was used. We also tried to establish some dimensions of authoritarianism within the police. For this purpose the author used a standardized test for measuring a directiveness which is a significant dimension of authoritarianism.

It was determined that it is virtually impossible to find a professional group which could be compared with the police (gender, nature of work, educational level). Police cadets of the 4th grade and students of the 4th grade at Ljubljana high schools were compared. What both have in common are living in a dormitory, the same age and gender (male). Junior policemen were compared with students of law. We established significant differences in their socioeconomic status and "life philosophy". We assumed that comparison and establishing significant differences (or similarities) would be questionable. These were the reasons for not continuing any further statistical analyses and comparing these groups.

Results of the survey show that significant differences exist when comparing between groups of the police cadets and students of other high schools in Ljubljana. Significant differences are the most obvious in some personality and attitudinal domains, especially those of vital importance for social contacts and interaction with people.

We have also established that the majority of the police cadets present themselves in the same manner as the police. This implies concordance in beliefs, attitudes and some personality characteristics in the professional group. On the other hand, we assume that this is a part of a vicious circle - maintaining of police mentality by tutors and teachers at the police cadet school since the majority was in their past the police officers.

The majority of the police force shows typical characteristics of the police who have worked within the police force for up to 6 years. A characteristic which is the most evident is a belief of a mission (to protect and fight against crime) for law enforcement but with a problem of being insecure.

Research findings can serve as a guide to improving the police education system at the Police Cadet School, as a enlightenment on problems of junior policemen and as a reflection for reconsideration how to resolve problems and improve efficiency and effectiveness of the police. In addition, the survey provides interesting and useful information for becoming aware of some characteristics of the police.

Our findings call for implementation of training for the police which could involve more skills for dealing with the problems of everyday life, solving on-duty problems, communication skills, ability for mediation, social work approach and self-help.

Key words: police, personality, attitudes, study, Slovenia.

COMMUNITY POLICING IN LJUBLJANA: ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS FOR ESTABLISHING THE CITY OF LJUBLJANA POLICE OF RE-DEFINING THE WORK OF STATE POLICE

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

A survey on the attitude of Ljubljana residents toward different institutions in the Slovenian capital was done on the sample of 237 people. Findings indicate that the most trust-worthy are the fire brigade and the police, while the least trusted are various city inspectorates and city security wardens. According to the citizens, the most serious problems are the following: environmental pollution, dangerous cycling, alcohol served to minors and drunk people, public disorder and noise in residential areas and pedestrian automobile encounters. On the other hand they regard prostitution, organized crime, asylum seekers and refugees, street violence and bullying as less serious problems. Further, the authors present the citizens' views on establishing the city police as a new form of policing in the capital, which is strongly or very strongly supported by 80,8 percent of the respondents.

Key words: city police, philosophy of police work, Ljubljana, security.

COMMUNITY POLICING: COMPARISON OF POLICE OFFICERS' AND CITIZENS' OPINION

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

A survey was administered to a sample of police officers dealing with new approaches to police work (community policing) and compare these approaches with traditional policing. The differences between old and new paradigms of policing are described, and the results of the survey on police officers' opinions of community policing in the Slovenian capital Ljubljana are presented. The survey was administered to a sample of police officers working in Ljubljana and compared to a small sample of citizens of the city of Ljubljana and its suburban districts. Results show that citizens are more favorably inclined to community policing then police officers and that the citizens are favorably disposed towards assisting police officers with their work than officers would realize.

Key words: community policing, philosophy of police work, police - citizens relationship, uniformed police officer - CID police officer relationship.

DETERMINANTS OF POLICE DEVIANCE IN SLOVENIA

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

A survey of determinants of police deviance was conducted on a sample of 564 Slovenian police officers. The results regarding some organizational and interpersonal determinants of police deviance are presented. They suggest that among the examined variables (supervisor support and undermining, coworker support and undermining, self-efficacy, organizational commitment, well-being, depression, tenure under current supervisor, and tenure in current position), supervisor undermining is the strongest single predictor of police deviance. Also, people higher in job-related self-efficacy, organizational commitment and well-being, while lower in depression, report lower levels of deviant work behaviors. Supervisor support, coworker support, tenure under current supervisor, and tenure in current position did not exhibit any influence on police deviance. The results of the study emphasize the role of good management and people skills in combating police deviance.

Key words: deviance, police, HRM, modification of organizational behavior.

EUROPEAN SYSTEMS OF POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Milan Pagon, Bojana Virjent-Novak, Melita Djurić, Branko Lobnikar

This survey on systems of police education and training was conducted in seventeen European countries which participated in the mail survey. The results indicate that European countries have very different systems of police education and training. In ten countries it is possible to obtain a secondary school level police education (duration of schooling between one and four years). Five countries also have police education leading to an associate degree (a two-year post-secondary school). In twelve countries it is possible to obtain a three-year higher professional education degree within the system of police education. A bachelor's degree can be obtained in eight out of the seventeen surveyed countries, a master's degree in five, and a doctoral degree in four countries. The basic training for police officers in the surveyed countries takes between four months and four years, followed over years by various forms of specialized and

management training. The results are discussed in the light of European integration and international cooperation. A case is made for standardization in the area of police education and training.

Key words: police education, police training, Europe.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL SOURCES OF STRESS IN SLOVENIAN POLICE FORCE

Milan Pagon, Daniel C. Ganster, Michelle Duffy

A survey on organizational and interpersonal sources of stress was conducted on a sample of 192 Slovenian police officers, on the average of 28 years of age and 8,29 years of service. The results show that behavior of managers correlates with the level of personal control and perception of the social support by police officers. Personal control and social support are important predictors of personal well-being and physical health of police officers. So, police organizations can improve well-being of police officers through managerial effort. Managers should show concern for personal feelings of police officers, they should include police officers in decision-making processes and set specific goals which should be achieved during performance of police work.

Key words: stress, police, social support, organization, interpersonal relations.

POLICE INTEGRITY, CODE OF SILENCE AND POLICE CORRUPTION: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

Milan Pagon, Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Carl B. Klockars,
Maria R. Haberfeld, Branko Lobnikar

Police corruption is extraordinarily difficult to measure. However, understanding corruption as an organizational and administrative problem rather than as a problem of individually defective police officers suggests an approach to

measuring the resistance to corruption. A survey in which police officers were asked to evaluate the seriousness, the appropriate and expected discipline, and the willingness of police officers to report the misconduct described in 11 hypothetical scenarios are done on a samples of 767 Slovenian, 1,649 Croatian, 1,477 Polish and 3,235 U.S. police officers. Analysis of these surveys shows that the contours of corruption resistance measured in term of the degree of officer willingness to punish it were measurably different in both general and specific ways in each of the nations surveyed.

Key words: corruption, police, international comparisons, disciplinary measures, integrity.

POLICE PERSONALITY: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STUDENTS OF POLICE STUDIES AND STUDENTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL STUDIES

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

In an effort to probe the so-called »police personality«, namely those traits and personality characteristics that are typical of police officers and that differentiate them from members of other occupations a survey was administered to a sample of undergraduate students. The study elaborates on the Myers-Briggs Temperament Indicator (MBTI) and reviews the results of published studies that employed MBTI in police organizations. Then, the results of a study on a sample of students at the College of Police and Security Studies (CPSS) and the Faculty of Organizational Sciences (FOS) are presented. There are statistically significant differences between the two groups. The results for the CPSS students were comparable to the previously reported results for American and Australian police officers but significantly different from results for American teachers and social work students. The results for the FOS students are comparable to the results for American dentistry students. The article concludes with a discussion on usefulness of MBTI in the police organizations' human resource function.

Key words: police personality, Myers-Briggs Temperament Indicator (MBTI).

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANIZATION

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

Ninety-three active and former policewomen responded to the questionnaire on sexual harassment at the workplace. The results show that sexual harassment is not an uncommon feature in the Slovenian police. The frequency of various forms of sexual harassment, reactions to harassment, and the consequences are described. In addition, the relationship between particular aspects of sexual harassment, demographic variables and police cynicism are analyzed.

Key words: sexual harassment, police, Slovenia.

REASONS FOR JOINING AND BELIEFS ABOUT POLICE AMONG SLOVENIAN FEMALE POLICE ROOKIES

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

A survey of 27 new female police rookies, the first women to be recruited in the Slovene police force in eleven years, was conducted. They were asked about reasons for joining and their opinions about the police after finishing their basic training. Their opinions about the police are a result of their experiences during training, the resulting cynicism, support and encouragement from their relatives and friends, as well as their femininity, and self-esteem.

Key words: police, female, recruitment, beliefs about police.

ATTITUDES OF SLOVENE POLICE OFFICERS TOWARDS FOREIGNERS

Peter Umek, Gorazd Meško

This survey deals with police officers' attitudes towards foreigners, especially ones from former Yugoslavia and Eastern European countries. We found that police

officers who have the highest number of contacts with illegal immigrants admit their negative attitudes towards them and admit that they treat illegal immigrants disrespectfully.

Discriminatory practice is also related to the high frequency of contacts with illegal immigrants. Police officers express positive autostereotypes and very negative heterostereotypes. On the other hand the official statistics reveal just a few violations of police powers in regard to illegal immigrants. Moreover, reports on police work also imply that police officers act professionally and enforce laws correctly.

About $^3/_4$ of the studied police officers state that illegal immigrants commit criminal offences more frequently than the Slovenes. Statistical data on refugees, foreigners and illegal immigrants and crime show that these groups commit a negligible number of criminal offences. For example, in the first wave of refugees from the former Yugoslavia the Slovenian police reported 84 suspects who committed 160 criminal offences from 1992 to 1996. The authors also learned that negative attitudes of police officers reflect general attitudes towards foreigners. Besides, police officers also follow sensational reports in the mass media about »crimes committed by the immigrants«.

The majority of police officers state that the Slovenian legislation on refugees and asylum seekers is too lenient and should be more strict and requirements should be more demanding.

Police officers are aware of their negative attitudes towards foreigners and they blame bad work conditions which influence their dissatisfaction with work. They ask for the improvement of detention facilities for illegal immigrants, modern vehicles, protective means and a better health protection. Police officers also assess their work as inefficient because they believe that almost all illegal immigrants continue on their way to Europe or stay in Slovenia.

Key words: police, discrimination, attitudes, Europe, Slovenia.

KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IS STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT FOR POLICE IN UNITED EUROPE

Bojana Virjent, Bogomil Brvar

The goal of the study is to establish which language Slovenian police officers use the most when speaking to foreigners, how foreigners appreciate the quality of

their communication with Slovene police officers, and how foreigners evaluate Slovene police officers in general. The research considered two casual samples. The extent of the sample of police officers comes to 253 units and the extent of the sample of foreigners comes to 342 units.

The authors found out that over one half, almost 53 per cent, of police officers often need a knowledge of a foreign language, 45 per cent sometimes and only 2 per cent of the interviewed never. Most often, the police dealings are performed by a police officer who can speak the language of a foreigner (58,1 per cent). Relatively high is the share of the dealings by a police officer who can not speak the language but performs dealings by himself (30,1 per cent).

Interviews showed that German prevails in police dealings with foreigners (33,6 per cent), the second language is English (26,3 per cent), and the third is Italian (15 per cent). Police officers are critical of their lack of knowledge and for that reason as much as 89,3 per cent of them consider their dealings longer than necessary.

There are 65,5 per cent of them who think that in case of minor offences, dealings are not completed at all. The majority of foreigners (58,2) communicated with police officers in connection with usual dealings when crossing the border. Some of them remembered the communication with police officers only to obtain a piece of information, mostly asking directions. A relatively high share of them presents communication in connection with traffic. Foreigners evaluated their communication with police officers as very good. Foreigners who spoke with the police officers (244) evaluated police officers as tidy (85,6 per cent), as friendly (69,3 per cent), as courteous (59,8 per cent), and as professional (54,1 per cent).

Key words: police dealings, foreign languages, communication, foreigners.

KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES OF POLICE OFFICERS IN SLOVENIA AND IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Bojana Virjent, Bogomil Brvar

This research reports on the results of and analysis that includes samples of Slovenian, Croatian and Hungarian police officers. The general finding of this research is the following: police officers' problems in procedures with foreigners

concerning communication in a foreign language are very similar in Croatia, Hungary and Slovenia. English and German are the prevailing languages in which police officers communicate with foreigners. Most of the police officers learned Russian in elementary and secondary school, but they do not need it so frequently.

Police officers are not very confident of their knowledge of foreign languages, and only a small part of them attended a foreign language course. Poor knowledge of a foreign language can result in many problems in procedures with foreigners.

In the Croatian sample, more than half of the police proceedings with foreigners were performed in English, in the Slovenian and in the Hungarian samples the most frequent language is German (one third of answers) closely followed by English. In Hungary, a significant proportion of the police speak Russian (26 per cent). In the Croatian sample, more than half of the police proceedings with foreigners were performed in English, in the Slovenian and in the Hungarian samples the most frequent language is German (one third of answers), closely followed by English. In Hungary, a significant number of police officers speak Russian (26 per cent). In Slovenia and Croatia, a police officer who can speak the language of a foreigner performs procedures himself more often than in Hungary where another person, often a translator, is called to help police officers. The majority of the police officers consider their dealings as longer than necessary due to their lack of knowledge of foreign languages.

Key words: police, dealings, foreigners, communication, foreign language.

SOCIOLINGUISTIC (FACTORS) PREDICTORS IN POLICE DEALINGS WITH GERMAN FOREIGNERS

Bojana Virjent

The aim of this research was to determine which sociolinguistic factors influence foreigners` satisfaction with a police procedure, how this influence is brought about, to what extent the purpose of a police procedure has been achieved, and the dynamics of thereto related communication. The results show that fluent speech is the most influential verbal interaction element in achieving the purpose of a police procedure and of providing foreigners` satisfaction with it. Speech fluency is partly a result of a successfully completed training at the cadet school (Police Academy) and the knowledge of general and situation-specific

technical (police) language. The second most influential element, in terms of the dynamics of communication, is silence, including pauses: the longer the silence and the more frequent the pauses, the lower the degree of foreigners` satisfaction with a police procedure, on the one hand, and the smaller the extent of its purpose achievement, on the other. In its turn, silence and pauses correlate with the officers` mastery of police language and language skills, their speech tempo, and stage fright. The latter, in its turn, is subject to its believed influence on the foreigner's satisfaction with a police procedure, self-evaluated linguistic competence, and eventual irregularities in the procedure. Based on the linguistic analysis of the results obtained, we can claim that our police officers had gained sufficient linguistic knowledge of German in the cadet school (police academy), in particular of its syntactic regularities and of those lexical features that relate to the use of context-specific terms, to perform the police procedures involving foreign citizens. However, the crucial finding of the study is that linguistic features do not directly correlate either with the purpose of a police procedure or with thereto related foreigners` satisfaction with it, but speech characteristics and the dynamics of verbal and nonverbal communication do. Namely, the linguistic behavior of the police officers with higher linguistic performance rates, particularly as regards the lexical aspects mentioned above, proved more dynamic, thus providing both parties with a better chance to achieve the purpose of said procedure and gain adequate satisfaction therefrom.

Key words: sociolinguistics, communication dynamics, foreign language, police procedures involving foreigners.

SOME OF THE FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE USE OF POLICE POWERS - PHYSICAL FORCE

Bojan Zorec

On a sample of police officers who have been attacked in the line of duty or who have been obstructed in their attempts to carry out official activities we established a predictable value of motor abilities and self-defense skills for the successful use of physical force. It was established that motor abilities, self-defense skills, and patrol size are important indicators of success in the use of physical force.

Key words: motor abilities, self-defense, police officers, means of force, physical force.

DIFFERENCES IN AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTOR ABILITIES AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS AND POLICE OFFICERS

Bojan Zorec

A correlation analysis was conducted on a sample of 115 officials aged between 20 and 50 from the internal affairs administration in Ljubljana. The author identifies specific connections between motor abilities and morphological characteristics. A negative relation between subcutaneous fat and motor abilities was also found. The results of the study prove the significant influence of morphological dimensions on motor abilities.

Key words: morphological characteristics, motor abilities, police officer, criminal investigators.

Security and safety studies

PROTECTION OF JUDGES AND COURTS IN SLOVENIA

Ivan Bele, Gorazd Meško, Bojan Dobovšek, Sonja Kotnik,
Anton Dvoršek, Andrej Kmecl

This survey deals with contemporary issues of security in courts in Slovenia. The research team studied a legal framework on court security and implementation of security measures during criminal procedures. In addition, technical and physical court and judge protection, problematic issues in court and judge protection, work and duties of protection officers (private security agencies) and self-protective/preventative measures of judges were examined. The results imply that the judges mean that an amount of crime in Slovenia increases, and consequently a need for their security. The judges report a possibility of attacks on them and their families. The judges require a higher level of security at courts and especially technical protection of procedural files and documents. Regarding self-preventative measures the judges state that professionalism, attitude and protection of personal data are significant factors which decrease a risk of victimization. More than half of the studied sample of judges support the idea of establishment of judicial police which should take over some tasks of court and judge security.

Key words: judges, courts, Slovenia, protection, safety, security.

FORMULATION OF THE CONCEPT OF ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY AND APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Andrej Lukan, Miran Mitar

The aims of these projects were (1) to present the overview of the problems of security assessments, (2) formulation of theoretical and methodological foundations for assessment of security and (3) provision of the starting point for practical applications in the Ministry of Interior.

The members of research projects made analysis of documents, need assessment by focused interviews, comparison of theories, and overview of present state of data warehouse. The main result of the first part of the project is the proposal for the improvment of the existing approach to assessment of societal security.

Key words: security, security assessment, need assessment, data warehouse.

A PILOT STUDY ON THE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES IN SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško

"If the Lord does not guard the city, the watchman keeps watch in vain." (Psalm, 127:2)

This study examines the motivations, concerns, and factors related to customer satisfaction of clients seeking contracted private security services in Slovenia. In 1998, data were gathered from clients of a Slovene private security agency via a questionnaire designed to measure: (1) the client's fear of crime, (2) the client's motive for seeking private security services, (3) the types and quality of security services sought, and (4) the impact of advertising as a perceptual motivation for customer satisfaction. Findings indicate that customer satisfaction is predominately associated with: the perceived quality of security; the ratio between client expectations, price, and payment conditions; the protection of valuables and transporting of funds; the client's assumption that private security represents a strategy for safer business operations; and the private security guard's attitude, behavior, equipment, and frequency of patrol.

Key words: private security, fear of crime, customers, satisfaction.

TRAFFIC SAFETY IN SLOVENIA – A PRELIMINARY PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

L'opinion publique est souvent une force politique.
Public opinion is often a political pressure.
A. Sauvy

Gorazd Meško, Ljubo Zajc

The authors present the results of a preliminary survey of the traffic safety conducted in Slovenia in spring 2000. The survey was conducted in the following Slovenian towns: Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Novo mesto, Nova Gorica, Koper, Kranj, Murska Sobota, Vrhnika, Ptuj and Ilirska Bistrica. Altogether 241 persons participated in the survey.

Quantitative (descriptive statistics, factor analysis and one way analysis of variance) and qualitative methods for the analysis of the collected data have been used. The results imply that there are five factors related to public opinion on traffic safety in Slovenia:

- a stereotypical image of an habitual traffic rules offender,
- institutions responsible and accountable for the traffic safety,
- perception of the present traffic safety situation,
- the quality of the police traffic control,
- the psychophysical state of the motor vehicle drivers.

Comparison between the studied groups (gender, knowing a habitual traffic offender, educational level) show that women prefer more thorough and severe punishment of traffic rules offenders and perceive more danger. Knowing a habitual traffic rules offender influences the perception of traffic related problems and influence on an image of an unenviable "traffic culture". The results also imply that an educational level influences expectations about the quality of information on traffic safety, attitudes to the severity and thoroughness of punishment of offenders and expectations about the activities of schools, state and local government and families. In all cases more educated respondents attribute a greater importance of the aforementioned factors.

The qualitative analysis of the open ended answers show that respondents attribute responsibility for traffic un-safety to the following factors:

- driving under the influence of alcohol, prescribed drugs or other substances,
- speeding,
- the bad condition of some of the roads,
- young, arrogant and inexperienced drivers.

In addition, respondents suggest the following measures for the increase of traffic safety:

- more strict and severe police control,
- better maintenance of the roads,
- more severe and thorough treatment/punishment of road traffic offenders
- supervision of the quality of work of the motor vehicle driving schools.

Key words: traffic, safety, Slovenia, public opinion.

COMPARISON OF SOME APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY (STILL IN PROGRESS)

Miran Mitar

The author compares chosen theoretical approaches to the assessment of security of contemporary society. Then he tries to test two chosen theories (or models) by the use of the multivariate methods and by chosen secondary data from the existing databanks.

Key words: comparison of theoretical approaches, testing two theories (models), national security, human security, security assessment, secondary data analysis.

CONCEPT OF SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN CONTEMPORARY SLOVENIAN SOCIETY

Miran Mitar

In the first part of the research, theoretical starting point to assessment of societal security in the contemporary society, some elementary assumptions and questions about assessment of security are presented. The term "security" is defined. Then, a systems approach to assessment of societal security (in five steps) and the process (and its elements) of coping with dangers are shown.

The second part of the research presents some conclusions about the role of data warehouse in the communication-information system of police organization.

Finally, general procedures for data-model building are shown, the concept of data warehouse for police organization is sketched, and the logical data model for collection of data on various events (the so called security's events of various kinds: misdemeanors, felonies, traffic accidents, etc.) is presented.

Key words: assessment of security, security, communication-information system, data warehouse, police, logical data model.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIAN REFUGEES

Milan Pagon, Branko Lobnikar

This survey deals with attitudes toward the refugees from the areas of former Yugoslavia. The researchers compare the attitudes of police officers, social workers and non-governmental workers and volunteers. The frequency of contacts with refugees, their acceptance, and beliefs concerning them as well as the degree of national attachment are examined. The results do not show any statistical differences among the three groups of respondents regarding their overall frequency of contacts with refugees, although the structure of those contacts differs. The results also show that the lowest level of acceptance of refugees is that by police officers and there is also the least favorable opinion regarding them and the highest level of national attachment, followed on all three scales by social workers, while the non-governmental workers and volunteers report the highest level of acceptance of refugees, the most favorable beliefs about them, and the lowest level of national attachment. The frequency of contacts with refugees is positively correlated both with their acceptance and the quality of beliefs about them.

Key words: refugees, police officers, social workers, NGO workers and volunteers, attitudes towards refugees.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERETHNIC CONFLICTS IN REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Anton Perenič, Darko Anželj, Andrej Anžič, Zvonimir Bratun, Anton Grizold, Miran Komac, Borivoj Kos, Miran Mitar, Adam Purg, Andrej Sotlar

The primary aim of the project was to explore the probabilities of escalation of minor tensions and conflicts, the degree of seriousness of threats to national security, and to show opportunities and ways for coping and solving them.

The authors used various theoretical and methodological approaches from the field of modern sociology, law, political science, defense and security studies. Theoretical approaches (in Slovenian social sciences) to the problems of national

security are compared, the case study method is used to present the problems of national minorities as factors of destruction and/or construction security of nation-state, descriptive statistics are used to present geographic and demographic dimensions of national security, the interpretative method is used to show the problem of citizenship in multi-national and cultural state, etc.

An overview of the main approaches to the problems of national security, especially from the viewpoint of interethnic conflicts is presented. Identification of a low degree of probability of conflict escalation in Slovenia, identification of main possible causes of ethnic conflicts, description of the main ways of coping with them (after Mc Garry and O'Learry, 1993)

The overview and comparison of the chosen (sixteen) approaches to (security) problems of contemporary Slovenian society was done with the aim to provide an insight into the dilemmas of (security) problems of a small society from the viewpoint of approaches from different fields (or disciplines) of social sciences with special attention given to the evaluation of the role of the ethnic factor.

At the end of the research, the systems approach to viewing the security of a small nation (e.g. Slovenian) is presented, based on some advances in the field of new systems theory (Bailey's social entropy theory) and in the field of international relations (Buzan's concept of security complexes).

The content of the article is partly based on the results of the research project "National Security and Interethnic Conflict in Republic of Slovenia", which has recently been finished.

Key words: national security, interethnic conflicts, national minorities, nationalism, conflict resolution.

AN ANALYSIS OF DECISON-MAKING IN THE PROCESS OF DEFENCE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS IN MODERN STATES

Andrej Sotlar

Goals: To identify the crucial actors, the defense decision-makers in the modern state, and actors and factors which influence the decisions and, by that help formulate the content of defense policy of the state;

to find out if and to what extent a defense policy-making process differs from other public policy-making processes;

- to find out whether we can talk about a specific, or prevailing, defense decision-making model in comparison with decision-making models of other public policies of the state;
- to find out whether it is possible to build up a defense decision-making model that would be typical and suitable for smaller states with limited resources (like Slovenia);
- to find out what the present formal-normative procedures in the field of defense decision-making in Slovenia are, if the actual procedures differ from the declared one, and if Slovenia essentially differs form other states in this field.

Research methods and approach:

The research was based on policy analysis and application of some theoretical (descriptive method, content analysis, functional analysis, comparative method, case study) and empirical methods of social research (secondary analysis of empirical data, interview by which we gathered some data on actual interactions in the defense policy-making process in Slovenia).

The main results and findings:

- the number of actors and factors in a defense policy-making process is smaller in comparison with other public policies as a result of weaker participation of informal actors;
- the actors differ very much in their power, depending on their role in society;
- formal/state actors (government, ministry of defense, parliament, chef of state etc.) usually monopolize decision-making;
- informal/non-state actors (public opinion, mass media, interest groups etc.) are active, above all in the initiation phase, but usually only those who are directly connected with a concrete question;
- in the formulation phase, only formal actors (government, president of the state, ministry of defense, parliament) and specially invited informal actors (scientists, for instance) are active;
- executive power still holds the primacy, but that also depends on the form of a political system;
- it can be noticed that there exist many co-ordinative and consultative bodies on the governmental level, the ministry of defense or the president of the state. These bodies usually don't have executive powers but, due to their personnel structure (usually they consist of the government representatives from the

most important ministries), they are very influential and they are the most important actors in the field of defense policy-making;

- although it is difficult to talk about specific typical policy styles and models in the field of defense, it is the reactive-intrusive policy style which appears very often;
- the formal framework of defense decision-making in Slovenia is mostly respected, which gives the system legality but also some kind of "rigidity«;
- because of its limited resources (which is characteristic of all small states), it would be more than useful for Slovenia to associate and connect various human, material, scientific, and other potentials which would assure maximization of policy options. That would make the defense decision-maker's job easier and would contribute to better decisions.

Key words: defense, defense policy, decision-making, policy process, formal actors, informal actors, defense policy-making process .

Criminological research

CORRUPTION - TRANSNATIONAL ASPECT

Bojan Dobovšek

The goal of this project is to study international anti-corruption organizations and present some methodological problems regarding studies of corruption. The author presents some attempts to define corruption and organized efforts in combating corruption. He also suggests a unification of different definitions of corruption which should represent a step towards an effective fight against this criminal phenomenon. The author is also concerned with the spread of corruption in new European countries and examines certain preventative measures. The main problem of corruption is that there is no classical victim but always two parties – a giving one and a receiving one. They both gain benefits and neither would report a crime. Generally speaking, the real victim of corruption is society at large.

Key words: corruption, definition of corruption.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Bojan Dobovšek

The aim of the research based training in "Protecting Environment" is to encourage the countries of the European Union and the associate members to become aware of environmental problems and to develop European policy focused above all, on monitoring the fulfillment of such a policy and fighting against infringements. European countries dispose of considerable resources to be used for achieving favorable results especially in the field of enforcing such a policy. They will be most successful if they exchange methods and co-operate with one another.

The result of the training can be a political recommendation that will enable the participant countries to commence the work in their own and specialized environment. That can lead to further development of a common policy and establishment of work groups for the implementation of such a policy. We will focus our efforts on the training of the police force and on the co-ordination with inspectors dealing with ecological issues within the scope of environmental protection in the below fields:

- Problems of the environment and environmental policy of the state.
- Environmental legislation.
- Mechanisms for fulfilling the environmental legislation.
- Environmental problems of the office of the public prosecutor.
- The approach to infringements that relate to environmental legislation.
- Waste disposal.

Key words: environment, crime, education.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Bojan Dobovšek

The goal of this project is to present the phenomena of "organized crime" and to suggest some answers to related questions often raised by the public. A significant element of combating organized crime is prevention, therefore a special section of this project is intended to finding out how to prevent organized crime and corruption, its most dangerous aspects in the countries in transition, in particular.

Organized crime is a major problem in most European countries. It is essential to systematically collect and analyze information and experiences of organized crime. For this purpose we need to devise an appropriate policy to fight it and arrive at its internationally recognized definition. What is common so far is the understanding of the features that characterize the way in which organized criminal groups operate.

Criminal activities in organized criminal organizations (e.g. drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in firearms, money laundering, etc.) will be discussed, offering a description of some of the most notorious criminal organizations ranging from the "traditional" Mafia to new groups with growing influence in the world of organized crime.

Due to the danger which organized crime represents to a democratic society, special emphasis is given to the issues of national and public security. We stress the importance of an effective criminal policy and law enforcement operations in response to organized crime. Establishment of preventive measures is the most important part of any criminal policy. Nowadays, organized crime is crossing national borders and becoming an international problem, so international co-operation in suppressing it within INTERPOL, EUROPOL, Schengen Accord, and

other international bilateral and multilateral agreements will be discussed. Generally speaking, the real victim of corruption and organized crime is society at large. Therefore, preventive measures are the first step in combating this evil, particularly in the countries in transition.

Key words: organized crime, corruption, prevention.

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON CRIME PREVENTION IN WESTERN SOCIETIES

Gorazd Meško

The author completed a literature review on contemporary crime prevention strategies in 2001. The research focused mainly on property and violent crime, especially the forms of crime which represents the majority in uniform crime reports. The review includes core issues in crime prevention, such as implementation of crime prevention strategies and evaluation of effectiveness of crime prevention programs. The review includes also the history of crime prevention, designing out crime, social crime prevention, crime prevention in neighborhoods, deterrence, the mass media and crime prevention, prognosis on crime and criminal activity, school and crime prevention, drugs, crime and crime prevention, community policing, situational crime prevention, incapacitation, electronic monitoring of convicts, rehabilitation and consequences of crime prevention (unwanted and unattended, negative and positive). The review also includes directions in crime prevention in selected European countries in the USA.

Key words: crime, prevention, literature review.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FEAR OF CRIME

Gorazd Meško, Steven Farrall

Research and theorizing about the fear of crime has, in the main, been dominated by researchers who have relied upon sociological or socio-demographic variables to account for variations in fear levels. Whilst this body of work has contributed

greatly to our understanding of the fear of crime, we are still far from a full understanding of this important and most corrosive aspect of contemporary society. This research compares three independent evaluations of what is currently just about the only social psychological model of the fear of crime. The data, collected in Slovenia, Scotland and Holland, sheds further light on both the social psychological model proposed and the wider study of the fear of crime.

For example, the conceptualization of the original social psychological model contained four components (the attractiveness of the respondent as a target, the intentions of potential assailants, the power of the respondent in relation to the potential assailants and the areas in which attacks may take place). However, only two of these components consistently entered the empirical models, suggesting the original conceptualization could be 'pared down'.

The Slovenian part of the study was conducted on a sample of 1110 respondents in Ljubljana and shows about the same reasons for the fear of crime as in the two Western countries.

Key words: fear of crime, comparison, Slovenia, Holland, Scotland.

MORAL VALUES OF STUDENTS, POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS IN SLOVENIA AND MICHIGAN, USA

Gorazd Meško, Joanne Ziembo-Vogl, James Houston, Peter Umek

Braithwaite and Scott describe the study of values as multi-disciplinary involving, "the intersection of interests of philosophers, anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists. Values are presumed to encapsulate the aspirations of individuals and societies. They pertain to what is desirable, to deeply engrained standards that determine future directions and that justify past actions. Values have been postulated as key constructs in the socialization process, and have found their way into cultural, religious, political, educational, occupational, and family research" (1991:661). Psychological and biological aspects of an individual (one's characteristics and needs) link research to attitudes, personality, and self-esteem (1991). These individual factors carryover into the realm of the workplace, impacting one's working personality and professional behaviors. Thus, such moral values are central to the socialization of criminal justice professionals and to the practice of criminal justice. Moral values are not the exclusive domain of a

particular geographic culture or region; they permeate all cultures and countries prompting cross-cultural studies.

This research paper presents a comparative study of moral values and morally debatable behaviors conducted with students from the School of Criminal Justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan and the College of Police and Security Studies in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Also studied are police officers and jail officers in West Michigan and their counterparts in Slovenia.

Findings indicate that West Michigan students, police officers and jail personnel are more rigid in their views of morally correct behavior than their Slovenian counterparts. In part, we believe this to be an artifact of the strong Christian Reformed underpinnings predominating religious thought in West Michigan. We speculate that such rigidity may also contribute to the general conservative mindset currently prevailing in the United States, a mindset that prefers arrest and incarceration as opposed to treatment and rehabilitation. This speculation is supported to some extent by the (more) rehabilitative model of criminal justice practiced in Slovenia.

We also recognize that human behavior occurs along a continuum. Therefore, Slovenians might view their American counterparts as overly rigid with little tolerance for the myriad circumstances that comprise the gray areas between their black-and-white judgments of right and wrong. On the other hand, Americans might view Slovenians as overly lenient with an acceptance of gray circumstances that suggests not only a faith in the value of rehabilitation's potential but also the potential for unethical behavior.

Key words: moral values, criminal justice, students, police officers, prison officers, Slovenia, USA – Michigan.

Research on criminal investigation

STRATEGY OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC CRIME

Anton Dvoršek

The author is dealing with two problems: first, how could we implement the findings of military strategy into the strategy of criminal investigation and, second finding the elements for establishing the strategy of criminal investigation of economic crime. As to the first, studying the military references, we came to the conclusion that the findings of military strategy can indeed contribute to more profound theoretical bases of the criminal investigation strategy. Knowing that, within the military strategy, different circumstances important for the definition and the implementation of the strategy are being studied (such as supply models, trust in the army, techniques of information analysis), allows us to deal with not only criminal investigation methods and resources but also with the circumstances relevant to their successful use within the frame of the criminal investigation strategy organization of police forces, management, co-operation with the public and so on).

As to the second, by studying phenomenological and etiological studies of economic crime, we identified three groups of elements that represent the contents of the concept of the criminal investigation strategy of economic crime. These groups are: control over endangered targets, enhanced risk of disclosure and control over capitalization on material benefits. It is impossible to translate the above element into an algorithm which could represent a simple universal combination. The main combinations only allow for definition of the partial strategies, related to the restriction of various types of economic crime. The study also presents two basic patterns relating to corporate crime and fraud.

Key words: crime, investigation, economic crime, crime control strategy.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Peter Umek, Igor Areh

Psychological science plays an important role in the criminal justice system, police work and especially in criminal investigation. It is not surprising that we, especially in the last three decades, have incorporated investigating methods and

techniques that originate in psychology. The success of criminal investigation often depends on data collected by eyewitness or victim testimony, because of subjectivity their information is not fully valid.

This research work was concentrated on perception, memory and witness testimony. The authors proved difficulties of testimony in a complex environment. Attention is frequently directed to a special part of an event which steps out, all other details are overlooked. We established this fact on the basis of eyewitness testimony in traffic accidents. It is quite often that witness reports are under the influence of event consequences – it is obvious that a witness is not just a passive observer.

When a witness describes a culprit, a number of personal details is in reverse relationship to intensity of attention. Validity of testimony depends on harmony among witnesses and on the number of presented details or recalled specialties. Culprit identification in line-ups depends on time passed between perception and identification. Longer intervals has negative influence on validity of lineup identification.

For example, in regard to unreliability in vehicle speed estimation, the tendency is toward overestimating high speeds and underestimating of low speeds was obvious.

The authors concentrated this research on effectiveness of the cognitive interview and put stress on the problem of witness suggestibility and found out that suggestible questions cause serious memory contamination.

Key words: perception, memory, data recall, criminal investigation.

Other studies

APPLICATION OF NEURAL NETWORKS

Igor Belič

The main purpose of this research is to study neural networks application options, particularly in the field of the so called soft data analysis and categorization.

Neural networks are very promising tools to be used in solving problems where a strict data space mathematical model can not be established. This is the case of social science problems. Soft data is very common in other sciences as well, where measurements can not provide a good enough data set. A good example are some problems related to biology, pharmacy, and medicine, where accuracy and stability of the data measured represent a major problem.

The research of neural networks application started with the qualitative mass spectra analysis. The research was carried out at the Institute for Electronics and Vacuum technique in Ljubljana. The published results show that neural networks are very suitable tools for a complex data analysis such as mass spectra recognition.

The next research step has been to apply several different neural network configurations to the evaluation of pharmacokinetical properties of nitredipine metabolism in the human body and its influence on blood pressure. Neural networks have been used to build a model of nitredipine temporal blood concentration and its consequence - the temporal lowering of blood pressure.

The results are very promising and show that transformation from the nitredipine concentration data space to the blood pressure data space is possible despite the fact that, on the one hand, the mechanisms of the transfer function are far from being known, and, on the other hand, the blood pressure measurements are very inaccurate (soft).

Key words: neural networks, pharmacokinetycs, pattern recognition, dynamic analysis, modeling.

RESEARCH OF PRIMARY ETALON FOR LOW PRESSURES

Igor Belič

The modeling methods that include linearization of measurements at inverted magnetron as vacuum gauge include different neural network architectures.

Input-output characteristics of the inverted magnetron are highly nonlinear, and the exact physical model of its operation is yet unknown. The first and preliminary results are already published and show that the use of neural networks for the purpose of linearization of data space represents a unique solution to the problem.

The second part of the research project investigates the different materials used to build high and extremely high vacuum systems. Ceramic (aluminum) materials are very promising, but the interfaces between the metal and aluminum are critical. The problem of the interphase layer was modeled. Furthemore, the aluminum grains were modeled in a unique way, and the interranular volume behavior during the sintering process was calculated. The model, at this stage, makes it possible to optimize the properties of the aluminum to metal bonds.

Key words: vacuum, aluminum, modeling, neural networks, measurements.

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