

UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR
FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY

**Research at the Faculty
of Criminal Justice and Security
2001-2005**

(A collection of research abstracts)

Edited by dr. Gorazd Meško

Ljubljana, January 2006

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LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIJA: 2001-2005

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
F	7
<hr/>	
LI S U I S	9
<hr/>	
PREDICTING QUALITY OF MEMORY RECALL BY PERSONALITY TRAITS	11
I or re an eter U e	
ATTITUDES OF VICTIMS OF PROPERTY OFFENCES TOWARD THE POLICE PROCEDURES	11
nton vorše , I or elič, Sonja Kotni , ar o Maver, oraz Meš o an Jure r ec	
MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR AND POLICE	12
in o orena	
THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGERS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF POLICE ORGANISATIONS	13
in o orena	
OPINIONS OF CRIMINAL ACT VICTIMS TOWARDS THE POLICE PROCEDURES AS A MEASURING TOOL OF SUCCESS OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS	13
in o orena	
POLICE OFFICER'S UNEVEN WORK LOAD AND SOME ASPECTS OF THEIR CONSEQUENCES	14
in o orena	
POLICE OFFICER'S SATISFACTION OF AND DETECTIVE'S AT WORK AS ONE OF THE FACTORS THAT MAKE POLICE SUCCESSFUL	15
in o orena	
SOLVING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORK OF POLICE OFFICERS: ANALYSIS OF WORK IN COMPLAINS PANELS	16
in o orena an ran o Lo ni ar	
OPINIONS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY TOWARDS POLICE PROCEDURES	16
in o orena , nton vorše , ran o Lo ni ar, ar o Maver, oraz Meš o, Milan a on an eter U e	
POLICE COMPLAINT PANELS WORK	17
in o orena an ran o Lo ni ar	

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICE AND SECURITY SYSTEMS AND OF INSTITUTIONAL OVERSIGHT OVER THEM	18
Igor Kaučič, Franci Rašaj, Alojz Irnat, Irena Ličar, Anton Voršič	
WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR IN SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANIZATION	18
Urban Lovin, Milan Amon	
SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE WORKPLACE: COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCES AMONG MANAGER'S PERCEPTION IN THE POLICE ORGANIZATION, INDUSTRY AND SOCIAL WORK	19
Urban Lovin, Milan Amon, Alenka Lozar	
HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND THE POLICE	20
Urban Lovin, Erika Kečanovič, Miroslav Žačič, Janez Mešinc	
THE (SEXUAL) OFFENCES VICTIMS PROFILE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE	21
Urban Lovin, Erika Kurban, Milan Amon	
AN ANALYSIS OF DISCIPLINE MEASURES IN THE SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANISATION	21
Urban Lovin, Milan Amon	
COMMUNITY POLICING IN SLOVENIA	22
Urban Meško, Urban Lovin	
POLICE AND PRIVATE SECURITY OFFICERS-BIG AND LITTLE BROTHERS	23
Urban Meško, Matjaž Kralj, Anja Sotlar	
THE LEVEL AND THE NATURE OF POLICE CYNICISM IN SLOVENIA	23
Milan Amon, Urban Lovin	
JOB SATISFACTION AMONG POLICE OFFICERS	24
Uroš Učič, Irena	
RESEARCH ABOUT THE EVALUATION AND VIEWS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PARTICIPANTS AND TRAFFIC OFFENDERS OF THE POLICE PROCEDURES	25
Uroš Učič, Erika Lovin, Irena	
SOME EFFICIENCY FACTORS WHEN USING COERCIVE MEASURES - PHYSICAL FORCE	25
Erika Zorec	
MOTOR ABILITIES AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POLICE OFFICERS	26
Erika Zorec	
<hr/>	
IMMERSIVE LITERATURE	29
<hr/>	
VIOLENCE AND YOUNG PEOPLE	31
Lea Učič, Uroš Učič et al.	

THE USE OF CONTACTS AND INFORMAL NETWORKS	32
ojan o ovše	
ANTI-CORRUPTION STANDARDS FOR TRANSITION ECONOMIES	32
ojan o ovše	
SLOVENIA AND ITS RESPONSE TO ORGANIZED CRIME	33
ojan o ovše	
ORGANIZED CRIME-IN THE ADRIATIC IONIAN REGION	33
ojan o ovše	
PROJECT OCO ORGANISED CRIME OUTLOOK A METHOD FOR AND ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY FUTURE TRENDS IN ORGANISED CRIME IN SLOVENIA ..	34
Matjaž Ja er, olona Mozetič, ernar a o inc an oštjan alenčič	
PARTNERSHIP IN SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROVISIONS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SLOVENIA	35
oraz Meš o	
ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FORMS OF DEVIANCE DISTRIBUTION IN LJUBLJANA...	35
oraz Meš o, ojan o ovše , eter U e , nton vorše an Uroš o inc	
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FEAR OF CRIME IN SLOVENIA, CROATIA AND BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	37
oraz Meš o, Ir a Kovčo u a in, l e in Murat e ović an I or re	
YOUNG WOMEN'S SEXUAL ABUSE IN GERMANY AND SLOVENIA	37
oraz Meš o, el ut Kur , I or re an e a Kajfež	
ROBBERIES IN SLOVENIA - POLICE INVESTIGATION AND CRIME PREVENTION ASPECTS	38
oraz Meš o, nton vorše , Zvoni ir uj ović an leš učar- uč an	
METHODS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND REDUCING THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE IN PRIMARY/ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION	39
eter U e , oraz Meš o, va Ster ar , o an olajnar an Lju o ir ovič	
<hr/>	
S U I S F S U I S	41
<hr/>	
PARLIAMENT SECURITY	43
ojan o ovše , oraz Meš o, enja in Flan er an n rej Sotlar	
DILEMMAS OF DEFINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY STUDIES IN SLOVENIA	43
oraz Meš o	
THE YOUTH PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN SLOVENIA	44
oraz Meš o, Ma es K. alla an n rej Sotlar	

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF SELECTED APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES SECURITY	45
Miran Mitar	
ON NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY-MAKING: THE IDENTIFICATION OF KEY FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTORS AND FACTORS	46
n rej Sotlar	
INFORMAL ACTORS AND SLOVENE DEFENCE POLICY MAKING: THEIR ROLE IN THE INDEPENDENCE PROCESS AND IN PERCEPTION OF FORMAL ACTORS A DECADE LATER	46
n rej Sotlar	
SOME PROBLEMS WITH DEFINITION AND DETECTION OF EXTREMISM IN THE SOCIETY	47
n rej Sotlar	
COMBATING TERRORISM-A MARATHON RACE: MANY QUESTIONS- FEW ANSWERS	48
n rej Sotlar	
<hr/>	
L L S U I S	49
<hr/>	
POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION	51
enja in Flan er	
EU LAW IMPACT ON THE SLOVENIAN TAX-LAW SYSTEM (2004 - 2007)	51
ojan of, i e Ivanj o, leš Ko al an ojan ičar	
LEGAL-ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AS AN EU MEMBER STATE	52
Franjo ti lar, Mar o Si oneti, Katarina Zajc an ojan ičar	
<hr/>	
MI S U I S	55
<hr/>	
MEASURING DISTRIBUTION OF TAX BURDEN - FORMING THE MODEL	57
Franc Ži ert	
PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY OF PRODUCTION FACTORS	57
Franc Ži ert	
<hr/>	
S U I S	59
<hr/>	
LEARNING STYLES AND L2 TEACHING	61
ran o ž an	
THE EFFECT OF SPORT PROGRAMMES ON THE REDUCTION OF SUBCUTANEOUS ADIPOSE TISSUE	61
ojan Zorec an Milan Čo	
I I L U LI I S	63
I F U S	66

PREFACE

This publication is the continuation of the previous publication "Research at the College of Police and Security Studies: 1996-2001" edited by the same editor and published in 2002.

The College of Police and Security Studies transformed into an academic institution and joined the University of Maribor, Slovenia, in 2004. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Security was established in 2004 and immediately took over a leading role in the development of criminal justice and security research in Slovenia. The remit of the Institute of Criminal Justice Research is to participate in contemporary criminal justice research relating to the examination and development of theory, structure, process, cause and consequence of social response to crime and criminality, and other security issues. While it incorporates the social and behavioural aspects of criminology, criminal justice is a much broader field of study because it is interdisciplinary in nature, covering the study of policing, prosecution, courts, prisons and other correctional and supervisory institutions, and security provision in contemporary society. The Institute's research work applies basic scientific approaches to the following areas: understanding the social, psychological, philosophic, economic, historical, legal and political aspects of crime, deviance and justice; exploring the aetiology, prevention, control and response to criminality and criminals; assessing the extent and form of crime and deviant behaviour in society; studying criminal law and legal procedures; studying law enforcement in practice and the work of prosecution offices, courts and correctional facilities; studying other social control mechanisms and methods of security provision in contemporary society.

The researchers of the Faculty have conducted numerous research projects and have published extensively on a variety of topics related to policing, criminological issues, security problems, legal and economic topics etc.

This book of research abstracts illustrates the amount and the kind of research conducted at the FCJS between 2001 and 2005. The research projects are divided into the following groups:

- Police studies
- Criminological studies
- Security and safety studies
- Legal studies
- Economic studies and
- Other studies.

Editor: Gorazd Meško, Associate Professor of Criminology

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- ☞ Bojan Zorec, spec.
- ☞ Franc Žibert, PhD

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

Police studies

PREDICTING QUALITY OF MEMORY RECALL AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

Igor Areh and Peter Umek

The first phase of the research project in which we try to establish the connection between personality characteristics and memory recall is presented. We are trying to develop a model which could be helpful in predicting the validity of eyewitness testimony. First, the personality characteristics were measured using Eysenck's personality test. After that a short film about a physical attack and robbery was shown to participants, and finally, one week later, the memory recall was checked. On the basis of data gathered it is impossible to satisfactorily predict the quality of eyewitness testimony. However, other interesting results were established: the participants high on extraversion and low on neuroticism were more reliable as witnesses. The level of accuracy of memory recall depended on emotional stability. The participants with high neuroticism and psychoticism produced less accurate recall and the subjects with high psychoticism showed a weak response or a smaller quantity of recalled data.

Keywords: eyewitness testimony, personality traits, memory recall.

THE ATTITUDES OF PROPERTY OFFENCE VICTIMS TOWARDS POLICE PROCEDURES

**Anton Dvoršek, Igor Belič, Sonja Kotnik, Darko Maver,
Gorazd Meško and Jure Škrbec**

The research was conducted on the basis of a survey of 698 victims of different kinds of property crime (larceny, burglary, robbery, foreign property damaging) in 2004 in Slovenia.

The results show that the victims' perception of police conduct is relatively positive, especially at the stage of the report of the offence and during preliminary investigation, while it drops a little during the follow-up investigation. The victims satisfaction is in correlation with the gender of victims, age group, and partly also with the place of residence and of the police directorate.

The percentage of repeated contacts of the investigators with the victims (after the crime scene investigation and the first interview) is relatively low. For repeated contacts 41% of the victims missed the information on the possibilities of self-protection. With one third (33,6%) of the victims fear of crime had greatly increased after they had been the victims of a property offence. The female victims experienced greater fear, while the correlation analysis shows that the value of damage caused by the offender influences the crime-fear increase. The more valuable the items stolen, the more fear of crime was expressed.

Keywords: property crime, fear of crime, victim satisfaction.

MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND THE POLICE

Vinko Gorenak

The research is about management and managers. On the basis of the analysis of more than 50 articles written by various authors, the author tries to answer the question 'what management and managers are'. He concludes that other authors do not agree on the meaning of these two terms. They have different views of what makes a successful manager and what kinds of managers there are. But they generally agree on the manager's tasks. Further, the author states that most researchers associate a manager's success with their personal characteristics and working environment. Some authors support the theory that there is no essential difference between management in private and public organisations; that the same principles apply to both private sector management and in public sector management, the only exception being competition and profit, which are absent in public sector. Others think that private sector management and public sector management do not have much in common. Special attention is paid to police management. The author concludes that police management is still in its infancy. To introduce police management successfully a lot of changes in the police organisation itself, as well as in other organisations, need to be made.

Keywords: management, managers, manager's tasks, kinds of managers, successful managers, public sector management, police management.

THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGERS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Vinko Gorenak

The theoretical part of the research is based on the earlier findings of various authors and discusses management in the Police, the measurement criteria of police organisational efficiency, and the efficient management factors of organisations. The empirical part of the research studies the influence of police station commanders in the Republic of Slovenia on the police station's efficiency. It deals with the problem of the connection between commanders' personal characteristics, behavioural factors, and situation factors of police stations on one hand, and the police stations efficiency on the other.

The following most important findings are presented in the empirical part of the research:

- Highly educated, better materially stimulated, and junior commanders are more successful at performing their tasks.
- Better material working conditions of the police stations have a positive impact on the police station efficiency.
- Cumulatively, we can explain 56% of the variance in the police stations efficiency with the influence of the commander's personal characteristics, their behavioural factors, and situation factors.

Keywords: police, Slovenia, efficiency, police organisations efficiency, management, managers, police managers, personal characteristics, behavioural factors, situation factors.

OPINIONS OF CRIMINAL ACT VICTIMS TOWARDS THE POLICE PROCEDURES AS A BENCHMARK OF THE POLICE ORGANIZATION SUCCESS

Vinko Gorenak

In the first part of this research its author deals with the question of the criteria in measuring the success of police organizations on a theoretical level. After examining the findings of several authors from Slovenia and abroad

he sums up that police organizations all over the world are abandoning quantitative criteria of measuring their efficiency and success. Instead of the quantitative criteria they use various indicators such as: call response time, level of satisfaction with police work among citizens, do citizens feel safe, and the level of satisfaction among people who use police services. In the second part the author deals with the current condition in this field in Slovenia, in which he determines that Slovenian police still use too much statistical data about security risks for the evaluation of its performance. In the empirical part of this research the author uses a sample of 1728 victims of criminal acts against property to evaluate the level of satisfaction with police officers' work in the phase of accepting the report, crime scene investigation and overall investigation. The author concludes that the current situation in Slovenia is relatively good. More than three quarters of victims evaluate the police officers work in all three phases as good, very good, or excellent. Although the initial findings are good, the author stresses that 58.4% of all victims report that after the initial investigation the police officers do not visit victims anymore. Considering this, the author recommends the police undertake some action to improve work with victims.

Keywords: police, police organizations, success, criminal acts, victims of criminal acts.

POLICE OFFICER'S UNEVEN WORK LOAD AND SOME ASPECTS OF ITS CONSEQUENCES

Vinko Gorenak

In the introduction of his research the author speaks about the tasks and goals of police organizations, where particular attention is given to the ways police tasks are being performed. In continuation the author speaks about the co-operation of the police organizations with environment and about the satisfaction with parts of police organizations' work. The author also speaks about police officers' job satisfaction within the police organization. The theoretical part of paper concludes with the police managers' role at ensuring work conditions within a police organization.

The empirical part of the research is based on the survey conducted among 718 representatives of local communities, 1729 criminal offences victims

and 1834 police officers working at 39 police stations. The author has established that there is a negative co-relational bond between the amount of work done, calculated per police officer, and the local community representatives' evaluation of the police station's work, of their satisfaction with police stations work, their readiness for co-operation with the police stations, the satisfaction of criminal offence victims with the police officers procedures, and police officers' work satisfaction in police stations.

Keywords: police, police officers, satisfaction, police officers workload, operating problems, local communities, criminal offences victims.

POLICE OFFICER'S AND DETECTIVE'S WORK SATISFACTION AS ONE OF THE FACTORS THAT MAKE THE POLICE SUCCESSFUL

Vinko Gorenak

The theoretical part of this research is based on findings of various authors so far about the factors that have some influence on job satisfaction. The author pays special attention to the factors that influence the police officers job satisfaction. The empirical part of this paper is based on a survey carried out at 39 police stations, among 1046 police officers who answered a questionnaire.

The following most important findings are presented in the empirical part:

- Police officers have a higher level of job satisfaction at those police stations where police chiefs have a better relationship with their police officers, where the chiefs perform their tasks more competently, offering more support to their police officers; satisfying the needs of police officers better, and handling and preventing conflict situations inside the police collective better.
- Police officers are less satisfied with their jobs at the police stations with a higher workload.

With regression analysis we have explained the 33% variance called police officers work satisfaction.

Keywords: police, leadership, communication, satisfaction, police officers, detectives, management, managers, police managers.

SOLVING COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER'S WORK: WORK ANALYSIS IN COMPLAINTS PANELS

Vinko Gorenak and Branko Lobnikar

The first part of the research outlines the main interdependence aspects between police activities and human rights. This is followed by a description of the formal process of responding to citizens' complaints against the police work in Slovenia and in selected European countries. The main part of the paper consists of the presentation of survey results, conducted on a sample of 185 members of special Panels ("Senates") whose tasks are to process citizens' complaints. The sample included the representatives of different members that form each Panel (representatives of the police unions, the public and the police management). The aim of the survey was to analyse the possible influence of the origin of specific Panel members on the objectivity, legality, impartiality, and fairness of the Panels' decisions. Those members who come from outside the police service paid special attention to the level of influence. The results of the survey indicate that members of the Panels coming from the public (not associated with the police organization) see their role within the Panels as equal and active and believe they have a direct influence on the whole process of decision making. Those members report that almost all decisions were taken with the consensus of all Panel members. In the conclusion, the paper presents the results of the survey through the perspective and comparison of the current normative regulation of the system of dealing with citizens' complaints against the Police in Slovenia.

Keywords: police, complaints, human rights, control.

OPINIONS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY TOWARDS THE POLICE PROCEDURES

**Vinko Gorenak, Anton Dvoršek, Branko Lobnikar, Darko Maver,
Gorazd Meško, Milan Pagon and Peter Umek**

In this research the authors are trying to determine the level of satisfaction with all three phases of police procedures among the victims of criminal acts against property. On the sample of 1728 victims the authors tried to determine the level of satisfaction with police procedures during:

- Reporting a criminal act
- Crime scene investigation
- The overall criminal investigation.

The findings indicate that there is a relatively high level of satisfaction with police officers work during the first phase - the reporting of a criminal act. Regarding the crime scene investigation, victims are also satisfied with both the response time and with the work on the site itself. Four out of five victims are satisfied with this second phase of the investigation. The research also found out that more than a half of victims never got another visit from the police officers after the initial crime scene investigation. Those who did, evaluate the performance of police as relatively good.

Keywords: victims, criminal act, police officers, level of satisfaction.

POLICE COMPLAINT PANELS WORK

Vinko Gorenak and Branko Lobnikar

In the theoretical part the authors first present how complaints against the work of police officers are handled in Slovenia. The way of handling these complaints is specified in the Police Law adopted in 1998 and it has brought about significant change. Now there are representatives from the public and the union who jointly handle complaints.

The authors used a sample of 185 panel members (“senates”) to find out how members of these panels evaluate the way complaint procedures of citizens against police work are handled and the role of individuals that have to co-decide in these panels.

Findings indicate that the public representatives actively and equally participate at complaint procedures against police work and that they have a direct influence on the whole procedure. The panels therefore accept decisions, almost exclusively, only with consensus. The public representatives are therefore satisfied with the way complaints are being dealt with and with their role in the process.

The results have also shown that the reporters (usually police inspectors that conduct a research into the complaints) evaluate that cooperation with the public representatives did not bring any more credibility to complaint solving. On the other hand members of the police union think it did.

Keywords: complaints, police, public, unions, complaint panels.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POLICE AND SECURITY SYSTEMS AND THEIR INSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION

**Igor Kaučič, Franci Grad, Rajko Pirnat, Albin Igličar
and Anton Dvoršek**

The project is a pilot study. It identified and elaborated the main issues related to the institutional supervision of the police and security systems in the Republic of Slovenia. Through the comparative analysis of a number of EU countries the project provides important guidelines for revisions of the legislative and institutional framework of the Slovenian police and security systems with the aim of achieving the goals and priorities within the broader national and international security sphere. Within the project significant emphasis was put on the supervision models of the police and security systems, with the aim to effectively monitor the key financial and non-financial indicators of the police system efficiency.

Keywords: institutional supervision of the police and security systems.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANIZATION

Branko Lobnikar and Milan Pagon

The study analyses unwanted workplace behaviour as viewed through three aspects: workplace aggression, workplace violence, and workplace bullying. Based on a research sample consisting exclusively of Slovenian police officers (n = 541), the authors set out to determine the extent of their exposure to workplace violence and workplace aggression, as well as the levels of perception of such behaviour in the workplace, while also measuring the extent of their self-reporting - that is, how often they resort to aggression and violence on a job. As to victimization in the workplace, they often report that rumours are being spread about them, meaning that they are often ill spoken of or slandered, not to mention that they are the targets of verbal assaults by the people involved in police procedures.

At the same time police officers detect that pieces of information that poten-

tially could prove useful to them in terms of work performance are being withheld from them. They also think they are often over-supervised. The number of female police officers being subject to such rumours is twice the number of their male counterparts; the number of those being slandered being two and a half times higher. More than one fifth of policewomen report to have been exposed to unwanted verbal sexual harassment, every eighth of these confirming to have been the subject of malicious rumours about their private lives.

The same number report being involuntarily exposed to unwanted, visual-display, sex-related material. Content-wise, victimization data has been grouped, based on the similarity criteria, into four areas: hostile behaviour and disregard, sexual harassment, police powers restrictions, and work overload. Further, we analysed self-reporting of violent and aggressive behaviour of police officers in the workplace. The most frequently reported type is rumour spreading and slandering, and often keeping their work-related information to themselves. Fairly frequently reported deviant types of behaviour are those related to work, as well as those lowering the esteem of an individual. Three groups of violent and aggressive behaviours of Slovenian police officers were revealed: disrespect, patronizing, ignorance, hostile behaviour, and sexual harassment. Statistically important correlations have been established between deviant behaviour and victimization, therefore the hierarchical classification analysis has been done, resulting in three homogenous groups. The first one has been labelled *victims of reduced work competence frequently exhibiting disregard*, the second group was labelled *the non-victimized that are hostile and sexually harassing* and the third one *heavy victims exhibiting aggressive behaviour*.

e or s: police, aggressive behaviour, violence, workplace, victimization.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE: A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCES AMONG MANAGERS' PERCEPTION IN THE POLICE ORGANIZATION, INDUSTRY AND SOCIAL WORK

Branko Lobnikar, Milan Pagon and Valentina Lozar

In the research the authors analyse the results of a survey on sexual harassment perception. There was a sample of police managers, industry managers and social work managers included. In the survey, the attitudes towards

different definitions of sexual harassment were analysed, followed by the assessment of various types of behaviour that may, or may not, be considered as sexual harassment. There were no differences between the police and industry managers; managers from social work differ significantly from both. From the survey results the authors suggest some measures for sexual harassment management at workplace.

Keywords: sexual harassment, workplace, police, industry, social work.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND THE POLICE

**Branko Lobnikar, Bečir Kečanović, Miroslav Žaberl
and Janez Mekinc**

The survey was conducted on a sample of 641 Slovenian police officers. They assess the acceptance of a police officer's and a police manager's behaviour presented in 14 different cases. The results show some areas, in which the knowledge of police officers was not sufficient: the protection of body integrity of the suspect during the police investigation, the misuse of the citizen's personal data, and the protection of freedom of speech rights. The problem area is also the area of providing freedom of movement. In general, the results show that police officer have the knowledge of formal rules in the area of human rights and civil liberties protection, but are sometimes in doubt when they have to decide between the right of the victimized person and the right of a person in the police proceedings.

Keywords: police, human rights and civil liberties protection, Slovenia.

THE (SEXUAL) OFFENCES VICTIMS PROFILE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE

Branko Lobnikar, Helmut Kury¹ and Milan Pagon

The authors analyse, in the survey, the attitude towards crime victims, especially in the area of sexual victimization in two different cultures: in Slovenia and Germany. The results show that the victims are perceived differently from non-victims. This is especially the case when a woman is a rape victim. Significant differences between Slovenia and Germany were discovered: the participants from Slovenia were more traditionally oriented towards women's role in the society; they express less empathy to the victims of domestic violence than the participants from Germany and were less sympathetic to the rape victims.

Keywords: victimization, Slovenia, Germany, violence, women.

AN ANALYSIS OF DISCIPLINARY MEASURES IN THE SLOVENIAN POLICE ORGANISATION

Branko Lobnikar and Milan Pagon

The survey included the police officers perception towards the disciplinary measures, analysis of the concrete disciplinary measures and their outcomes in the Slovenian police organization. When analysing the perception results, we found out that the police officers know very well what kind of behaviour is permitted in their organization and what is not. Besides that, they believe that if they break any of the important rules in the organization, they will be the subject of disciplinary proceeding and will be punished seriously. In two cases the researchers observed some interesting findings. In the case of police brutality, police officers do not perceive it as the most serious violation and they expect mild disciplinary consequences. When researchers analysed 92 disciplinary cases from 1999 to 2001 they realized that a police officer's perception has a reflection in reality: in the majority of cases, where the police brutality was involved, the statute of limitation applied.

¹ Prof. dr. Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg, Germany.

If police officers perform aggressive behaviour off duty, they receive (if they do) mild disciplinary measures.

The second finding is connected with the police managers. Police officers believe that police supervisors will not be punished in disciplinary proceedings even if they break some organizational rules. When we analysed some real cases the results support officers' perception; no police supervisor was a subject of disciplinary proceedings in analysed 92 cases.

Keywords: police officers, disciplinary measures, police brutality, police supervisors.

COMMUNITY POLICING IN SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško and Branko Lobnikar

The authors present characteristics of community policing, which has, especially in Western countries, developed as a consequence of the alienation and weak co-operation between the police, citizens and communities. Community policing is based upon co-operation, reaching an agreement and problem solving. The main obstacles in the implementation of community policing in practice are related to the role of the police in the society in general, police conservatism and different beliefs about real police work. The results of this study imply similar community policing related problems as in Western societies. Problems of the greatest significance are as follows: different conceptualisation and understanding of community policing on different levels of the police organization (local, regional and state level), the evaluation of community policing efforts, turnover of the police officers, under trained and under skilled police officers for such a demanding policing and too large police areas. In addition, the author also stresses one of the key factors of the community policing which is the citizens' readiness to cooperate with the police.

Keywords: police, community, community policing, research, Slovenia.

POLICE AND PRIVATE SECURITY OFFICERS - BIG AND LITTLE BROTHERS

Gorazd Meško, Mahesh K. Nalla² and Andrej Sotlar

As an economy in transition, Slovenia has made significant progress in building up the market economy over the past decade. In comparison to its neighbours in the region, Slovenia has increased its market base, both in terms of production and consumption. Along with economic growth, Slovenia has also experienced a significant increase in the employment of private security personnel. These developments provide greater opportunities for interaction between the agents of social control from both agencies. In this study (2005) we examine the attitudes of both police officers and security personnel in Slovenia on the nature of working relationships and the strategies for improving relationships between the two groups. The results of the present study show that the police do not respect private security officers, they require information from the private security, but are not willing to share it with them. The private security officers are more optimistic about the development of a good relationship with the police than the police officers. On the other hand the police officers express quite negative attitudes towards private security in general, while the private security officers appreciate initiatives for the improvement and development of the professional police-private security relations than the police officers.

Keywords: transition economy, private security, police-private security relations.

THE LEVEL AND THE NATURE OF POLICE CYNICISM IN SLOVENIA

Milan Pagon and Branko Lobnikar

The authors define police cynicism as the officers' attitude characterized by three elements: the feelings of hatred, envy and distrust; incapacity of expressing these feelings openly towards the individuals and structures that caused them, and continuous experience of anger arising from the feeling

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of incapacity and continuous opposition. Data were obtained from 541 Slovenian police officers and police supervisors. For measuring police cynicism authors adopted a 16-item scale which was developed by Regoli and co-workers in 1990. The results are similar to the findings of other researchers: police cynicism is a multidimensional concept. The research reveals four dimensions of police cynicism: cynicism towards police supervisors, towards the community where officers perform their duties, towards the working rules and procedures that the officers have to observe, and cynicism towards the rules and the regulations governing police work. It has been shown that interpersonal relationships within the police organization are a determining factor of the officers' and the organization's success. It turned out that social undermining, as well as violent and aggressive behaviour at the workplace, were positively correlated with police cynicism, while the correlation between social support and cynicism was a positive one.

Keywords: police cynicism, social undermining, social support, violent and aggressive behaviour.

JOB SATISFACTION AMONG POLICE OFFICERS

Peter Umek and Igor Areh

The aim of the present research project was to ascertain job satisfaction characteristics among police officers in Slovenia. We investigated which factors cause satisfaction and dissatisfaction, organizational climate characteristics (relations with superiors and subordinates) and their motives for becoming a police officer. We also checked worker's readiness to change the workplace inside the organization, or to leave the organization. The results offer an insight into the basic characteristics of the police officers population. The results disclosed a lesser job satisfaction among senior police officers who are employed as middle level managers. The majority of reasons for deciding on a job of a police officer come from intrinsic motivation. The relationship with subordinates is better and depends less on job satisfaction than relationships with superiors. The findings are compared with the results of a previous study, which was conducted in 1993. A comparison shows a decline in job satisfaction.

Keywords: job satisfaction, job motivation, organizational climate, job satisfaction and dissatisfaction factors.

RESEARCH ABOUT THE EVALUATION AND VIEWS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PARTICIPANTS AND TRAFFIC OFFENDERS OF THE POLICE PROCEDURES

Peter Umek, Bojan Dobovšek and Igor Areh

At the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies we conducted, upon the request of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, research about the evaluation and views of traffic accident participants and traffic regulation offenders of police procedures.

We collected data with the help of a questionnaire by post. The police officers' work was generally evaluated as good. The police officers should listen more carefully to the opinion of female and male drivers; they should help them with joining the traffic again, and clearly explain to them their rights and obligations. We established that traffic accidents participants evaluate the police officers more positively than traffic regulations violators.

Keywords: police officers, offenders, accidents participants, points of view.

SOME EFFICIENCY FACTORS WHEN USING COERCIVE MEASURES - PHYSICAL FORCE

Bojan Zorec

In view of a huge increase in attacks on police officers in the recent period, research which enables the gaining of knowledge of the factors which significantly affect effectiveness in the application of coercive means - and on which factors the use of physical force also depends - are of great interest to the police practice. The effectiveness of the use of physical force depends on external and internal factors. Present research has been limited to the area of motor abilities and knowledge of self-defence. The objective of the research has been to explain those abilities, which are a prerequisite for the effective use of physical force. The research included 94 police officers who had been attacked while carrying out their tasks or an attempt had been made to prevent them from performing their official functions. It was found that in the evaluation of motor abilities that 26% police officers hardly met

the criteria of performance, and in the evaluation of self-defence and practical procedure abilities, barely 36%. On average, almost one third of police officers have poor motor abilities and poor command of complex motor programmes (self-defence) that are characterised by variability and the involvement of various different factors. The police intervention groups (effective, ineffective) differ statistically significantly from each other in the evaluation of their motor abilities and their self-defence and practical procedure. The groups with better results in motor abilities and self-defence are also more effective when applying physical force.

e or s: efficiency in the use of physical force, motor abilities.

MOTOR ABILITIES AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN POLICE OFFICERS

Zorec Bojan

When we speak about the motor efficiency of police officers and the factors influencing it, we cannot ignore the fact that motor abilities are those, which are to a large extent, accountable for the efficiency of movement actions of police officers (use of physical force) in the field. Due to the lack of research dealing with the issues of motor abilities and morphological characteristics in police officers, I have decided to find some of the connections and relations between them. The sample of subjects consisted of 115 workers of the Internal Affairs Administration (UNZ), Ljubljana (75 police officers and 40 employees of the criminal service) aged from 20 to 50 years. The sample of the selected subjects was random. The sample can be regarded as a representative sample for the population of police and criminal officers in UNZ Ljubljana. For checking the motor status, a partly modified information system for the monitoring and establishing of motor abilities in school youth in Slovenia has been selected (Strel & Šturm 1982). The motor status of police officers is defined by explosive strength, agility, static strength, repetition strength, basic endurance, mobility, sequential speed, co-ordination of movement of the whole body, co-ordination of the arms, sprinting speed. Longitudinal dimensions, volume and body mass, transversal dimensions and subcutaneous fat tissue, define the morphological status of police officers. The data were statistically processed by the SPSS program of the Institute of Kinaesthiology at the Faculty of Sport in Ljubljana. The first basic sta-

tistical parameters were calculated for all variables: arithmetic mean, variance, maximal and minimal result. The correlation matrix established the interrelation between the variables. The characteristics of differences between the arithmetic means of the variables were evaluated by the T-test. The correlation and also the dependence of individual subspaces of the psychosomatic status was established by regression analysis. By examination of the basic statistical characteristics of the arithmetic means of movement abilities (explosive strength, repetitive strength, static strength, flexibility, basic endurance) between police officers and other citizens it has been established by the T-test that there are no statistically significant differences between them. By the Pearson correlation coefficient, used to determine correlations between the variables in the motor and morphological space of police officers, it has been established that the degree of correlation between the skin crease and flexibility is $r = -.23$, static strength $r = -.61$, explosive strength $r = -.28$, repetitive strength $r = -.30$, and basic endurance $r = -.40$. These results confirm the findings of the research (Čoh and Šturm, 1987) where negative correlation was also established between the skin crease on the stomach and endurance tests. By regression analysis of movement abilities in the area of morphological characteristics it has been established that morphological variables (longitudinal dimensions, volume, body mass, transversal dimensions and subcutaneous fat tissue) explain 39% of the variance (VA) of the criterion of repetitive strength, 40 % (VA) of the criterion of explosive strength, 32 % (VA) of the criterion of sprinting speed, 50 % (VA) of the criterion of basic endurance and 51 % (VA) of the criterion of static strength. The results of the research indicate a significant influence of morphological characteristics on the movement abilities in police officers and dictate that they should be monitored in connection with the motor space.

e or s: motor abilities and morphological characteristics in police officers.

Criminological studies

VIOLENCE AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Aleš Bučar-Ručman et al.³

The purpose of the study was to create an overview on different forms of youth violence in Slovenia and to find common patterns and reasons for violent behaviour of young individuals. We have used different research methodologies (quantitative - we conducted two pieces of research: one in Radeče correctional facility and the other in four Slovene schools. We have used special questionnaires that were prepared with the sample questionnaires used in some international researches. We have also used the analyses of different statistical data, content analyses of newspaper reports etc.; qualitative - interviews with professionals that work with young people and professionals that work with youngsters that have already behaved violently, informal interviews with police officers, prison guards, private security officers, young people that behaved violently etc.).

We have analysed the following forms of youth violence in Slovenia: street violence, violence and intolerance, violence at sports events, violence in schools, domestic violence, violence in prison and correctional institutions, prostitution and violence, and police violence. Our conclusion is that the family is an essential factor in the development of a child's personality. The main reason for the young to act violently is an unstable situation and problems within the family environment. Most of the offenders have been brought up in abusive and violent families. Young people also 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 social norms. Peers form a group of people who normally create among themselves a feeling of mutual trust and who spend most of their free time together. Socializing with peers may have an effect on an individual's personality, and the proportion of the influence depends on their strong personality. Even those young people who were brought up in the spirit of defending the common social values may in some cases accept the deviant values and the ideology of the group they socialize with.

Keywords: violence, youth, Slovenia.

³ Authors of this research are: Aleš Bučar-Ručman, Milivoj Sečan, Natalija Plemenitaš, Dejan Kmetič, Ana Lampe, Andrej Krivec, Blaž Osrajnik, Boštjan Peršin, Katja Berčič, Lovro Peterlin, Metka Cejan, Tanja Subotič and Uroš Zorko. Research was conducted in 2002 with financial support of European Union, Program of the EU for Youth. Publishing of document was sponsored by Slovenian Office for Youth and Youth Council of Slovenia.

THE USE OF CONTACTS AND INFORMAL NETWORKS

Bojan Dobovšek

The Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research lead the project entitled “Conditionality, Corruption and Informal Institutions: An Analysis of Corruption in the Spheres of Public Procurement, Party Funding, Lobbying and the Judiciary in the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Romania”. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research and Pavol Fric (Centre for Social and Economic Strategies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague), Bojan Dobovšek (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies, Ljubljana), Alexander Stoyanov (Vitosha Research, Sofia) and Alina Mungiu-Pippidi (Romanian Academic Society, Gallup Romania), though the overall responsibility rests with NIBR. NIBR has also recruited two network-specialists based in Western Europe –Alena Ledeneva (SSEES, University College London) and Heiko Pleines (Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, Bremen) to the project as consultants. In addition, our choice of countries allow us to compare informal networks that have the potential to undermine the rule of the law and facilitate grand corruption in small countries (the Czech Republic, Slovenia) and big countries (Bulgaria, Romania); countries that did not follow the Soviet type of socialism (Slovenia, Romania) and countries that did (Czech Republic, Bulgaria); and in countries that are ethnically homogeneous (the Czech Republic, Slovenia) and countries that have large ethnic minorities (Bulgaria, which has a large ethnic Turkish minority, and Romania, which has a large ethnic Hungarian minority).

e or s: informal networks, corruption.

ANTI-CORRUPTION STANDARDS FOR TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Bojan Dobovšek

Research is being developed by the Secretariat of the Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies (ACN) to support the organization of the professional seminars about the International Anti-Corruption Standards (2003-2005). The project is funded by Canada and the OECD. The international anti-corruption standards were prepared by Bojan Dobovšek, PhD., University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies. In the

light of the Action Plan's anti-corruption recommendations present the main provisions of three international anti-corruption conventions: the OECD Convention on Bribery in International Business Transactions (hereafter the OECD Convention), the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (hereafter Council of Europe Convention) and the UN Convention against Corruption (hereafter UN Convention). Whilst not an exhaustive account of all the details in these conventions, the goal is to assist the Istanbul Action Plan countries to identify the core legal principles that are prerequisite when developing or amending legislation to combat corruption in line with international standards.

Keywords: corruption, combating corruption.

SLOVENIA AND ITS RESPONSE TO ORGANIZED CRIME

Bojan Dobovšek

The research is a part of a project of an organized crime response in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. The findings are a result of a fundamental document analysis, statistics analysis, and accessible literature about organized crime, which is listed in this research. The topic of organized crime is very popular in Slovenia as well as in other countries all over the world. Organized crime is not just the object of scientific research but also one of the most popular political topics in modern states. The aim of these projects was to get an insight into the topic, to explain the concept of organized crime, to analyse the situation in Slovenia, and to propose some measures to control this phenomenon.

Keywords: organized crime, response to organized crime.

ORGANIZED CRIME- IN THE ADRIATIC-IONIAN REGION

Bojan Dobovšek

Within the framework of the Slovene Presidency of the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, the Police of the Slovene Ministry of the Interior and Faculty for Criminal Justice and Security Studies, University of Maribor, organized research on the fight against organized crime (also Round Table on Organised

Crime November 2003). The Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII) combines the endeavours of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia, and Serbia and Montenegro towards making the entire region along the Adriatic and Ionian Seas a zone of stability and greater prosperity. The importance of international police cooperation in the fight against organised crime was analysed in: Prevention of, and fight against, illegal migrations; prevention of illegal trafficking of illicit drugs- cooperation in the implementation on controlled deliveries; trafficking in stolen vehicles.

Keywords: organized crime.

PROJECT OCO ORGANISED CRIME OUTLOOK A method for, and assessment of, likely future trends in organised crime in Slovenia

Matjaž Jager, Polona Mozetič, Bernarda Tominc⁴ and Boštjan Valenčič

The project Organised Crime Outlook (OCO) is part of a joint action effort of the European Union and Europol in the fight and prevention of organised crime. The so-called “risk-based” methodology is used for the threat of organised crime analysis and OCO is a part of this methodology. The main purpose of OCO project is to form a suitable methodology, which will allow an insight into society trends, as well as into its impact on the phenomenon of organised crime. This instrument will help to gather and process information of the external environment of organised crime in order to define the driving forces which will have an effect on organised crime structure. The main aim is to help member states of the European Union and European Commission to evaluate the state of organised crime and to adjust their crime policy in order to create more proactive strategies for the fight against organised crime. Slovenia, Belgium, and Sweden cooperated in the pilot project. We were looking for the correlations between organised criminal groups, counter-strategies, the legal and illicit market, and the extended social environment. We also tried to identify the participants that will have a strong impact on the organized crime situation in Slovenia, but are less predictable at this moment. The analysis is based on the available organised crime references, interviews and brainstorming.

Keywords: project Organised Crime Outlook (OCO).

⁴ Assistant Bernarda Tominc participated in a research project of the Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law in Ljubljana.

PARTNERSHIP IN SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROVISIONS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško⁵

The purpose of this study was to explore some dimensions of the community policing strategy of the Slovene police, which emphasises the establishment, reinforcement and maintenance of good relations with local communities and new organised ways of setting priorities in crime prevention and provision of local safety on the local level (i.e. local safety councils). In addition, the study presents the development of local safety and security efforts in Slovenia based on the ideas of making local communities responsible and a partner in setting priorities in safety/security efforts, prevention of everyday criminal offences, and public disorder. The authors have conducted a study on a sample of 178 representatives of local safety councils in several Slovenian towns. The study focused on the function of the local safety councils in Slovenia and it dealt with the advantages and obstacles related to the work of such councils. The authors also reflected upon the councils within a broader concept of democratisation and inclusion of citizens in crime prevention and partnership oriented local problem solving. The main implications of the study for policy makers and practitioners are challenges for the further development of local crime prevention efforts, which should be based on partnership, good knowledge (information and knowledge-based decision making), clear rules or legal framework, financing, and accountability. The study presents the first study of this kind conducted in a post-socialist country, and presents some ideas for the development of common efforts in local (communal) crime prevention and efforts for a safer life in local communities.

Keywords: community policing, partnership, Slovenia, local authorities, safety, security, crime, disorder, prevention, council.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FORMS OF DEVIANCE DISTRIBUTION IN LJUBLJANA

**Gorazd Meško, Bojan Dobovšek, Anton Dvoršek, Peter Umek
and Uroš Bohinc**

The research deals with a multi-source analysis of crime for the purpose of crime prevention and crime control in the centre of the Slovenian capital.

⁵ Dr. Gorazd Meško carried out the project in cooperation with Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law in Ljubljana.

We used GIS, conducted a fear of crime survey, analysed national victim surveys and conducted a survey of police officers' perception of criminals and crime victims. Preliminary results imply the following:

We used GIS to establish the distribution of reported criminal offences. Generally speaking, crime analysis in the centre of Ljubljana shows three hot spot areas. A detailed analysis of selected criminal offences displays a picture of the spatial and temporal distribution. For the purpose of crime prevention and crime control these sites should also be studied in a more qualitative manner. Preliminary findings suggest self-preventative and situational measures such as avoiding such places at a certain time, increased awareness of possible victimization, warnings, and the use of surveillance technology.

The study of crime fear conducted in the same area suggests that the majority of those surveyed follow the idea of foreigners being the source danger. Some places are perceived as no-go areas and those places are connected with a high risk of victimization. The results also imply that people who perceive their neighbourhoods as places of hostility suffer more fear. But fear, in general, is also related to some psychological characteristics of individuals who have not been tested.

The crime victim survey shows that the majority of victimizations happen in the town of residence or near the victim's home. The criminal offence report rate is quite low, with the exception of the vehicle theft, where the victims need a police report to apply for compensation from an insurance company. The willingness of the people to cooperate in crime prevention endeavours and report criminal activity to the police is quite low. As stated in other studies, only about 20% of citizens are willing to cooperate in such initiatives - and they are mainly people from a 40 plus age group.

The police officers' perception of their customers is also very important due to the fact that police officers have an influential input into the criminal justice system. The police officers' perception of a typical suspect is related to a biological and social determination, differential association and social pathology, some aspects of anomie and cultural conflict issues. Such findings lead us to a conclusion that police officers are able to, and capable of, focusing only on selected social groups and therefore neglect other groups of more »elite criminals«. The police officers therefore reinforce the public attention to some social groups and consequently influence measures which are, or should be, taken against them. These findings are also a good starting point for a discussion on police culture and the influence of the police on crime reality social construction.

Keywords: geographic distribution of crime, Ljubljana, criminality, analysis, GIS.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME FEAR IN SLOVENIA, CROATIA AND BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA

**Gorazd Meško, Igor Areh, Irma Kovčo Vukadin⁶
and Elmedin Muratbegović⁷**

The research and theories about crime fear have mainly 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 crime fear, we are still far from fully understanding this important and most crucial aspect of contemporary society. This paper first presents three independent evaluations of crime fear. The data, collected in Slovenia, Scotland and Holland, shed further light on both the social psychological model proposed and the wider study of crime fear. These evaluations served as a background for the present study of crime fear in Slovenia in 2001 and Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 2002. The results show a higher level of crime fear of women, people who perceive themselves as less physically fit, the unemployed, those who expose themselves by walking alone in the dark, and those who perceive streets and woods as dangerous. In addition, the higher level of crime fear can be attributed to people who consider themselves a potential victim due to the jealousy of others or being attractive to a potential criminal in other ways, incapable of chasing a potential assailant, and perceiving places as dangerous (criminalisable space).

Keywords: fear of crime, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, socio-demographic and social-psychological model.

YOUNG WOMEN'S SEXUAL ABUSE IN GERMANY AND SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško, Helmut Kury,⁸ Igor Areh and Neda Kajfež

This study consists of a victim survey on sexual victimization conducted in Germany as well as in Slovenia. The identical questionnaire was adminis-

⁶ Dr. Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia.

⁷ Elmedin Muratbegović, Faculty of Criminal Justice Studies, University in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁸ Prof. dr. Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institut, Freiburg, Germany.

tered to German female students on one hand and to Slovenian female students on the other hand. The victimization rates varied depending on the severity of the incidents. However, in both countries sexual harassment seems to be a part of daily life. The findings support other survey results according to which the victimization rates are higher in Eastern European states in comparison with Western European nations and other so called "developed" countries. For milder forms of sexual assaults German victims reported significantly more incidents. These findings and the higher rate of milder forms of sexual victimization reported by German students suggest that German female students might be more aware of their sexual freedom. On the other hand it is still possible that Slovenian women have more self-confidence. With regard to the differing response rates (100% in the Slovenian sample) more research is needed to understand these differences and the methodological impact on issues like sexual self-consciousness.

Keywords: sexual violence, crime statistics, hidden criminality.

ROBBERIES IN SLOVENIA – POLICE INVESTIGATION AND CRIME PREVENTION ASPECTS

Gorazd Meško, Anton Dvoršek, Zvonimir Dujmović⁹
and Aleš Bučar-Ručman

The authors present the results analysis of the robberies study in Slovenia. A sample of 187 (53.6 %) out of 349 reported robberies in 2003 was examined with regard to robberies committed in closed premises and robberies committed in public spaces. The results of the study show the main characteristics of the robberies, victims and perpetrators, the time that passed between the commission of crime and reporting it to the police, the police investigative measures taken after the report was received, and the main characteristics of the investigation of the two types of robberies in regard to police investigation. The main results imply the need for a better crime scene investigation and situational crime prevention measures.

Keywords: robbery, Slovenia, analysis, investigation, prevention.

⁹ Dr. Zvonimir Dujmović, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia.

METHODS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND REDUCING THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE IN PRIMARY/ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**Peter Umek, Gorazd Meško, Igor Arch, Eva Stergar,
Bogdan Polajnar and Ljubo Pirkovič**

At the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Studies a project, within the frame of target research, was carried out in 1999. The programme was wholly financed by the Ministry of Education and Sport and was called »Methods of drug abuse prevention and reducing the problem of drug abuse in primary and secondary schools, in profesional and technical education. The project was completed in 2003.

Our starting points were the findings of some previous studies that in schools there are no systematic and doctrinaire approach to dealing with drugs. Preventive activities exist, but too sporadically, and they are also badly integrated into the school's space, some are even professionally unacceptable. We established the growth of all kinds of drugs abuse (especially marijuana and ecstasy) and parallel with this growth of misdemeanours and criminal offences committed by youth. At the same time schools do not have integrated preventive programmes. Individual activities are carried out, but not systematically. We also suggested guidelines of drug abuse prevention and reducing the problem of drug abuse in the Slovenian school system.

Keywords: drugs, preventive activities, school.

Security and safety studies

PARLIAMENT SECURITY

**Bojan Dobovšek, Gorazd Meško, Andrej Sotlar
and Benjamin Flander**

In the research introduction the problem of parliament security is put into consideration, the parliament role and mission in confrontation with security threats and risks in modern countries. Some critical approaches and views in the global security discourse are exposed. They warn about the necessity of deeper consideration and revision of making some changes in current security policy and of resolving global security problems in modern states. Further on, the research findings are presented. They were conducted in relation to security threats and risks in Slovenia. The current and potential sources of threats to parliament security are identified. In the main part of the research the Slovenian national-security program and its potential and actual role in protection of state institutions, especially parliament, are presented. The possibilities of parliament protection with non-state institutions, like private security agencies, are also presented. In the additional chapter, different possibilities of organizing systems to secure Slovenian parliament are represented (on the basis of different analyses, security needs, expectations etc). In the conclusion some essential questions and dilemmas about different possibilities to secure Slovenian parliament are exposed instead of a conclusion.

Keywords: parliament security, security policy.

DILEMMAS OF DEFINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY STUDIES IN SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško

This literature review consists of a detailed study of main domains of criminal justice (studies) – policing, prosecution, adjudication, corrections, selected criminological issues, criminal policy, safety and security, issues and research in criminal justice. The following dilemmas are recognised by the authors of this study: understanding of criminal law (consensus and conflict models; disparities in definitions of criminal justice and criminology (legal tradition and social science tradition); cultural and historical notions of criminal justice (studies) in Europe, the States and other parts of the world; policing – what suits the needs of citizens and possibilities of the police or-

ganisation, characteristics of police subculture and what can be done to overcome obstacles in the police-public communication and cooperation, overcoming a harsh, controlling mentality and developing partnership; effects of public opinion and victim driven criminal policy; what are the criminal justice sciences and whether criminal investigation can be considered as a science; reliance on eyewitnesses' distorted perception; the changes in legislation have an influence on the effectiveness of law enforcement; responsibility of professionals (accountability) and civil society; effects of community policing and people friendly crime prevention; effects of developing private security and new control technologies; bottom-up and top-down strategies; talking-doing discourse; ideas-implementation relations; understanding of contemporary CJ and criminological concepts; expectations of CJ professionals regarding crime control; the citizens' and scientists' role in policing; crime prevention and justice; and professional planning of crime prevention and effective policing. In addition, contextual dilemmas of criminal justice (studies) in Central and Eastern Europe are discussed.

Keywords: safety, security, criminal justice, criminal justice studies, security studies, research, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Slovenia.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN SLOVENIA

Gorazd Meško, Mahesh K. Nalla and Andrej Sotlar

Slovenia has made significant progress in the market sector in the past four decades. Compared with its neighbours in the region, Slovenia has increased its market base both in terms of production and consumption. Along with the economic growth, Slovenia has also experienced an increase in the employment of private security personnel along with developments in the public law enforcement sectors. Despite large increases in the growth of the private policing industry in the emerging markets in the last few decades, we know very little about how the public perceives agents of private security and their role in crime prevention. In this study (2004) we examine the phenomenon of the private security industry in Slovenia. In addition, we examine Slovenians' perceptions of private security work, College students' perceptions on private security officers, their work, goals, professionalism, and the role the private security industry play in crime prevention activities will be among the issues covered in this study.

Keywords: private policing, Slovenia, opinion, students.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF SELECTED APPROACHES TO ASSESSMENT OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES SECURITY

Miran Mitar

Kuhn's theory of scientific elements paradigm was the basis for the selection of contemporary approaches, which tried with the help of system theory to describe and explain the problems of modern societies security.

A selection of approaches was presented, especially those, which are holistic and contribute to the knowledge development about security problems of contemporary societies (Robert Dahl, Zehra Arat, Dirk Berg-Schlosser, Gisela de Meur, Erik - Sven Skaaning).

Special attention was paid to Bailey's theory of social entropy, because it enabled operationalisation of security problems of contemporary societies. The operationalised social entropy theory enabled a collection of secondary data (from the data banks of contemporary social science and international organizations) and the use of discriminatory analysis and qualitative comparative analysis (QCA).

It was discovered, that discriminatory and qualitative comparative analysis gave complementary results, both methods confirmed the role of theoretically defined participants (population, quality of life, organisation, information, space), which influence the involvement of a selected 19 contemporary societies (some former European socialist countries) in larger conflicts (wars) in the period 1989 -2002.

Keywords: security of contemporary society, concept of security, national security, qualitative comparative analysis, discriminatory analysis, social entropy theory, systems theory.

ON NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY-MAKING: THE IDENTIFICATION OF KEY FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTORS AND FACTORS

Andrej Sotlar

In the study from 2001 national security policy is viewed in a broader context of contemporary approaches to the assurance of security of the individual, society, and the state. National security policy-making is explained by the theoretical model of policy process, applied to the field of national security. By using the interview method with security community representatives in Slovenia, it was found out that despite having identified various formal and informal participants and restrictive participants that are combined in policy process. Neither internal security on one hand, nor the defence of the state, on the other, traditionally do not favour closer participation of informal participants in security policy-making process. In this sense, Slovenia does not essentially differ from other states, but being a small country it needs an even more flexible integration and co-operation of all national intellectuals, human and material resources, and potentials which may contribute to a better security policy as a national security prerequisite. The Resolution on National Security Strategy which was prepared by the Government assisted by the security community and passed by National Assembly of Slovenia may represent an important step toward this goal.

Keywords: national security policy.

INFORMAL ACTORS AND SLOVENE DEFENCE POLICY MAKING: THEIR ROLE IN THE INDEPENDENCE PROCESS AND IN PERCEPTION OF FORMAL ACTORS A DECADE LATER

Andrej Sotlar

Different informal participants like interest groups, public opinion, mass media etc, participate in defence policy making process. Despite the fact that they also represent their particular interests, their claims, initiatives and suggestions often help the formal participants (executive and legisla-

tive authorities) in sense of professional help and legitimisation of their policy. In Slovenia, the informal participants in the field of defence and military were especially active in the second half of the 1980's and during the process of independence, but it is difficult to notice and assess their presence, activity and real power in defence policy process ten years later. Through the policy analysis approach, combined with interviews with representatives of formal participants in the field of Slovene defence policy, the study (2000/01) points out such a characteristic mass appearance of these participants in the past, will be replaced by the quality of informal participants, which is first of all evident from the behaviour of the formal participants, which more often include the representatives of non-governmental scientific and professional institutions into their policy process. However, the study concludes that the defence policy-making process in Slovenia is rather rigid and non-inventive.

e or s: defence policy.

SOME PROBLEMS WITH DEFINITION AND DETECTION OF EXTREMISM IN THE SOCIETY

Andrej Sotlar

Some social phenomena cannot be defined as easily as it might seem at first. This is certainly the case with extremism. Scientists, political authorities and potential extremists can define it in very different ways. There are many factors that influence the definition itself, such as a (non) democratic nature of the political system, the prevailing political culture, the system of values, ideology, political goals, personal characteristics and experience, ethnocentrism, and many others. Extremism is essentially a political term which determines the activities that are not in accordance with the norms of the state, are extremely intolerant towards others, reject democracy as a means of governing and the way of problem solving, and also reject the existing social order. As long as an extreme phenomenon is legally not defined, it is not possible to deal with it using coercive and other institutions of the national security system. But even when, as a result of some political and social consensus, some extreme phenomena and extreme acts become a part of the national penal codes, coping with extremism is not much easier. The main reason is the (mis)perception of the committed extreme acts. This study

(2004) discusses some of the above-mentioned problems, explaining some semantic, political and legal characteristics and obstacles in perceiving and defining extremism.

Keywords: extremism.

COMBATING TERRORISM - A MARATHON RACE: MANY QUESTIONS-FEW ANSWERS

Andrej Sotlar

The terrorist attacks in the last few years have shown not only all the destructiveness of the terrorism itself, but also the complexity of combating terrorism. States that have been primary targets of the attacks have reacted more or less determinedly in their response. An international anti-terrorist coalition led by USA and recently backed by Russia has been created, which has launched several military, law enforcement and intelligence operations against terrorist organisations' network and their state sponsors. It seems that the European Union has been searching for a common policy with regard to terrorism for quite some time. It is yet to be seen what the course of that policy is going to be. The study (2004/05), using analysis of anti-terrorist approach and policy of different states, including the Huntington concepts analysis (Clash of civilisations«) and Eubank and Weinberg (analysis between terrorist attacks »between civilisations«) concludes that what all states need is a combination of short and long term measures that will include not only repressive but also political means in combating terrorism.

Keywords: combating terrorism, terrorist organisations.

Legal studies

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION

Benjamin Flander

By »positive discrimination« we define any kind of action which favours access to members of certain categories of people to the rights they are granted to the same extent as members of other categories. It is supposed to be an instrument providing advantages or preferential legal treatment to the people of a minority, marginal, underrepresented or other, so-called underprivileged groups which are seen as to traditionally having been discriminated against or suffering structural (informal, de facto) discrimination. Consisting of contemporary measures providing preferential access to education, employment, health care, social welfare, or public goods and services to members of a minority or an underrepresented group, positive discrimination is supposed to be aimed at creating equal opportunities and a more egalitarian, harmonious, efficient, and just society. In spite of the fact that a - non-obligatory - legal basis for bringing forward positive discrimination is found in international law, the European Union law and the domestic law of the majority of democratic states, bring many cases to courts when positive measures are implemented. The constitutional and comparative analyses show that the implementation of certain forms of positive discrimination proved to be unconstitutional, as so-called democratic environments are rather reluctant to implement extensive reforms of traditional democratic and legal institutions. The exercising of positive discrimination and the model of substantive equality had been contradicted by both conservative and liberal politicians and lawyers. It seems that the vision of “equal treatment” which echoes formalistic perception of equality, remains present in legal and political culture of the western society.

Keywords: justice, equality, discrimination, positive discrimination, positive measures, equal opportunities, post-modern theory of law.

EU LAW IMPACT ON THE SLOVENIAN TAX-LAW SYSTEM (2004 – 2007)

Bojan Škof, Šime Ivanjko, Aleš Kobal, Bojan Tičar¹⁰

The purpose of this fundamental research project is to analytically research and emphasize those elements, which affect the setting up of a legally consistent and economically stable tax environment. The subject of the project

¹⁰ Dr. Bojan Tičar participated in a research project headed by Professor Bojan Škof, UM.

is tax law as a specific legal discipline in the period of Slovene active accession to the EU. The project will include a discussion on indirect taxes because they are of great fiscal importance, but the discussion will include all the direct taxes as well.

The national tax law as a special legal discipline is a phenomenon of multi-sided interest. At the macro level the state is interested in the highest possible tax income from tax forms (considering also the neutrality and the transparency of the tax system). On the other hand, the taxpayers at micro level are trying to rationalize the outcomes of this kind. All these interests are captured into legal norms, which are a consequence of the fiscal-political decisions and which more or less systematically or chaotically, constitute the tax system. The national and the European tax-law system in the tax sphere reflect mostly the fiscal (economic) content – because of which they have to adjust to these processes, sometimes simultaneously and sometimes ad hoc. Nomotechnically, a great number of new nominal parameters arise in this way, e.g. different tax exemptions, tax rates, tax credits and tax classes, which in their (often hidden) cedulaity reflect the political interests of short-term fiscal trade among political parties nationally on one side, and the interests of the EU, supra-nationally, on the other.

Keywords: Financial Law, Tax Law, Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes, Corporate Income Taxes, Personal Income Taxes, Tax Procedure.

LEGAL-ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AS AN EU MEMBER STATE

Franjo Štiblar, Marko Simoneti, Katarina Zajc, Bojan Tičar¹¹

The project group, under the lead of Professor Franjo Štiblar, is preparing a fundamental research project about the economic and legal position of the Republic of Slovenia after its accession to the EU. After the accession Slovenia has already adopted EU legal rules, which are aimed at ensuring economic efficiency or the maximization of the economic welfare of Europe – many times on the account of individual new member countries. In such cases, the welfare interest of Europe is contrary to the partial welfare interest of Slovenia due to institutional differences and/or differences in eco-

¹¹ Dr. Bojan Tičar participated in a research project headed by Professor Franjo Štiblar from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana.

conomic development. The potential loss of economic welfare in Slovenia could be serious unless the country adapts relatively quickly to the new institutional conditions. A typical area, for example, is further intensive construction of economic and social infrastructure in Slovenia, where the EU accession brings about additional public finance and legal restrictions. In order to introduce competitive and concessional relationships in this field, it is necessary to first adopt domestic legal rules, including also the ones that are not directly the subject of European legal system. Therefore, it is essential to analyse legal rules and institutions in Slovenia, the existing ones as well as the EU rules that Slovenia should assume, particularly with regard to economic efficiency. To make this possible, legal rules should be analysed by economic tools.

In Slovenia, the Economic Analysis of Law has not yet made its place neither in economics, nor in law. The purpose of this basic project is to establish foundations for application of the Economic Analysis of Law in the fields of economics and law and to begin a systematic treatment of all fields of law in Slovenia on the basis of these foundations. The economic aspects of all spheres of social activity, in times of transition to a market system, with predominant private ownership and the EU membership, are becoming much more important than before. The indicated foundations and systematic treatment of the fields of law are to contribute to improved efficiency of the law and legal institutions in Slovenia and, therefore, contribute to the welfare of Slovenian society, particularly in the light of EU membership. The systematic economic analysis would contribute to higher economic efficiency of the law and legal institutions in Slovenia and, therefore, towards an increase in the welfare in Slovenia, mainly in the light of EU membership. The purpose of this project is therefore to apply the Economic Analysis of Law to the torts and contracts, property rights, government intervention (especially in the field of the supply of the so called public goods) and legal institutions. The results of the analysis should contribute to the increased economic efficiency of law in Slovenia (as a new EU member).

Keywords: Law and Economics, Economic Analysis of Law, Financial Law, Tax Law.

Economic studies

MEASURING DISTRIBUTION OF TAX BURDEN – FORMING THE MODEL

Franc Žibert

Taxes have different effects on the decision process of taxpayers and other economic subjects. The author presents in the research a method of empirical measurement of the tax burden distribution among the producers and the consumers of a certain economic sector. The author carries out the measuring procedure in two steps. In the first stage he identifies the empirical variables of supply and demand. Then the author estimates and tests the empirical functions of the supply and demand of sector, he suggests one of the possible procedures of transforming the empirical functions into theoretical law model in the second stage. Doing this he applies Taylor's series as an important mathematical instrument of economic analysis. In this way an economic analyst can calculate values of coefficients, which are needed to calculate the tax burden on the subject.

Keywords: taxes, tax burden.

PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY OF PRODUCTION FACTORS

Franc Žibert

Economic theory and economic practice use different ways to measure an economy's efficiency. In the article the author limits himself to production efficiency, because he would like to expose a problem of measuring the efficiency of production factors, of labour and capital in production. Economic analysts are trying to find out the efficiency of labour and capital for this purpose. Yet both of these types of efficiency are connected; we could say that the efficiency of capital depends on the efficiency of labour. However, in the article the author proves that the only real scale of production efficiency is the efficiency of capital, which in relation to the size of product, measures the ability of employees. For the international and macroeconomic temporal comparison of production efficiency the economists use asset productivity as the relationship between the gross domestic product and

the amount of invested assets (capital stock). In this case, the economic measure is insignificant. But for the individual producer, productivity is not relevant. An enterprise makes decisions on the principle of profitability as the profit earned by a company in relation to the size of total assets employed. The author tries to explain the variety of indicators, which are used to measure production efficiency. He reduces them to a productivity and profitability measurement of already active and additionally invested capital.

e or s: economy efficiency, profitability of production factors.

Other studies

LEARNING STYLES AND L2 TEACHING

Branko Ažman

Sensory and learning styles are an important selection criterion an L2 teacher is to take into account in tailoring techniques and tasks to meet the specific needs of a given target student group. Based on Kolb's experiential learning theories, the author reports the results of his study of favourite learning styles and methods of the students of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security at the University of Maribor. In terms of concrete experience, abstract conceptualisation, active experimentation, and reflective observation that, in adjacent pairs, define accommodative, divergent, assimilative, and convergent learning styles, as well as by means of Kolb's original questionnaire, he establishes his students' (a) individual prevailing learning styles and methods, (b) their distribution among freshmen, sophomores and juniors, as well as (c) whether the quantitative representation of each style changes in time according to the said three seniority levels. The data includes each student's three most and three least favoured learning styles, his/her single most and least favoured learning styles, and his/her favourite (three) learning methods. Further, the results are interpreted in the light of relevant data obtained in a previous study by another author of adequate population at four other faculties of the University of Ljubljana. Altogether, the author's sample shows prevalence of the divergent learning style and the accommodative learning method, resembling largely the characteristic of the language students at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana. In addition, congruency rates of each participant's most favoured learning style and, thereto, a related method, are analysed and assessed on the participant as well as said seniority levels. Finally, some conclusions are drawn as to where the author's focus in terms of his students' learning styles and methods should lie.

e or s: sensory and learning styles.

THE EFFECT OF SPORT PROGRAMMES ON THE REDUCTION OF SUBCUTANEOUS ADIPOSE TISSUE

Bojan Zorec, Milan Čoh¹²

By training self-defence, in which acyclic movements dominate, we can exert significant influence on some dimensions of the psychosomatic status.

¹² Dr. Milan Čoh is an associate professor at the Faculty of Sports.

In the studies on the relations between the morphological and motor dimensions carried out so far it has been established that morphological characteristics have a significant effect on the execution of the majority of motor tasks. The objective of our research was thus to establish the effect of self-defence training on some morphological characteristics on the students the University of Ljubljana taking part in sport education. The study has been carried out on a sample of 18 students, aged from 18 to 23, attending the University of Ljubljana. The experiment (of self-defence training) lasted 5 months. There were 90-minute sessions two times a week. The morphological status has been defined by 15 morphological measurements. First, all basic statistic parameters were calculated for all variables: arithmetic mean, variance, maximal and minimal result. The significance of the differences between the results of the initial and final measurements was assessed by the application of the T-test for small dependent samples. The significant differences in the morphological space of the trainees between the initial and final state of the measurements are shown, above all, in the dimensions of subcutaneous fat tissue. Some significantly smaller transformations occurred in the dimensions defining volume. From this it can be concluded that in the morphological space the effects of the self-defence training are shown above all in the reduction of subcutaneous fat tissue: it decreased by 18%. The results of the research represent a strong argument in favour of the fact that it is possible to improve, by self-defence training, the quality of some dimensions of the psychosomatic status, which in turn can also indirectly have a positive effect on the improvement of the health status.

Keywords: effect of self-defence training on some morphological characteristics

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INDEX OF AUTHORS

A

Areh 11, 24, 25, 37, 39
Ažman 61

B

Belič 11
Bohinc 35
Bučar-Ručman 31, 38

Č

Čoh 61

D

Dobovšek 25, 32, 33, 35, 43
Dujmović 38
Dvoršek 11, 16, 18, 35, 38

F

Flander 43, 51

G

Gorenak 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Grad 18

I

Igličar 18
Ivanjko 51

J

Jager 34

K

Kajfež 37
Kaučič 18

Kečanović 20

Kobal 51

Kotnik 11

Kovčo Vukadin 37

Kury 21, 37

L

Lozar 19

Lobnikar 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

M

Maver 11, 16

Mekinc 20

Meško 7, 11, 16, 22, 23, 35, 37, 38,
39, 43, 44

Mitar 45

Mozetič 34

Muratbegović 37

N

Nalla 23, 44

P

Pagon 16, 18, 19, 21

Pirkovič 39

Pirnat 18

Polajnar 39

S

Simoneti 52

Sotlar 23, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48

Stergar 39

Š

Škof 51

Škrbec 11

Štiblar 52

T

Tičar 51, 52

Tominc 34

U

Umek 11, 16, 24, 25, 35, 39

V

Valenčič 34

Z

Zajc 52

Zorec 25, 26, 61

Ž

Žaberl 20

Žibert 57

