

Editorial

It is a great honour and privilege to be able to present the English language issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security at the end of an eventful year. Papers brought together in this fourth issue of the Journal showcase examples of various research studies related to numerous topical issues in the field of policing, crime investigation, criminology and crime prevention in Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, and the United States.

In the first paper, **Branko Lobnikar, Barbara Prprovič, Nikolina Nemec, Emanuel Banutai, Kaja Prislan and Irena Cajner Mraović** compare the quality of policing in multicultural communities in Slovenia and Croatia. They find that opinions expressed by the Roma are significantly different from opinions held by the majority populations, which is particularly prominent in Croatia, and that inhabitants of Roma settlements report public order violations and crime much less frequently than other respondents (of Slovene, Croatian and Hungarian origin).

Konstantinos Douvlis and **Nigel South** present the police reform and social changes in Greece, which influenced the development and the fusion between the gendarmerie and urban police forces. The authors emphasise the importance of the mostly ignored Plakias Report from 1982 and stress that the merger created the foundations for a more responsible and democratic implementation of policing in Greece.

The issue of policing in the field of border control is discussed by **Molly George** and **Robert Meadows**, who address this topic from the perspective of police officers using body-worn cameras. Their study shows that the majority of police officers from the Oxnard Police Department are in favour of wearing such cameras and that the use of body-worn cameras is generally supported by the members of law enforcement agencies.

The fourth paper, authored by **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Irena Cajner Mraović** and **Krunoslav Borovec**, focuses on the under-investigated issue surrounding the relationship between police integrity and community policing. The authors find that police officers' tasks, both those related to community policing as well as more traditional police tasks, are rarely linked to police officers' level of integrity.

The tasks and powers of police and armed forces (in emergency situations) in Slovenia are discussed by **Andrej Sotlar** and **Bernarda Tominc**, who emphasise that the process of police militarisation on the one hand and the process of policisation of armed forces on the other are not a new

Uvodnik

V veliko veselje nama je, da vam lahko ob koncu leta predstaviva angleško številko Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo. V četrti številki letošnje revije zbrani prispevki predstavljajo primere aktualnih in raznolikih raziskav, povezanih s sodobnimi vprašanji na področju policijske dejavnosti, kriminalistike, kriminologije in kriminalne prevencije na Hrvaškem, v Grčiji, Črni Gori, Ruski federaciji, Srbiji, Sloveniji in Združenih državah Amerike.

V prvem članku **Branko Lobnikar, Barbara Prprovič, Nikolina Nemec, Emanuel Banutai, Kaja Prislan in Irena Cajner Mraović** primerjajo kakovost policijske dejavnosti v večkulturnih skupnostih v Sloveniji in Hrvaški. Ugotovili so, da se mnenja Romov o policijski dejavnosti pomembno razlikujejo od mnenj drugih prebivalcev, kar je bilo še posebej izrazito na Hrvaškem, in da prebivalci romskih naselij redkeje poročajo o neredu in kriminaliteti kot ostali anketiranci (Slovenci, Hrvati in Madžari).

Konstantinos Douvlis in **Nigel South** razpravljata o policijski reformi in socialnih spremembah v Grčiji, ki so vplivale na razvoj in združitev žandarmerije in urbanih policijskih sil. Avtorja opozorita na pomembnost spregledanega Plakiasovega poročila iz leta 1982 ter poudarita, da je združitev ustvarila temelje za odgovornejšo in bolj demokratično izvajanje policijske dejavnosti v Grčiji.

Izvajanje policijske dejavnosti pri nadzoru meja je tema članka **Molly George** in **Roberta Meadowsa**, ki na problematiko pogledata z vidika policistov pri nošenju osebne kamere. Študija je pokazala, da je večina policistov iz Oxnarda naklonjenih nošenju osebne kamere in da obstaja splošna podpora pripadnikov organov pregona za nošenje osebnih kamer.

V četrtem članku se **Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Irena Cajner Mraović** in **Krunoslav Borovec** ukvarjajo s slabo raziskano problematiko narave odnosa med integriteto policije in policijskim delom v skupnosti. Ugotovili so, da se naloge policistov – tako tiste, ki se povezujejo s policijskim delom v skupnosti, kot tudi bolj tradicionalne policijske naloge – redko povezujejo z njihovo stopnjo integritete.

O funkcijah policije in oboroženih sil (v izrednih situacijah) v Sloveniji razpravljata **Andrej Sotlar** in **Bernarda Tominc**. Avtorja poudarjata, da procesa militarizacije policije in policizacije oboroženih sil nista nov fenomen, temveč se pravzaprav pojavljata ciklično. Zadnje predlagane spremembe policijske zakonodaje bi omogočale, da bi lahko bila tudi specialna enota policije dodatno opremljena z vojaškim pehotnim orožjem in opremo tudi v mirnodobnem času, kar bi

phenomenon, but tend to appear in a cyclical fashion. The latest proposed amendments to the police legislation could, for instance, allow the Police Special Unit to obtain additional military-type infantry weapons and equipment even in the period of peace, which could indicate a relatively strong process of police militarisation, particularly in the context of a rather stable security situation in Slovenia.

Vladimir Konyakhin and **Anton Petrovskiy** present an analysis of crime and its prevention in the Russian Krasnodar Krai tourist resorts, focusing mainly on the regional characteristics and activities undertaken by law enforcement bodies. As possible improvement concerning the safety and security of tourists, authors suggest coordinated activities of "safety and security partnerships" in tourist resorts, coordinated by the local police.

Velimir Rakočević analyses the issues related to the detection, management and collection of evidence in cases involving professionally executed murders in Montenegro. Results show that the failure to identify the perpetrators was affected by numerous shortcomings in the operational and tactical, as well as in forensic police procedures, which could be avoided by applying contemporary methods and techniques for detecting and solving professionally executed murders.

Saša Kuhar presents findings related to the types, methods and specifics of criminal investigations into art crime in the Republic of Slovenia. Results show that approximately 100 art crimes are reported in Slovenia every year, while the share of successfully resolved cases amounts to 23.6%, which is slightly higher than in other countries. The author emphasises that the current state-of-play in the field of art crime in Slovenia is not alarming. However, it would be reasonable to re-establish an inter-sectoral group, which would assist investigators and art experts in the investigation and prevention of such crime in the future.

Gorazd Praprotnik and **Nikola Pavešić** analyse the impact of fingerprint templates' ageing on the performance of automated fingerprint identification systems and find that such ageing has a statistically significant negative impact on the functioning and the results of automated fingerprint identification systems, which are based on the recognition and matching of minutiae. Despite the fact that, on average, the level of variance between the results of matching fingerprints, which could be attributed to the ageing of templates, amounts to merely 9%, such ageing has a statistically significant negative impact on the performance automated fingerprint identification systems.

The following paper focuses on gender-based differences in cases of sexual victimisation. **Irma Kovčo Vukadin**,

lahko bil kazalnik relativno močnega procesa militarizacije policije, še posebej, če upoštevamo relativno stabilno varnostno situacijo v Sloveniji.

Vladimir Konyakhin in **Anton Petrovskiy** predstavita analizo kriminalitete in preprečevanje le-te v turističnih naseljih Krasnodarskega kraja, pri čemer se osredotočita na regionalne značilnosti in aktivnosti organov pregona. Avtorja kot možno izboljšavo glede varnosti turistov predlagata usklajene dejavnosti zagotavljanja »varnosti in varnostnih partnerstev« v turističnih krajih, ki jih koordinira lokalna policija.

Velimir Rakočević analizira problematiko odkrivanja, razreševanja in zbiranja dokazov v primerih profesionalno izvedenih umorov v Črni gori. Ugotovitve so pokazale, da so na neuspešno identifikacijo storilcev vplivale številne pomanjkljivosti v operativno-taktičnih in forenzičnih policijskih postopkih, katerim bi se bilo mogoče izogniti z uporabo sodobnih metod in tehnik odkrivanja in razreševanja profesionalno izvedenih umorov.

Saša Kuhar v članku predstavi ugotovitve o oblikah, metodah in posebnostih kriminalističnega preiskovanja kaznivih dejanj zoper umetnine v Republiki Sloveniji. Rezultati kažejo, da se v Sloveniji v povprečju zgodi 100 primerov kaznivih dejanj zoper umetnine na leto, preiskavnost le-teh pa je 23,6 % in je v primerjavi z drugimi državami nekoliko višja. Avtorica poudarja, da stanje na področju kriminalitete zoper umetnine v Sloveniji trenutno ni skrb vzbujajoče, vendar bi bilo smotno, da se zopet ustanovi medresorska skupina, ki bi preiskovalcem in umetnostnim strokovnjakom pomagala pri preiskovanju in preprečevanju tovrstne kriminalitete.

Gorazd Praprotnik in **Nikola Pavešić** sta analizirala vpliv staranja predlog prstnih odtisov na delovanje sistemov za samodejno razpoznavanje prstnih odtisov in ugotovila, da ima staranje predlog prstnih odtisov statistično pomemben negativen vpliv na rezultate delovanja sistemov za samodejno razpoznavanje prstnih odtisov, katerih delovanje temelji na razpoznavanju minucij. Kljub temu, da lahko v povprečju na račun staranja predlog pojasnimo samo 9 % variance rezultatov ujemanja, ima staranje predlog prstnih odtisov statistično pomemben negativen vpliv na uspešno delovanje sistemov za samodejno razpoznavanje prstnih odtisov.

Razlike med spoloma v primerih spolne viktimizacije so tema naslednjega članka. **Irma Kovčo Vukadin**, **Vedran Žgela** in **Jadranko Mesić** poudarjajo, da se posamezne značilnosti kaznivih dejanj zoper spolno nedotakljivost razlikujejo glede na spol žrtve, starost, izobrazbo, družinski status, odnos s storilcem in kontinuitete kaznivega dejanja. Avtorji sklepajo, da moški in ženske drugače doživljajo spolno viktimizacijo,

Vedran Žgela and **Jadranko Mesić** emphasise that individual characteristics of sexual criminal offences differ according to victims' gender, age, level of education, family situation, relationship with the perpetrator and the continuity of the criminal offence. Authors conclude that men and women experience sexual victimisation differently, depending on the characteristics of the criminal offence, the perpetrator and relevant police procedures.

Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Gorazd Meško and **Đorđe Ignjatović** present the results of a European research on youth violence prevention, focusing particularly on the experience in Serbia. Authors stress that the prevention of youth violence in Serbia is understood as a systematic multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral activity, which is why measures undertaken in this field need to be improved and enhanced through evaluations and basic systematic research.

Nada Pavšer, Benjamin Franca and **Branko Kantić** present the main features of the education and training programme for the Slovene Police in the field of environmental crime and its development, and analyse further needs for additional training. Authors advocate the setting up of training modules within the existing education programme in the field of environmental protection for Slovene police organisations.

The final paper, authored by **Marcelo F. Aebi, Christine Burkhardt, Rok Hacin** and **Mélanie M. Tiago**, presents the results of an analysis of trends related to prison sentences in Slovenia in the 2005-2014 period, and compares them with trends in Europe. The authors find that the prison population in Slovenia rose by 30% in the aforementioned period. After 2011, the prison population in Slovenia continued to grow, even though the number of prisoners in remaining European countries began to decline. At the same time, Slovenia still records one of the lowest shares of prisoners in Europe, which the authors believe to be a consequence of shorter prison sentences in Slovenia.

We wish you a pleasant reading.

Katja Eman and Chuck Fields
Guest Editors

kar je odvisno od značilnosti kaznivega dejanja, storilca in policijskega postopka.

Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Gorazd Meško in **Đorđe Ignjatović** v svojem prispevku predstavijo rezultate evropske raziskave o preprečevanju nasilja med mladostniki s poudarkom na izkušnjah iz Srbije. Avtorji poudarjajo, da se preprečevanje prestopništva mladih v Srbiji pojmuje kot sistematična multidisciplinarna in multisektorska dejavnost, zaradi česar je treba ukrepe na tem področju izboljšati z evalvacijami in temeljnim sistematičnim raziskovanjem.

Nada Pavšer, Benjamin Franca in **Branko Kantić** so predstavili značilnosti usposabljanja slovenske policije na področju ekološke kriminalitete, njegov razvoj ter analizirali potrebe po usposabljanju. Avtorji zagovarjajo oblikovanje modulov za usposabljanje v okviru izobraževalnega programa varstva okolja za slovenske policijske organizacije.

V zadnjem prispevku **Marcelo F. Aebi, Christine Burkhardt, Rok Hacin** in **Mélanie M. Tiago** predstavijo rezultate analize trendov zaporne kazni v Sloveniji in Evropi v obdobju 2005–2014 in jih primerjajo s trendi v Evropi. Ugotovili so, da se je v tem obdobju zaporska populacija v Sloveniji povečala za 30 %. Medtem ko je po letu 2011 slovenska zaporska populacija še vedno naraščala, je le ta v preostalih evropskih državah upadala. Obenem pa Slovenija še vedno beleži eno izmed najnižjih stopenj zaprtih oseb v Evropi, kar avtorji vidijo kot posledico krajših zapornih kazni v Sloveniji.

Želiva vam prijetno branje.

Katja Eman in Chuck Fields
Gostujoča urednika