

Crime and Crime Prevention at Krasnodar Krai Tourist Resorts in Russia: A Study of Crime, Fear of Crime and Crime Prevention¹

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The goal of this paper is to present a study of crime, crime prevention, and a legal analysis of regional and municipal crime prevention legislation in the Krasnodar Krai in Russia. A survey was conducted on a sample of 2,023 inhabitants, 650 uniformed police assistants, and 258 police officers in the Northern Caucasus between 2009 and 2014. In addition, the number and types of criminal offences, frequency of reported crime, and deviance was analysed, and regional and local legislation, policing and effectiveness of preventive activities were examined. Responses of civil uniformed police assistants and police officers show a strong positive relationship between the level of training, knowledge about legislation and police powers in the field of crime prevention. Most appropriate police practices in the field of crime prevention were in line with the lawful use of different civil associations, police public relations, attracting police assistants from different ethnic groups (especially Cossacks) and informal social control. As the territory of Krasnodar Krai consists of many ethnic groups, local cultural and religious peculiarities influencing the crime rate were studied. The authors also examined the data on residents' opinions of the police and police assistants' preventative activities. The survey studied the level of trust in the police, fear of crime and public opinion on different prevention practices for the first time in the Krasnodar Krai Tourist Resorts.

Keywords: crime, preventive practices, social preventing, tourism, Krasnodar Krai, Russia

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1 Introduction

Regional crime analyses for the purpose of policing and crime prevention would be of interest to police forces, crime analysts, and criminologists. Crime analysis provides a basis for the provision of safety and reduction of problems of public life, protection of constitutional rights of citizens, their safety and freedoms (Chernov, 2006; Frangež, 2008; Mekinc, Cvikl, & Dobovšek, 2011; Shotkinov, 2004; Zabryansky, 2015).

Krasnodar Krai is a southern region of the Russian Federation with the population of about 5.5 million people. The urban population makes 54.3% which is one of the lowest urbanisation levels in the country. Primary industries in the region are agriculture – 26.0% of gross regional product (GRP), food industry – 20.1% of GRP⁴ – 19.6% of GRP and transport – 16.2% of GRP (Rosstat of the Krasnodar Krai [Federal State Statistics Service of the Krasnodar Krai], 2016).

In 2015, there were 75,047 crimes recorded in the region (in 2014 – 68,959) which makes 3.1% in All–Russia crime structure. The crime coefficient in 2015 was 1363 (in 2014 – 1250/100,000 inhabitants), whereas the all-Russia index was 1671 (in 2014 – 1522/100,000 inhabitants). The main problem arises from the high level of internal migration; in 2015 – it reached 14.1 million; in 2014 – 13.8 million within six months (May – October) in some municipalities of Krasnodar Krai with the total popula-

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⁴ Tourist industry includes the people, activities, and organisations involved in providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels, restaurants, and tour guides. The quality of tourist services, including safety and security, which is one of many important factors influencing people to choose tourist destinations (Anžič, 1999; Dobovšek, 2009).

tion of 786,000). The majority of recorded crime at the tourist resorts of Krasnodar Krai (80%) (according to the Head Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Krasnodar Krai [HD MIA in Krasnodar Krai] 2016) comprised the following 16 types of crimes as defined in the Russian Criminal Code (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996):

1. Homicide (Article 105),
2. Intentional Infliction of a Grave Injury (Article 111),
3. Intentional Infliction of Injury to Health of Average Gravity (Article 112),
4. Intentional Infliction of Light Injury (Article 115),
5. Threat of Murder or Infliction of Grave Injury to Health (Article 119),
6. Rape (Article 131),
7. Forcible Actions of Sexual Character (Article 132),
8. Theft (Article 158),
9. Swindling (Article 159),
10. Open Stealing (Article 161),
11. Assault with Intent to Rob (Article 162),
12. Unlawful Taking of Automobile or other Means of Transport without the Purpose of Stealing (Article 166),
13. Hooliganism (Article 213),
14. Illegal Acquisition, Storage, Transportation, Making or Processing of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances or Analogues Thereof, as Well as Illegal Acquisition, Storage and Transportation of Plants Containing Narcotics or Psychotropic Substances, or Parts Thereof Containing Narcotics or Psychotropic Substances (Article 228),
15. Illegal Making, Sale or Dispatch of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances or Analogues Thereof, as well as Illegal Sale or Dispatch of Plants Containing Narcotics or Psychotropic Substances, or Parts Thereof Containing Narcotics or Psychotropic Substances (Article 228.1), and
16. Violation of Rules for Road Traffic and Operation of Means of Transport (Article 264).

Krasnodar Krai possesses specific social, cultural, national and ethnic, historical, legal and economic features. In light of this, the relevant competent government bodies at the federal and regional levels develop preventive actions which are based on traditions of this region and emphasise the importance of prevention and control of the causes and conditions of illegal behaviour (Alekseev, Gerasimov, & Sukharev, 2001). In this context, it is possible to state that prevention of crime represents a set of organised activities of all state, regional, local and informal subjects of prevention using actions of social control, special preventive measures determined by the administrative and criminal legislation (Borodin, 1990; Starkov, 2005).

When analysing the crime situation, crime prevention is known as an external social control factor intending to reduce crime. Implementation of criminal legislation (Vitzin, 2010) influences the reduction of specific crimes by tougher responses (e.g. deterrence - general and special prevention) (Kudryavtsev, 2007). Since 1998, a large number of amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (1996) have been adopted. The amendments consist mainly of deterrent elements. In particular, the following behaviours were criminalised during the period after 1998:

- human trafficking (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 127/1),
- use of slave labour (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 127/2) in the edition of Federal Law № 218-FZ (2008);
- selling alcoholic products to the minors (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 151/1) in the edition of Federal Law № 253-FZ (2011);
- illegal production, sale or transfer of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 228/1),
- violation of the rules of trafficking in narcotics or psychotropic substances (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 228/2),
- illegal acquisition, storage or transportation of precursors of drugs or psychotropic substances (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 228/3)
- illegal sale or transfer of precursors of drugs or psychotropic substances (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 228/4) in the edition of the Federal Law № 18-FZ (2012);
- illicit trafficking of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 234/1) in the edition of Federal Law № 7-FZ (2015);
- receiving sexual services from the minors (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 240/1) in the edition of Federal Law №380-FZ (2013);
- violation of the rules of traffic by the person subjected to punishment (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 264/1) in the edition of Federal Law № 528-FZ (2014), etc.

The decriminalisation process had a much less expressed character. For example, assault (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 130), deception of consumers (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 200), and leaving the scene of a road accident (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 265) were decriminalized in

the revision of Federal Law № 162-FZ (2003) and Federal Law № 420-FZ (2011), and became misdemeanors.

Another significant trend in the development of the Special part of the Russian Federation Criminal Code of 1996 at the present stage, is the deepening and expansion of criminal liability. In particular, along with the general structure of *fraud* (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159), the legislature singled out six special types: in the sphere of crediting (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/1), when receiving payments (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/2), with the use of payment cards (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/3), in the sphere of business activities (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/4), in the area of insurance (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/5), in the sphere of computer information (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 159/6), and in the revision of Federal Law № 207-FZ (2012). There were a many new qualifying elements: “use of weapons or objects which are used as weapon” (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: the item “z” of the 2nd Part of Article 111 in the revision of Federal Law № 227-FZ (2014)), “a criminal record for earlier committed crimes against sexual inviolability of the minors” (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: the 5th Part of Article 131 in the edition of Federal Law № 14-FZ (2012)), “use of explosives or explosive devices” (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: the 3rd part of Article 213 in the revision of Federal Law № 370-FZ (2014)) “state of intoxication (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: the 2nd, 4th and 6th Parts of Article 264 in the revision of Federal Law № 528-FZ (2014)). Thus, Russian legislators tried to fight crime by expanding the number of penal norms, and this expansion of criminal liability did not play a significant role in the intended reduction of crime by deterrence.

Sanctions for violations of the criminal law have become harsher. For example, for rape or violent acts of a sexual nature against a person under the age of 14 committed by a person with a previous conviction for having committed an offence against sexual integrity of a minor (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, 1996: Article 131/5), in the revision of Federal Law № 14-FZ (2012) is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, with deprivation of the right to hold definite offices or to engage in certain activities for a term of up to 20 years or by life imprisonment. These changes were influenced by the increased sexual abuse of children in 2010–2011. Public opinion polls also led to increasing punitivity. Moreover, sexual offenders were treated ruthlessly in prison, and punishment for other criminal offences became harsher, including those which are most typical in the tourist resorts (e.g. theft, fraud, robbery).

2 Methodological Framework

An assessment of dynamics, the dark figure of crime, the criminal and legal culture of the population was made to evaluate the efficiency of changes in the criminal legislation and the system of crime prevention in the Krasnodar Krai. Statistical data from 2008 to 2015, provided by the information centre of the Main Department of Internal Affairs in the Krasnodar Krai, and reports of local government authorities on the implementation of the plan of preventive activities were used in this study.

A study of the fear of crime and the effectiveness of law-enforcement activities were carried out in a similar fashion to European Social Survey (ESS) programme (Buriánek, 2014: 18; Hanslmaier, 2013: 517), by interviewing 2023 local inhabitants and tourists in the cities of Anapa, Gelendzhik, Temryuk, Sochi. These included 650 representatives of public organisations who take part in maintaining the public order and 258 police officers. Theoretical justifications and methodical recommendations for conducting the research on victimisation were based on earlier research (Gilinskiy, 2011; Golbert, 2011). The survey was implemented at Krasnodar Krai tourist resorts in Anapa, Gelendzhik, Novorossiysk, and Sochi and carried out during the period from 2009 to 2014. Participation in the survey was voluntary, and the interviews were conducted in the Russian language.

3 Results

For the purpose of this paper, only important observations from criminal statistics, fear of crime studies, and from an overview of the development of crime prevention will be presented.

3.1 Crime statistics

Analyses of the criminal situation at the Krasnodar Krai resorts focuses on the years 2008, 2012 and 2014, and the tourist resorts were divided into two groups: 1) the Black Sea, and 2) the Azov Sea resorts for which crime rates were calculated (number of criminal offences per 100.000 residents).

The majority of recorded crimes was decreased between 2008 and 2012, and increased in 2014. To sum up, the structure of crime at tourist resorts of the Krasnodar Krai crimes against property make up 56%, crimes connected with drug trafficking – 11%, and against the person – 8%. The highest growth was in crimes against property (by 17%) and crimes connected with drug trafficking (by 11%). The increase in the number of property crimes can be explained by the economic

crisis in Russia, which is confirmed by the data indicating that people who do not have a constant source of income make up 62.8% among suspects of crimes against property. In the structure of crimes against property, theft increased the most by 32%, fraud by 20% and robbery by 17%. Among municipalities, the greatest number of the recorded crimes against property per 100 thousand people is noted at the Black Sea resorts (average crime rate of 412), the maximum is in the Sochi area (457), and the smallest number on the Azov Sea coast (230), especially in the Yeysk area (215). Crimes committed in public places – in the streets, parks, squares increased the most (12.2%), and also counterfeiting by 38.7% has been observed (HD MIA in the Krasnodar Krai, 2016).

Theft is the most common crime against property, and is primarily committed as 1) a house invasion (especially expensive houses) (32%), 2) stealing out of clothes, bags or other hand luggage (21%), 3) stealing from cars (15%), and 4) stealing from tourist resort facilities (e.g. bungalows) (11%). The next most widely spread is swindling and is committed 1) by means of deception during fake-lotteries (25%), 2) involvement in gambling (17%), 3) fake road accidents (e.g. purpose insurance fraud) (15%), and 4) cheating in changing a big banknote (9%). Thefts are more often committed during the daytime (between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.) – 65%, and swindling – from the noon to 10 p.m. – 90%. Objects of thefts are 1) cottages and flats (21.2%), 2) rented flats (19.6%) and 3) hotel rooms and health resorts (18.4%).

Krasnodar Krai is second in Russia as the region with the greatest number of known illegal drug-related offenders, with the number of officially recorded addicts totalling about 40 thousand (Prokhorova; 2012). The Krasnodar Krai borders regions where drug trafficking is one of the primary sources of income, and the soil and climatic conditions are perfectly suitable for cultivating opium poppies (Golunov; 2006). Therefore, the main types of drugs and narcotic substances sold in the territory of the Krasnodar Krai are marijuana (42%), amphetamines (28%), heroin variations (21%).

The following crimes show increasing trends: 1) threat of murder and causing grave harm to health (+7.2%), 2) deliberate infliction of average gravity, and light harm to health (+5.4%). On the other hand, there is a noticeable decrease in the quantity of crimes against 1) life (e.g. homicide and attempted homicide by 21%, 2) causing grave harm to health which resulted in death by 29%, 3) sexual offences (rapes by 45%, violent acts of sexual character by 32%), and as well as 4) violation of traffic rules and rules for operation of transport vehicles (+51%).

The negative tendency is demonstrated by the ratio of visitors and those in the local population who committed crimes at resorts of the Krasnodar Krai; visitors from other Russian regions and foreigners were suspects of about one-third of crimes. It is necessary to point out the internationalisation of criminal activity and growth of the number of crimes committed by foreigners (Nazarova, 2007). High criminal activity is observed among citizens of the Central Asian countries who are not citizens of the Russian Federation (43%) and citizens of Abkhazia, Armenia and Ukraine account for 19%, 8.5%, and 7% of crime respectively. Foreigners and visitors from other regions commit 75% of rapes and violent acts of a sexual nature, 46% of thefts from clothes and sales outlets, 38% of thefts from their cottages and flats, 34% of robberies and assault related to robberies. The data on the number of suspected local residents and tourists are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Information about the number of tourists, local population and crime suspects

Year	The number of tourists / inhabitants	The number of criminal suspects
2008	tourists: 11.9 million. inhabitants: 698 thousand.	tourists: 4,405 local residents: 9,852
2012	tourists: 11.4 million. inhabitants: 743 thousand.	tourists: 3,968 local residents: 9,641
2014	tourists: 14.1 million. inhabitants: 786 thousand.	tourists: 4,010 local residents: 9,892

Source: FSSS of Krasnodar Krai, 2016

The number of those previously convicted make up 37% of the total number of suspects. The reason for this is the internal migration of criminals from the northern regions to the south of Russia. Those previously convicted account for 40.0 % of the persons accused of committing robberies and assaults, 37.2% – for murder and deliberate causing grave harm to health, 34.5% – for the commission of theft.

Changes in criminal legislation has led to an increasing number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and the introduction of administrative and criminal liability for violation of rules regulating trade in alcohol products, rigid regulation of time for selling alcohol led to the reduction of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol: in 2008 31.4% of such crimes, in 2012 – 28.2%, and in 2015 – 23.4% were dealt by the police.

Young people age 14 to 29 make up 44.9% of all suspects at the resorts of Krasnodar Krai. The ratio of juvenile suspects from 14 to 18 years of age decreased from 15.1% in 2013, to 12.5% in 2014. Minors commit every fourth illegal taking of a transport vehicle – joyriding (24.5%), and every fifth robbery (19.7%). The number of reported crimes against life and health, and against property, committed by this group of offenders, makes up 36.4% of all criminal offences.

3.2 Fear of Crime

A fear of crime survey based on a sample of 2023 respondents conducted in the period between 2008 to 2014 shows that 5.5% of women and 59.3% of men claimed that they are not afraid to become victims of crime and consider tourist resorts areas safe places. The difference between women and men perceiving threats in the public space is about ten times higher for women. This implies far greater vulnerability of women. It is possible to explain the reason for such fears by the “southern patriarchal tradition”. Women face violence and incivilities more often and become victims due to their attributed social roles, and fear not only because of their vulnerability, but also because of having vast “victimising experience” (Sitkovsky, 2010: 26). In addition, in this social setting, men are not willing to admit any fear, including fear of crime.

The situation is a little different if we take into account the type of crime, fear by the residents and tourists, depending on their gender. The results of our research show that the fear of death as a result of violence is higher in women (54%) than in men (23.5%). A high level of reported property violent crimes is not in accordance with the low fear of becoming a victim of a robbery or mugging, and it is higher in men (17%) than in women (15.5%). Fear of being a victim of rape (45% for women), even though there is an insignificant level of rapes recorded by the police, does not reflect the real extent of this violent sexual crime.

Along with the fear of being killed, people are afraid of becoming a victim of road accidents – 25.4% of men, 44.5% of women. This can be explained by the bad quality of roads and driving culture of people in tourist resort regions. Every sixth road accident in the region happens because of unsafe road conditions. This fear is presumably affected by a high number of people died in traffic accidents (1380) in 2014 (in 2013 1,343), and 8066 injured (in 2013 8,191) in traffic accidents. One of the most significant findings is that men are afraid of the police (e.g. fear of the police) almost as much (25%) as they are afraid of dying in a traffic accident. This is a serious indication that the police should treat people better and should take into account the importance of responsibility

and accountability in policing (Gilinskiy, 2011: 14; see also Cheloukhine, Kutnjak Ivković, Haq, & Haberfeld, 2015).

3.3 Crime Prevention Practices in the Krasnodar Krai

In Russia, subjects of crime prevention are, by legislation, divided into three groups:

1. Bodies and institutions, whose employees must prevent crime by virtue of the duties assigned to them by office powers. For the most part, it is the police. But other state agencies, such as Federal Security Service, Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences, Federal Customs Service, the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation must perform preventive activities in their scope of work.

2. Establishments whose employees must assist the first group of subjects in the prevention of crimes in accordance with the duties assigned to them by the Federal or Regional Legislation. They are Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, Administration of the Krasnodar Krai, Department of Education of the Krasnodar Krai, Department of Healthcare of the Krasnodar Krai, Department of Revenue Services of the Krasnodar Krai, Department of the Public Guardian and Child Protection, Municipalities, Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences (FSES), Federal Customs Service (FCS), General Prosecutor.

3. Public organisations and societies which voluntarily take part in the preventive activity, irrespective of the existence of legislative regulations of their activity. Large groups including Kuban Cossacks Society, ethnic communities, voluntary organisations which are supported by inhabitants and governed in virtue of cultural, religion, country-specific peculiarities in protecting public order. An important part is played by the Russian Orthodox Church, especially, in preventing domestic violence and juvenile delinquency.

During the period from 2008 to 2015, the introduction of the preventive legislation was aimed at curbing crimes committed by juvenile delinquents and recidivists. Since 2008, numerous laws focusing on the prevention of crime by minors, family violence, homelessness and neglected, prevention of drug addiction, and resocialization of previously convicted, were adopted.

Since 2009, local self-governments took part in the police activities whose obligation was to coordinate prevention of crimes committed by youth through the creation of specialised committees. Representatives of local self-governments and the police established and developed special programmes to prevent street crime, terrorism or extremism similarly to

local safety councils in other Eastern European countries (Meško & Lobnikar, 2005; Meško, Tominc, & Sotlar 2013). Since 2010, municipalities in the region implemented the CCTV programme for surveillance of public places by video cameras and technical control (metal detectors, gas sensors, explosive detection equipment).

In 2012, Kuban Cossacks, as an ethnic group, were involved in maintaining public order. As a civil organisation, Cossacks are considered by the regional government to be the most important group for providing social order and are incorporated into the system of state and local administration. Cossacks were granted the right to carry the Caucasian dagger as a part of their uniform and patrol the streets together with the police. They get a monthly salary of about 26.000 RUB (an equivalent to about 400 EUR) from the government of Krasnodar Krai. In settlements and blocks of flats, public safety councils were granted the right to equip technical protection of the property (e.g. CCTV). The buildings are equipped with cameras connected to the CCTV security centre called the Safe City (orig. Безопасный город) in the neighbourhoods of the tourist resorts on the Black and Azov seas. The CCTV system is financed by the local government.

According to our survey, inhabitants and tourists in the cities of Sochi (57%) and Anapa (46%) appeared to be the least satisfied with policing regarding public order maintenance. To additionally solve these problems, 263 alarm systems (alarm buttons on walls) were installed in public areas in tourist resorts. There were also 33 security centres opened, where information from 7404 cameras installed in public places is processed. Use of surveillance cameras helped to solve 34 robberies and other violent crimes at the Black Sea resorts, and 9 such crimes at the resorts of the Azov Sea only in 2015.

In addition to local government, the program of involving private guarding agencies to prevent crime by the CCTV is developing. The government of the region allocated 476.000.000 RUB (circa 7 million €) for these purposes. This money is planned to be used as payment for security agencies and Cossack societies, participating in the protection of public peace in the territory of Krasnodar Krai resorts, and which also render assistance to frontier guards in the protection of state borders because the Krasnodar Krai borders with Georgia and Ukraine.

To reduce the level of recidivism and crime by ex-convicts arriving from other regions, the authors of this paper suggest amendments to the Penal Code of the Russian Federation which provide service of sentence at the criminal's domicile, but not in the place of committing crime. Thus, all persons who do not live in Krasnodar Krai and have committed of-

fences in their region of residence, should be sent to their region to serve their sentence. We believe that this measure could reduce the crime rate, and reduce criminals from other Russian regions joining with criminal groups of the Krasnodar Krai.

For the development of preventative programmes for tourists based on victimological studies, it is necessary to take into consideration all aspects of potential victimisations. The results of this study show that many tourists become victims of crime due to their negligence, lack of self-protection, carelessness and irresponsibility. Cameras, video cameras, purses and other property left unguarded on beaches, in hotel rooms, in restaurants, etc. are often stolen. Therefore, it is necessary to inform tourists and residence of resorts of various thefts techniques and methods of swindle, with the using telecommunication technologies, radio, and television. These measures could lead to increased awareness of the tourists. It is also necessary to mention the importance of the media in crime prevention. Just to give an example, after many reports on fraudulent activities on the radio and television in 2015 in Sochi, the number of swindles during the summer time decreased considerably.

Responses of civil uniformed police assistants and police officers show a strong positive relationship between the level of training, knowledge about legislation and police powers in the field of crime prevention.

There has been a recent development in police control technology in Russia. The so-called police search engine "Stream" (orig. Порок) is a good example of cooperation between the police and the scientific community. It recognises a specific wanted criminal in the crowd and sends information to the police operations centre. This kind of the system could be useful in the tourist resorts where known criminals, also from other regions, commit crime. Perhaps it will at least partly help to increase in clear up rates in the tourist resorts of the region.

5 Conclusion

The main factor influencing crime in the tourist resorts of the Krasnodar Krai is the internal migration of tourists (from 11.9 in 2008 to around 14 million in 2015), and consequently criminals who find tourist resorts and tourists as appropriate targets of criminal activity.

Our study is based on official statistics of crime which are known to be based on the willingness to report crimes to the police, and are more the indicator of police work in the field

of criminal investigation than a real indicator of the extent and nature of crime. To complement official police statistics, a victimisation survey showing residents' prior victimisations and fear of crime was conducted. We found that fear of becoming a victim of property crime is quite low while the majority of reported offences are for these crimes. The results also imply a high level of vulnerability of women.

An overview of preventative activities in the field of social control show developments, especially financing special civil police corps of Cossack police officers wearing traditional uniforms responsible for public order and peace, and investment of local governments in the CCTV systems for controlling the public space in the studied tourist resorts. The latter is related to the development of situational crime prevention on a global level. We have also learned that the responses of politicians to crime problems in the region were not related to the inclusion of ideas on cultural, religious and other characteristics of the social environments (especially family support schemes, education and traditions), but introduced more technical control and harsher legislation trying to get a public support in their activities. The Russian Ministry of the Interior has recently introduced the Potok (Stream) facial recognition system with the increasing number of cameras in public space to detect known criminals. This system is also used in the tourist resorts in the Krasnodar Krai, but the effectiveness of this system is unknown to the authors of this paper.

Despite the fact that crime prevention legislation emphasises not only repressive measures and the main role of the police in crime prevention, but the official views on crime and criminals are still dominated by the police who believe that crime should be fought only by measures of repression and deterrence, as well as incapacitation. We propose the development of evidence-based crime prevention based on criminological research addressing the analyses of crime, victimisation, risk and protective factors, institutional capacity and an overview of best practices in crime prevention (EFUS, 2016; Meško, 2002; Meško & Lobnikar, 2005) which can be transferred from other environments and contextualised to the tourist resorts. To conclude, more specialised police training for policing in tourist resorts should be implemented and responsibility should be placed on the owners and managers of tourist facilities who should make tourists more aware of potential threats.

As this is the first such project, we are aware that there are limitations concerning generalisation of some findings. Therefore, we suggest developing a follow-up study on crime, victimisation, fear of crime and crime prevention in tourist resorts as tourism is the third most important industry in the studied region. Not to forget to reduce fear of the police, to

improve police legitimacy and trust in the police, as well as improve the road safety.

Following a good practice from Slovenia (World Tourism Association, 1996), safety and security of tourists could include coordinated activities of "safety and security partnerships" (Meško & Lobnikar, 2005) in tourist resorts, coordinated by the local police⁵, especially preparation for the upcoming tourist season and joint efforts for a safer tourist destination during the main tourist season. Perhaps this could be taken into consideration in further planning of tourist safety in the Krasnodar Krai tourist resorts.

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⁵ The authors of this paper visited the Slovenian tourist resorts Piran, Portorož and Lucija in 2016 and learnt from the police that the activities of the Slovenian police. These activities are carefully planned and integrated with all other factors with the aim of implementing Slovenia's national tourism strategy. The work is planned and carried out by government decision and activities of the Tourist Association of Slovenia. It includes preventive work, functions connected to traffic safety, protection of the state borders, criminal investigation, public order and even promotional activities. As part of their planned activities and on the basis of the assessments of the safety conditions, the police meet with persons responsible for: (1) inspection services (fire, sanitary, market), (2) facilities of strategic importance (post and telecommunications, power supply), (3) tourist facilities (hotels, camps, swimming pools, health resorts, sports halls), (4) transport and communications companies (railway, airports, bus stations), (5) mountaineering societies, (6) restaurants and facilities in which larger events take place, (7) financial institutions and larger companies, (8) preventive check-ups for fire protection and functioning of alarms and security devices (cinemas, museums, galleries), (9) supervision over the importation of drugs, arms and explosives. At these meetings the police decide on forms of cooperation, highlight setbacks and mistakes, note the obligations of managers, and give recommendations and advice. An important factor of the provision of tourist safety are the media (nowadays the internet), coordination with the police, and ongoing education of the police (World Tourism Association, 1996).

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Kriminaliteta in preprečevanje kriminalitete v turističnih krajih v Krasnodarskem kraju v Rusiji: študija o kriminaliteti, strahu pred kriminaliteto in preprečevanju kriminalitete

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Namen prispevka je predstaviti študijo o kriminaliteti, ukrepih preprečevanja kriminalitete in analizi zakonodaje s področja preprečevanja kriminalitete v Krasnodarskem kraju v Rusiji. V študiji, ki je potekala v obdobju 2009–2014, je sodelovalo 2.023 prebivalcev, 650 uniformiranih sodelavcev policije (ki pripadajo različnim etničnim skupinam) in 258 policistov z območja severnega Kavkaza. V študiji so bili analizirani število in vrsta kaznivih dejanj, pogostost kriminalnih aktivnosti in deviantnost. Nadalje so bili preučeni regionalna in lokalna zakonodaja, organi pregona in učinkovitost preventivnih aktivnosti. Odgovori civilnih uniformiranih sodelavcev policije in policistov kažejo na močno pozitivno povezanost med nivojem usposabljanja, poznavanjem zakonodaje ter policijskimi pooblastili s področja preprečevanja kriminalitete. Najprimernejši policijski ukrepi s področja preprečevanja kriminalitete so bili v skladu z zakonito uporabo različnih civilnih združenj, policijskih odnosov z javnostmi, privabljanju pomočnikov policije iz različnih etničnih skupin (še posebej iz skupine Kozakov) in izvajanjem neformalnega družbenega nadzorstva. Nadalje sta avtorja preučevala podatke o mnenju prebivalcev o policiji in preventivnih aktivnostih sodelavcev policije. Pričujoča študija je prva takšne vrste, ki je preučevala raven zaupanja v policijo, strah pred kriminaliteto in javno mnenje o različnih preventivnih ukrepih na območju turističnih naselij Krasnodarskega kraja.

Ključne besede: kriminaliteta, ukrepi preprečevanja, družbena prevencija, turizem, Krasnodarski kraj, Rusija

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