

Editorial

It is a great honour and privilege to be able to present the English language issue of the 68th volume of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security. 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, plural policing and criminology in Slovenia, countries of the Former Yugoslavia, England and Wales, and South Korea.

In the first paper, **Radomir Zekavica** and **Darko Simović** analyze police perceptions of discrimination in Serbia. They focused on the recognition of the meaning of discrimination and awareness of the presence of discrimination in Serbian society by police officers, the level of police social and ethnic distance toward different groups, and police perceptions of such groups. Moreover, they examine the influence and responsibility that public and social institutions can have in provoking discrimination, as well as the existence and acceptance of prejudice among police officers in Serbia.

Bruno Blažina studied the suicidal characteristics among Slovene police officers with the aim to identify motives and mechanisms, which cause or may cause suicidal behavior. Results revealed that the suicide rate among police officers is gradually decreasing in the past twenty years and is lower than the suicide rate in the general population of Slovenia. Nevertheless, suicidality is still an issue in Slovene police thus the findings show great similarity to previous studies in foreign police forces.

The issue of motor vehicle drivers' behavior and sanctioning in Slovenia is discussed by **Peter Pungartnik**, **Matevž Bren**, and **Peter Umek**. Their study shows that in Slovenia fines have a low impact on drivers' behavior, due to the internal factors and other factors of punishment that affect road transport.

The fourth paper, authored by **Branislav Simonović**, **Zoran Djurdjević**, and **Bogdan Jankovič**, focuses on the profile of Serbian police officers convicted of bribery. Results indicate that the majority of perpetrators are male with secondary education qualifications, working as police officers in the Border Police or Traffic Police Directorates. Results also reveal the fundamental elements of the profile of a corrupt police officer and point to problems related to enhancing police integrity, which should be considered when drafting a strategy for the combatting police corruption.

Property crime in the countries of the former Yugoslavia is discussed by **Meta Ahtik**, **Ozren Pilipović** and **Miran Marelja**, who tried to establish a link between property crime

Uvodnik

V veliko čast in privilegij nama je predstaviti angleško številko Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo. Prispevki, zbrani v četrti številki revije letnika 68, predstavljajo številne študije s področja policijske dejavnosti, kriminalistike, pluralne policijske dejavnosti in kriminologije v Sloveniji, državah nekdanje Jugoslavije, Angliji in Walesu ter Južni Koreji.

V prvem prispevku sta **Radomir Zekavica** in **Darko Simović** analizirala zaznave diskriminacije pri policistih v Republiki Srbiji. Avtorja sta se osredotočila na prepoznavanje pomena diskriminacije in zavedanja prisotnosti diskriminacije v srbski družbi pri policistih, stopnje družbene in etnične distance policistov do različnih etničnih skupin ter njihovo zaznavanje teh skupin. Nadalje sta preučevala vpliv in odgovornost javnosti ter družbenih institucij na spodbujanje diskriminacije kot tudi prisotnost in sprejetost predsodkov med policisti v Srbiji.

Bruno Blažina je preučeval značilnosti samomorilnosti med slovenskimi policisti z namenom identificirati motive in mehanizme, ki povzročajo oziroma lahko povzročijo samomorilno vedenje. Rezultati študije so pokazali, da je stopnja samomorilnosti med policisti v zadnjih dvajsetih letih nižja kot splošna stopnja samomorilnosti v Sloveniji. Kljub temu samomorilnost ostaja težava v slovenski policiji. Hkrati pa so ugotovitve študije podobne ugotovitvam tujih študij, ki so se osredotočale na problematiko samomorilnosti med policisti.

S težavo vedenja voznikov motornih vozil v Sloveniji so se ukvarjali **Peter Pungartnik**, **Matevž Bren** in **Peter Umek**. Ugotovitve njihove študije so pokazale, da imajo globe v Sloveniji majhen vpliv na vedenje voznikov, saj na njihovo vedenje v večji meri vplivajo zunanji dejavniki in dejavniki, povezani s kaznovanjem v cestnem prometu.

Prispevek avtorjev **Branislava Simonovića**, **Zorana Djurdjevića** in **Bogdana Jankoviča** se osredotoča na profil srbskih policistov, ki so bili obsojeni zaradi podkupovanja. Rezultati študije kažejo, da je večina storilcev moškega spola, s sekundarno izobrazbo, ki so zaposleni kot policisti na upravah mejne ali prometne policije. Nadalje ugotovitve razkrivajo temeljne elemente profila podkupljenega policista in izpostavljajo probleme, povezane s povečanjem policijske integritete, ki jo je treba upoštevati pri pripravi strategije za boj proti korupciji v policiji.

Meta Ahtik, **Ozren Pilipović** in **Miran Marelja** so razpravljali o premoženjski kriminaliteti v državah nekdanje Jugoslavije z namenom preverbe povezav med premoženjsko kriminaliteto in ekonomskimi (brezposelnost, rast BDP) ter družbenimi (vojna, stopnja zapiranja, delež mladih moških, tranzicija)

and economic (unemployment, GDP growth rate) and social (war, conviction rate, share of young males, transition) factors. Results revealed that there is no strong link between the number of property crimes and the economic situation and that wider and more in-depth study should be conducted, to test the impact of economic and social factors on property crime in the Balkan region in the past.

Tina Tomažič and **Noemia Bessa Vilela** present analysis of criminal activities in cyberspace, focussing especially on the protection of minors to the danger of Deep Web. Authors noted that people are unaware that as soon as they connect to the Internet, they disclose their identity. Therefore they explore the reality of the infamous Deep Web, how it works, which part of the Deep Web presents a Darknet, and why it is so untouchable, as even forensic research in this area has not been successful due to its complexity and endlessness.

The following paper focuses on differences in perception of self-legitimacy between prison officers and specialized workers in Slovenian prisons. **Rok Hacin** and **Gorazd Meško** found that the perceptions of self-legitimacy vary in different groups of prison workers. Results from multiple regression analyses show that the perception of supervisors' procedural justice, relations with colleagues, audience legitimacy, subculture of the prison staff, satisfaction with salary, age, and education level are the best predictors of self-legitimacy of prison workers. Moreover, results of the discriminant analysis showed statistically significant differences between prison officers and specialized workers in the presence of subculture of the prison staff and exposure to stress.

At the end, **Hyunho Kim**, **Julak Lee** and **Andrej Sotlar** present findings from a comparative study about the role of private security officers at multipurpose facilities. The results of the study, conducted in England and Wales, South Korea and Slovenia, revealed that the role of private security officers has become more and more important, and the functions they carry out range from customer service, crime prevention to dealing with anti-social behaviors. The analysis showed that in England and Wales, most security officers viewed their role as fulfilling security functions. This feeling is even stronger among security officers in Slovenia. However, security officers in South Korea viewed their role to be more customer service-oriented because the on-the-job training was mostly comprised of customer service training. Authors concluded that the trend within private security in all three countries strive to officers who would be multi-functional in the sense of dealing with site safety, customer care, and emergencies.

dejavniki. Rezultati so pokazali, da močnejše povezave med številom premoženjskih kaznivih dejanj in ekonomsko situacijo ne obstajajo. Obenem so avtorji opozorili na potrebo po izvedbi poglobljene študije, v kateri bi preverili vpliv ekonomskih in družbenih dejavnikov na premoženjsko kriminaliteto v balkanski regiji v preteklosti.

Tina Tomažič in **Noemia Bessa Vilela** sta predstavili analizo kriminalitete v kibernetnem prostoru, kjer sta se posebej osredotočili na zaščito mladoletnikov pred nevarnostjo globokega spleta. Avtorici sta opozorili, da se ljudje ne zavedajo, da v trenutku, ko se povežejo z internetom, razkrijejo svojo identiteto. Posledično je raziskovanje realnosti zloglasnega globokega spleta nujno, predvsem kako deluje in kateri del globokega spleta predstavlja temni splet in zakaj je tako nedotakljiv, v smislu kompleksnosti in neskončnosti, da je bilo dosedanje forenzično raziskovanje na tem področju neuspešno.

Naslednji prispevek se osredotoča na razlike v samozaznavah legitimnosti pravosodnih policistov in strokovnih delavcev v slovenskih zaporih. **Rok Hacin** in **Gorazd Meško** sta ugotovila, da samozaznave legitimnosti variirajo v različnih skupinah zaporskih delavcev. Rezultati regresijskih analiz so pokazali, da postopkovna pravičnost nadrejenih, odnosi s sodelavci, zaznava legitimnosti (projekcija), subkultura zaporskega osebja, zadovoljstvo s plačilom, starost in izobrazba vplivajo na samozaznavo legitimnosti zaporskih delavcev. Nadalje rezultati diskriminantne analize kažejo na statistično pomembne razlike med pravosodnimi policisti in strokovnimi delavci na področjih subkulture zaporskega osebja in izpostavljenosti stresu.

V zadnjem prispevku so **Hyunho Kim**, **Julak Lee** in **Andrej Sotlar** predstavili ugotovitve primerjalne študije o vlogi zasebnih varnostnikov v večnamenskih objektih. Rezultati študije, ki je bila izvedena v Angliji in Walesu, Južni Koreji in Sloveniji, so pokazali, da vloga zasebnega varnostnika postaja čedalje bolj pomembna in da funkcije, ki jih izvajajo, obsegajo pomoč strankam, preprečevanje kriminalitete in obravnavo antisocialnega vedenja. Zasebni varnostniki v Angliji in Walesu so videli svojo vlogo v izpolnjevanju varnostnih nalog. Ta občutek je bil še močnejši pri zasebnih varnostnikih v Sloveniji. Nasprotno pa so zasebni varnostniki v Južni Koreji videli svojo vlogo bolj usmerjeno k nudenju pomoči strankam, na kar opozarja tudi njihovo usposabljanje na delovnem mestu, ki je večinoma sestavljeno iz usposabljanja pomoči strankam. Avtorji so ugotovili, da trend zasebnega varovanja v vseh treh državah poteka v smeri multifunkcionalnega zasebnega varnostnika, ki bo sposoben zagotavljati varnost objekta, nuditi pomoč strankam in ustrezno ukrepati v izrednih situacijah.

We wish you a pleasant reading.
Marjan Fank and Gorazd Meško
Editors-in-chief

Želiva vam prijetno branje.
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Odgovorna urednika