

**SUMMARIES**

KLÁRA KEREZSI

**The territorial factors of crime prevention and the sense of security**

The author analyses the territorial characteristics of the factors that influence the attitudes toward crime prevention, with a view to the fact that the factors that influence the problem of the low sense of security are different in a prospering area than in a region burdened with infrastructural problems. As the study discusses the territorial differences of the picture people have of the security of the residential environment it also deals with the problems in the local residential environment of the interviewees and it groups them into two categories: a) environmental (noise, litter, lack of job opportunities, etc.) and b) personal type (idle youngsters, drug addicts, motorists breaking the rules, homeless people, etc.) The study carefully compares the opinions on the security of the local residential environment with the territorial data of official criminal statistics. The author interprets the connections between confidential relationships, sense of security and the lack of it with the help of the “trust” and “protection” indexes she introduced. The data prove that the answers given to the questions about the general feelings – independently of whether they are positive or negative – are closely related to people’s opinions on the security of the immediate environment.

JÓZSEF KÓ

**Fear from the East to the West: The territorial characteristics  
of the fear of crime in Hungary**

The author analyses the theoretical models of the empirical study of fears of crime among the population, relying on the data of a concrete survey. The different theoretical approaches can be examined through different questions. We receive different results according to the different ways the questions are phrased about the fears of the population. The result depends on what approach (affective, cognitive, behaviour-centred, general or comparative) we use in order to examine fears among the population. A common characteristic of the different approaches is that the connection to the earlier victimization experiences could not be verified by empirical data. Therefore, on the basis of this, we have to discard the hypothesis that earlier victimization experiences play a significant role in the fears of crime. Fears are influenced by other factors more strongly. The data of the territorial analysis prove that there are significant differences within Hungary between the different counties regarding the level of fear among the population. The territorial differences highlight the significance of local micro communities and impacts.

TÜNDE BARABÁS

**The characteristics of victimisation in the different regions of Hungary**

In 2002 and in the first half of 2003 the first survey that can be regarded as “victim survey” was carried out in Hungary, led by the National Institute of Criminology (OKRI). It examined the characteristics of victimisation in Hungary through interviewing 10,000 people. The first results of the survey were published by OKRI in two volumes with the title “Victims and Opinions” The conclusions of nationwide significance that highlighted the deficiencies of official statistics and called attention to the high degree of latency, which is similar to international experiences, however, made it interesting to examine the differences concerning this issue in the different regions of Hungary. In the following study we tried to find out whether there are any differences between the different regions of Hungary regarding victimization, the characteristics of the victims and the willingness of people to report crimes to the police and if yes, what these differences are.

SZILVESZTER DUNAVÖLGYI

### **The territorial characteristics of public opinion on public security and the police**

It means a reinforcement of the nationwide findings of the “Victims and Opinions” research programme that independently of the level of the territorial classification – communities (NUTS-5 EU classification), counties (NUTS-3 EU classification) and regions (NUTS-2 EU classification) – respondents consider the situation of public security as satisfactory. The image people have of public security is influenced mostly by the level of development in the territorial unit (region, county or community) and/or the “local volume” of crime. Most of the interviewees, however, are not aware yet that public security is the result of cooperation that requires their own activities and the activity of their community as well as measures by the (local) government aimed at preventing the threats against public order effectively. People think that the main function of the police is to be present and available independently of territorial features and their ability to maintain law and order, which the public consider to be average.

LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

### **The territorial characteristics of the victims of violent crimes**

The study analyses the territorial distribution of violent crimes based on the largest body of victimological research so far. It examines and identifies the connections between this phenomenon and the territorial characteristics concerning the different kinds of settlements, regions and other territorial units on the basis of the information and opinions collected from the victims of this category of crime. We can conclude that violent crime is an increasingly urban phenomenon, which is present mainly in the capital and in the conurbation as well as in the eastern part of the country. The author presents the impacts related to the characteristics of victims in the different kinds of areas, ranging from people’s general feelings and their sense of security to the different methods of increasing security.

MARIANN KRÁNTZ

### **The territorial characteristics of the victims of crimes against property**

It was exactly 30 years ago that a criminological research project was carried out that was the first to analyze the territorial distribution of crime in Hungary and was the first to summarize the theories related to territorial distribution. The person who carried out the research three decades ago and the one who carried out the new research is the same: the author of this study. Thus, in spite of the relatively long time that has elapsed since the first research, there is a certain degree of continuity between the two research projects: It is proved that there are significant differences between the different kinds of settlements and the different regions of the country concerning the crimes and the perpetrators as well as the victims, especially the victims of crimes against property, even in such a small country as Hungary.

FERENC IRK

### **The regionally specific characteristics of deviances on the roads**

As a continuation of the earlier report on the research, we examined how the attitudes of the population in the different regions in Hungary are different, and also what differences there are between the whole population of each region and the citizens who have been involved in road accidents resulting in only material damage in a one-year period before the interviews. The analysis, which included the adult population only, shows that there are differences mainly in people’s attitudes toward their environment, in their opinions on the past and in their vision for the future. We found that the sample of those who have been involved in accidents – in contrast to the whole population – is less tolerant toward their environment and also that in the regions of Hungary west of the Danube the thinking of the population looks further in the future while in the eastern regions it focuses mainly on

the daily problems. The population of the regions lying south of the River Tisza is much more tolerant toward their environment and the population of southern regions of Transdanubia has the most negative vision for the future. A negative attitude toward the environment is more characteristic of the sample of people who have been victimized in every region.

LENKE FEHÉR

### **Illegal migration, man-smuggling and man-trading**

The study discusses the issue of mantrading and adapts a complex approach mainly according to the second of the two most popular schools: one connecting man-trading to prostitution and the other connecting it to illegal migration and mansmuggling. It gives a brief overview of the developments of recent years in relation to the concept of man-trading, illegal migration, man-smuggling and organized crime as well as of the new international documents. The study touches on both the international and Hungarian aspects of the different topics.

SZANDRA WINDT

### **The characteristics of illegal migration in Southern-Europe**

Migration causes an increasingly serious problem for the decision-makers of the European Union. The fact that the populations of this continent problem are aging and shrinking also adds to the problem, thus the right balance should be found and the negative effects of immigration should be reduced besides capitalizing on its positive tendencies. A common migration policy of the European Union is yet to be formulated. Although steps are being taken, a uniform system and approach is still at an initial stage. One thing is sure: the number of the immigrants is increasing continuously, with an increasing number of illegal immigrants, who do not have documents Illegal immigrants to the European Union mainly capitalize on the opportunities offered by the Mediterranean region. In the following I will outline the characteristics of this phenomenon.

KATALIN PARTI

### **The characteristics of statistics on e-crime**

It is not possible to examine the quantitative characteristics of crimes committed with the help of computers and the Internet without a special statistical database. The reader, however, should not expect figures and forecasts as the study identifies only the magnitude of Internet crimes in Hungary. The reason for this is the deficiency of the Hungarian statistical systems on the one hand and the high degree of latency that can be supposed in the field of Internet crimes on the other. It is part of the overall picture that national statistics in different countries are not suitable for making an aggregate. The national statistics available on computer crime in the different countries of the EU are structurally different. There is no uniform definition of the concept of Internet crime and the law in different countries does not define criminal conduct in the same way. The databases set up by the different organizations of the world do not have a uniform system of concepts and methods of data collection.

KATALIN TILKI

### **The practice of handling environmental misdemeanours**

The study presents the results of the empirical survey conducted in 2004 in detail. 699 cases of misdemeanours were processed through this survey. The purpose of this research was to provide a picture about this area of legal practice of handling misdemeanours of which we have no uniform statistics. The most important conclusions are the following: misdemeanours concerning conservation, environmental protection and the protection of plants are committed most often; there are diverse forms of behaviours on the part of the perpetrators; criminal conspiracy is not typical; most often fines are imposed.

ÁGNES FÜLÖP – EMESE NAGY

### **New developments in the penal law of minors**

In the framework of the research we examined how the principles that serve the purpose of treatment connected to the penal law of minor perpetrators in the European Union are realized in Hungarian legal practice. Statistics proved that Hungarian practice applies measures with an educational purpose against juvenile defendants in the definite majority of the cases. However, we were also led to the conclusion that our system of sanctions does not make it possible to apply legal sanctions specialized to the person involved and their environment in a wide enough area. The chief pillar of the penal law of minors is the system of guardians, which is connected to 90% of the legal sanctions. Because of the importance of this legal institution we took special efforts to study its legal background, the prevailing of the principles of guarantee as well as the practice and the opportunities of the reformed system of guardians. On the basis of our experiences we have come up with a few suggestions to be put into practice.

ORSOLYA BOLYKY – ESZTER SÁRIK

### **The childhood of juvenile offenders – the factors leading to becoming an offender**

In our research we interviewed 128 juvenile offenders about what their lives have been like so far, whether it has been less than perfect and if yes, in what respects was their childhood different. The interviewees were in pre-trial detention or were serving a final prison sentence in the Szőlő Street building for those in pre-trial detention, in Tököl or in Rákospalota (in the community homes for boys and girls respectively) Our questions focused mainly on the period of their lives before they were 14. To what extent did the family background, the school, the place of residence and the company of friends play a role in these young people's becoming criminals? We tried to find an answer about when and how these negative tendencies start in the lives of these teenagers, what events could lead to their present situation and who is responsible and to what extent for their present situation.

SZILVIA GYURKÓ

### **The opportunities for using remedial techniques of the administration of justice in the cases of violence within the family**

The spread of restorative techniques of the administration of justice in the case of acts that belong to the category of violence within the family is rather slow and fraught with conflicts. How is it possible to see the criminal authority of the state prevail, to protect the interests of the victims, to rehabilitate the offenders and to articulate a positive (non-violent) message to the society all at the same time using mediation? Is there a place for diversion and for alternative solutions in the case of a group of crimes, which is struggling to receive the attention of the society, the legislators and the criminal authorities all over the world? The study looks for answers to these questions through an analysis of the latest findings of research and the European trends.

ANNA KISS

### **The role of the adhesion procedure in the penal procedure**

The aggrieved party can fill different positions in the process of the administration of justice. According to their legal position they can be the aggrieved party, persons submitting a private motion, private individuals enforcing claims of civil law and witnesses. In the case of crimes not liable to public prosecution the aggrieved party acts as a civil suitor and if public prosecution is inactive the aggrieved party can enforce their claims as a substitute civil suitor. Out of the many-faceted forms of the aggrieved party, the study discusses the aggrieved party acting as an individual, the person who enforces their claims of civil law that were created against the accused through a crime.