

The background of the cover is a photograph of a modern, multi-story building with a light-colored facade and large glass windows. The building is illuminated from within, and the sky is a deep blue. The text is overlaid on the image in white. The building's name, 'NEMZETI KÖZSERVISZÓRGAZSÁG-TUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM', is visible on the facade.

**University of Public Service**

**THE PAST AND FUTURE OF LAW  
ENFORCEMENT**

**International Law Enforcement Conference**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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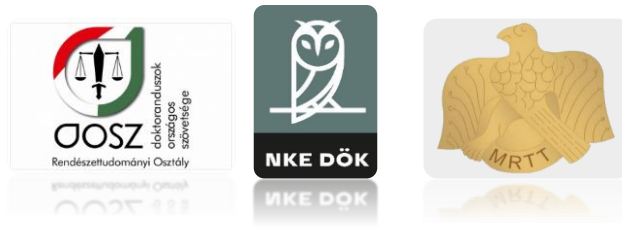
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Hungarian Association of Police Science



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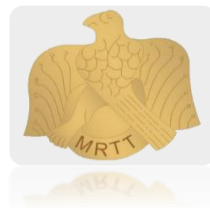
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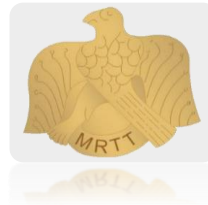


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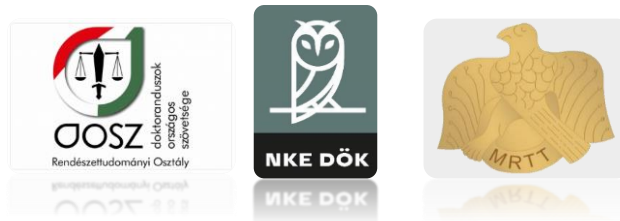


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## Plenary presentations



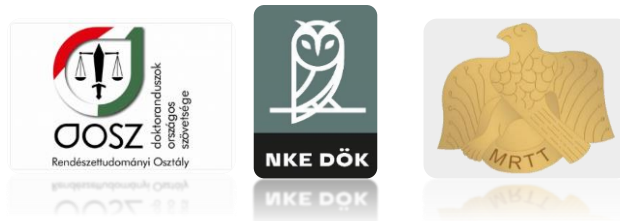
## **Szandra Windt, PhD: Human trafficking and law enforcement, or what has happened since 2019?**

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Trafficking in human beings is a highly complex - often transnational - social phenomenon, almost always involving multiple perpetrators. According to the Warsaw Convention, "trafficking in persons" is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over a person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation can be for sexual, labour or so-called other purposes (including coercion, forced marriage, organ trafficking). The number of prosecutions was low between 1 July 2013 and 2019 in Hungary. This was attempted to change by the guidelines issued in October 2018 by the General Prosecutor's Office: this has contributed to a large extent to the visible increase in the criminal statistics of the Criminal Code since 2019 and following that the attitude of law enforcement has changed significantly. The low number of human trafficking cases is not a Hungarian phenomenon; the literature refers to the culture of impunity and victim-blaming attitudes as the background.

Keywords: trafficking in human beings, victim, law enforcer, change of attitude



## **Katalin Pokorny: Opportunities and limits of Frontex to address the threat of illegal migration**

FRONTEX

Hungary

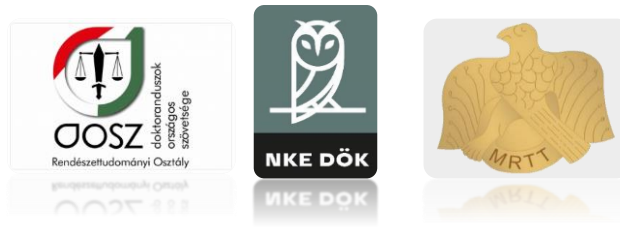
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The presentation guides the audience through the evolution of the European Border and Coast Guard agency (Frontex) which – since the new EU regulation of 2019 – has powerful tools to support the Member States to face illegal migration and cross border crime. Traditional forms of support (like rapid intervention, joint operations at the hot spots, or risk analysis) is completed with new forms of assistance, such as deployment of the Frontex Standing Corps (the first European law enforcement unit with executive power), pre-and post-return assistance, running the ETIAS Central Unit (European Travel Information and Authorisation System - to be introduced in 2023) or fighting against cross-border crime. Challenges and the limits of Frontex support is also presented, not only at the level of EU and the Member States, but at the level of Europe as well including Western Balkan area, where Frontex is very active and present with joint operations since the entry into force of the so called status agreements in many of the WB countries. Illegal migrations routes and main trends are also introduced.

Keywords: Frontex, migration, European border management, support, cross-border crime





## **Tibor Kovács, PhD: Development of the Slovak police in the last 100 years**

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The police play an important role in the functioning of the democratic rule of law. To be effective, it needs precise legislation and organisation, but it is also very important that police officers are visible in the public space. To understand the police, we need to look at the history of the police, their creation and the main stages in their development.

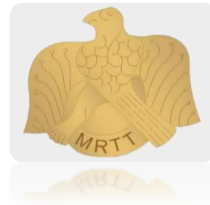
With my presentation, I would like to pay tribute to our predecessors, commemorating their work and presenting the most significant milestones in the development of the Slovak Police. It is important to highlight the last 100 years, the sacrifice and responsible service of our predecessors. Let the experience of the past 100 years serve as an example for today's police officers, so that they can draw inspiration and strength from the traditions of the police every day.

The Slovak police force to this day have been undergoing enormous development. The challenges are constant, and society expects the same from the police and the police officers as it did a hundred years ago. Within the limits of the law, they must use all their strength and knowledge to maintain order and support those who call on them for help.

Regardless of nationality, I wish all police officers to preserve the sacrificial achievements of our predecessors and to continue to work together as a unit in the next 100 years, or to make it even more effective!

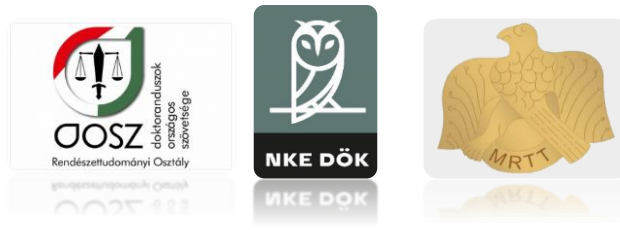
Keywords: Police, police, police history, police development, gendarmerie, state police, national security corps, public safety





# I. Section

## Law Enforcement Theory



## **Zsolt Sándor Lippai: Private security as an added value**

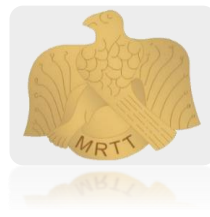
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With the end of the era of monopolized state policing in our transforming postmodern society, policing has taken on a multilateral, multi-actor character. Alongside the security provided by the state as a public service, guaranteed by its law enforcement agencies, there is security as a commodity, offered as a product by private security market players. The process of commodification of security as a basic necessity raises a number of ethical and legal questions, in particular the profit-driven, market-based activities of private security companies outside the state apparatus, in which the public good and the public interest may even become secondary. The question therefore rightly arises as to whether the value-creating activity of the private security sector can be measured, and whether we can even talk about any added value in this case.

In my presentation, I will seek to answer the question of the socio-economic value added by private security. By highlighting the risk co-distribution of social wealth, the so-called 'moral panic', the phenomenon of diversity, the content of private security services and their socio-economic added value. By stating that the market-based provision of private security services is based on a commercial, value-for-money assessment of current supply and demand. The added value consists of the improved or added value of security, whereby the overall value of security (for public authorities, the business community and citizens) increases as a result.

Keywords: private security, public security, added value, risk society



## **Adrienn Ács-Bíró, PhD: Being Safe within and without the Walls – Social Significance of Reintegration**

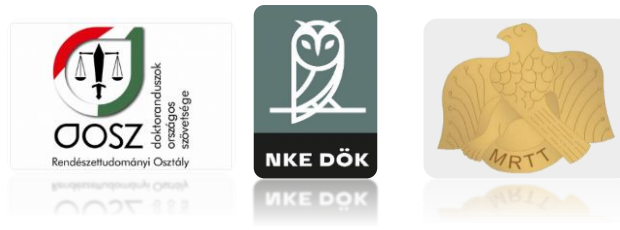
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The normal lifestyle, the following of social standards and avoiding repeated criminal activities are all common interests, which constitute a foundation of secure society. The focus of the lecture was on the educative intelligence, which not only the education, but also for constructive lifestyle.

The research was conducted in the Penitentiary and Prison Institute of Kalocsa, where the target group consisted of female detainees (N=81). I was looking for answers for the research question, whether the methodology and thematic of contemporary prison education could adequately fit to the abilities of female inmates, and how it could facilitate their successful reintegration. Therefore, our research fits well into the field of social reintegration endeavours, investigating it from the aspect of safety.

I present it based on the results that the investigated group presents significant divergence in comparison with the characteristics of the adult population used as reference point. There are significant deficiencies concerning cognitive areas that are necessary for the establishment of life coaching strategies supporting reintegration. In order to avoid the invocation of dysfunctional impacts, the implementation of integration and the connection of safety objectives require diligent assessment; namely, the development of a coherent point of view and its joint methodology.

Keywords: reintegration, safety, female detainees, education, educational intelligence



## **László Trapp: The justification for training in tactical operations for critical infrastructure protection**

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The critical infrastructures of Hungary are secured continuously. This task is completed mainly by armed security guards. Any damage to critical objects affects the functioning of the whole country. It is for this reason that the tactical operations training of security guards, their development, cooperation with partner organizations are of utmost importance.

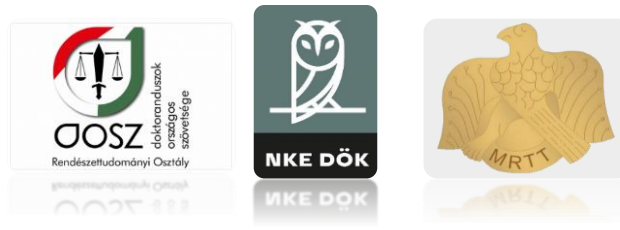
In my lecture, I aim to analyze the justification for tactical operations training of security guards of critical infrastructures, along with the weak and strong points of that from policing perspective.

A critical infrastructure's complete security guard (105 pax) was the subject of my questionnaire, which was prepared based on interview results of a focus group. The questions ranged from training requirements to organization of training, quality and availability of lectures, learning environment, benefit of aids and competencies of lecturers.

Based on the answers many difficulties delineated concerning the training in tactical operations, such as time constraints for learning and massive volume of educational material (too much material in too short time period).

In conclusion, the complex tasks of security guards of critical infrastructures are of high importance. The development of training material and the standardization of common training with partner organizations are inevitable. In the future it is necessary to establish further cooperation in order to increase the efficiency of training.

Keywords: armed security guard – cooperation – policing – tactics



## László Teknős, PhD: Terminological Study and Scientometric Analysis of Disaster Management

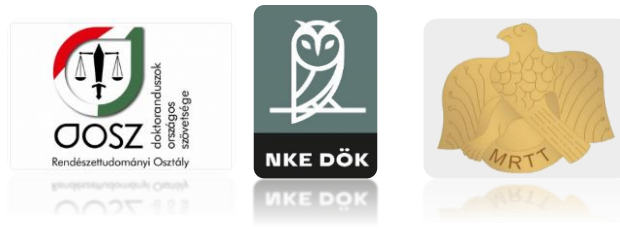
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Disasters and serious events that affect social and livelihood circumstances and the chance of survival of a community have always existed and will always exist. However, as we approach our current era, with the change of certain cultural, religious, political and scientific values, the study of disasters and the analyses of the consequences of certain decisive events grew to the level of development of the past centuries and developed into disaster science as we know it today, which development occurred a few decades ago.

In this presentation, the author elaborates on an important issue from the point of view of Hungarian disaster management, as the development, present and future of disaster science are examined. Historical background, typification methods, terminological framework and, with professional depth, its individual research areas and disciplinary relation components are further examined. The scientometric analysis of disaster science is illustrated with diagrams, tables, and figures of the author's own edit, which greatly help further research related to the topic. The presentation covers around 200 international and domestic literature and sources, so the aim of the presentation is to create a comprehensive picture of disaster science, which makes the literary supply of disaster science and its fields, professional discourses, and mainstream trends available, as well as disaster management cycles, disaster risk reduction methodological elements, the typification structure of disaster risk, statistically based tendentious variables of disasters. In this presentation, the author attempts to typify the causes of disasters in international and domestic terms, limit the conceptual set, and place them into a unified system.

Keywords: disaster science, science metric, terminology, disaster, data analysing



## **Katalin Molnár, PhD – Erika Gál, PhD: The Police Café as a possible scientific research method**

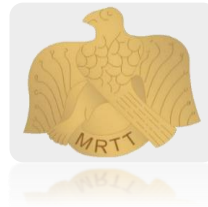
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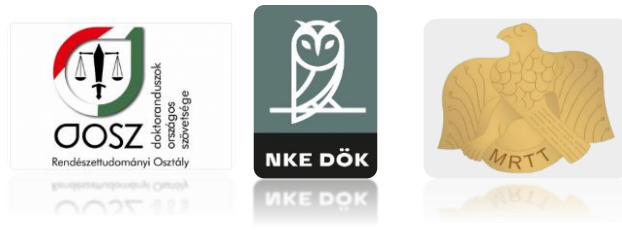
The research seeks to verify the thesis that the Police Café technique, which is increasingly gaining ground in police practice, can also be used as a research method in the law enforcement. The theoretical framework is provided by international and domestic literature. The presentation summarizes the World Café, which started as an organizational development method in the United States of America, and its improved version, the Police Café, adapted for the Hungarian police. Expert, professional and scientific Cafés prove the axiom that every scientific result is worth as much as the community can benefit from it. The aim of the thesis is to prove that the use of the Police Café as a research tool belonging to the family of participatory action research methods can be particularly useful in law enforcement. To explore the research results, among the qualitative tools most closely related to the examined technique, the researchers chose to use the focus group, which was used among junior researchers and doctoral students. The conclusions of the empirical research discussed in the presentation clearly show that the existing methodological knowledge regarding the Police Café can be further developed for the investigation of scientific questions. However, it is definitely justified to strengthen the applicability in the scientific scene and to manage the method.

Keywords: World Café, Police Café, law enforcement, research methods, Research Café



## **II. Section International Law Enforcement**





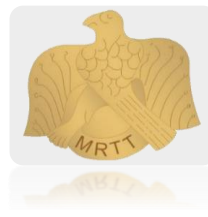
## **Tamás Kovács, PhD: A Special Service of Ministry of Interior – the KEOKH**

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The focus of the lecture is on the Central Authority for the Control of Foreigners (KEOKH), which was established in 1930. The Authority, which operated in the bosom of the Hungarian Royal Minister of the Interior and was a department of the BM, became one of the most important organizational units of the Hungarian public administration by the end of the 1930s. However, the activities of the department, which primarily performed immigration policing tasks according to today's concepts, were much broader. KEOKH did not only check foreign citizens who arrived in Hungary. The tasks of KEOKH also included the handling of citizenship cases. From the small number of sources that remain, we know that KEOKH already carried out in-depth inspections in the 1930s, using today's term. The presentation also analyses the organizational structure of KEOKH. It is worth noting here that KEOKH had many rural branches. It can be assumed that their work was more extensive than just checking foreigners arriving in Kingdom of Hungary. The presentation also covers two particularly important actions of KEOKH. One of them was the reception and treatment of Polish refugees who arrived in Kingdom of Hungary in 1939. The other such operation can be linked to the summer of 1941, when the so-called persons of Jewish origin with "unclear citizenship" were "transferred to the operational area", where they were then executed next to Kamenets-Podolsky.

Keywords: Ministry of Interior, Aliens Policing, Refugees, Citizenship, World War II



## **Péter Felföldi: Research on traffic safety and the vulnerable road users**

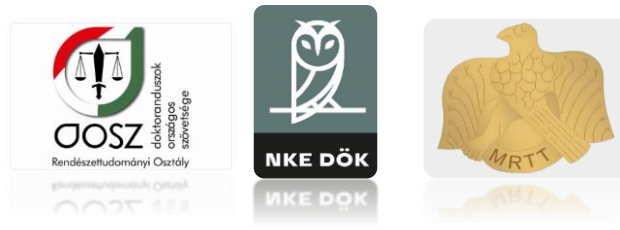
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Transport is an activity that can endanger life or physical health. As transport is an important social interest, its safety must also be examined at a scientific level. In Hungary alone, the number of road accident fatalities is around 500 per year, injured is around 20,000 per year. Vulnerable road users also deserve special attention in the research. There are several scientific studies in the literature on the processes and effects of motorised transport, but few on vulnerable road users. Therefore, I will collect and analyse data on cycling and micro-mobility transport and the characteristics of accidents caused by them. Research into the issue of running red lights is ongoing. I am also conducting a systematic investigation of the degree of lateral distance maintain from cyclists when overtaking in different road conditions. In this presentation I will describe the nature of the data collection in Budapest and the characteristics that can be learned from it. I will point out that these studies have international literature, but that no similar studies have been conducted in Hungary. Thus, these results shed new light on our knowledge of the safety of vulnerable road users in Hungary.

Keywords: traffic, data analysing, vulnerable road users, accidents, Budapest



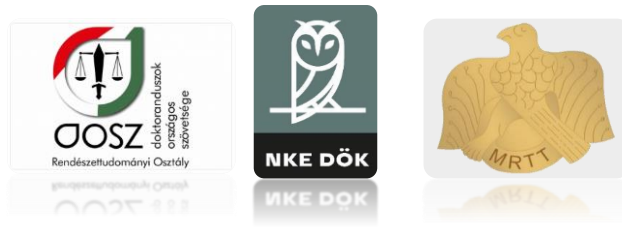
## Ádám Kalmár : Security deficit in the Danube law enforcement?

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The aim of the presentation is to analyse the bilateral and multilateral law enforcement cooperation between the Danube Member States and the relevant international organisations. A key issue for the security of the European Union and the Schengen area is the joint reinforcement of the security of the Danube river. In the most important transnational maritime areas (Black Sea, Baltic Sea), there is a regulation based on the operation of a common centre for law enforcement coordination, which allows a rapid and efficient exchange of information between the Member States in order to fight against organised crime. The Danube is one of Europe's most important waterways, but the lack of a multilateral international agreement on the river - signed by all the Member States to ensure continuous cooperation and exchange of information - is believed to have a negative impact on border security. The research was carried out by an online questionnaire survey among 201 officials in staff from the participating organisations of 10 Danube Member States during the DARIF joint operation, which was conducted from 12-16 September 2022 and extended until 30 September 2022. The questionnaire was prepared in Hungarian, English, and in German, Slovak, Croatian, Serbian, Romanian, Bulgarian and Ukrainian languages, in order to encourage respondents to participate in the survey. The questionnaire survey among the Danube law enforcement agencies confirmed that, the lack of a permanent Law Enforcement Coordination Centre and Cooperation Forum, as in the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea, is a significant security deficit in the countries of the Danube Region. A network of specialised national contact points is needed for the international exchange of information on the Danube, and it is not enough to make better use of the existing network of direct information exchange channels.

Keywords: Danube, security, law enforcement cooperation, DARIF joint operation, security deficit

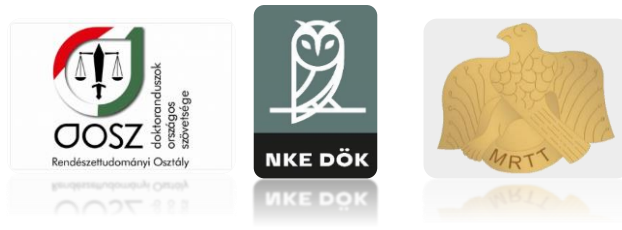


## **Ivett Csontos-Nagy: The use of Joint Investigation Team during the pandemic**

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Among the forms of international cooperation in criminal matters, the Joint Investigation Team is one that guarantees the requirements of police criminal cooperation and judicial cooperation. One important objective in investigations is to ensure that information obtained in the investigation phase can be used as evidence in the court hearings section. When investigating criminal organisations that may involve more than one country, it is advisable for the European Union Member States concerned to use this complex procedural form. Cooperation in a Joint Investigation Team is initiated in proceedings, which require a great deal of effort from both the police and the prosecution. The pandemic has had a major impact on all aspects of our lives, which is why I have examined in the course of this research whether the activities of the Joint Investigation Teams have been affected and, if so, in which areas. The research looked at how police and prosecutors perceived the situation after the spring of 2020, and what characterised their cooperation after the sudden stop. In addition, I will also present other organizations supporting the work of the Joint Investigative Teams, which were also present during the coronavirus.

Keywords: Joint Investigation Team, cooperation, prosecution, evidence, coronavirus



## **Edina Kriskó: Hotbed of indiscretion or something else? - Studies on the use of social media for law enforcement purposes**

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Police forces around the world have widely incorporated social media tools into their operations, especially into their reputation management. However, police information practices (as well as their policing models and cultural roots and credos) were very different from the beginning. Nevertheless, before long it became a common denominator of law enforcement research to identify social media usage as some kind of risk, which may very well invade the integrity of the police. In my exploratory analysis, I examine how the police profession, and especially law enforcement research, have dealt with the social media issues in the last ten years: in what contexts were discussed, what questions they had and what questions the Hungarian police professionals ignored, if any. I look for the answers in the world's leading academic policing journals, after a keyword search, I filter the leading narratives and identify the hot topics and the still open questions.

Keywords: law enforcement, literature review, organisational communication, reputation management, social media



## **Ferenc Urbán: Forced migration from Ukraine in light of the statistical data**

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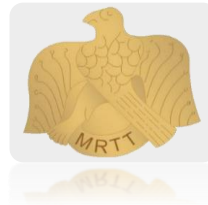
As a result of the Russian-Ukrainian war, a significant number of forcibly displaced persons left Ukraine after 24 February 2022. Statistics on them are available from a variety of sources, but it is clear that the data from different sources are not always consistent. Ukrainian citizens may reside on the territory of the European Union and thus Hungary under different legal titles, which may explain the discrepancies in the data sources.

The presentation will describe the different national and EU data sources that both collect and publish data on persons forced to leave Ukraine.

The Council of the European Union has applied the Temporary Protection Directive to IDPs since 4 March 2022, the application of the Directive has also standardised the statistical data collected on IDPs. Since then the Eurostat organises the collection and publication of data on the temporary protection.

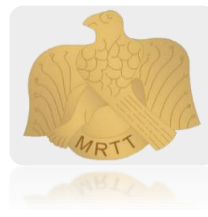
It is particularly difficult to count Ukrainian citizens, as there is internal movement within the EU and there has been a significant return flow since the outbreak of the war. The aim of this presentation is to draw attention to the need for harmonisation of definitions and the need to harmonise data collection practices within the EU.

Keywords: temporary protection, statistical data collection, Eurostat, usual resident population



### **III. Section Law Enforcement History**





## **Gábor Mácsár: Hungarian police sports almanac 1920-2020 Book review, Research report**

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Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Doctoral School of Education

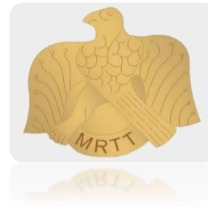
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The main aim of my research and my presentation is to preserve more than 100 years of police sport memory, to create a tradition and to present a plastic representation of the diverse police sport.

In my presentation, I will discuss the interesting aspects of my research, the logical structure of the book and present its results in the field of policing. As examples, I will mention the first self-defence book in Hungarian (Sok Natsz, 1906) and the first karate book in Hungarian (József Udvardy, 1980), which were published at the request of the Ministry of the Interior. I will provide an insight into the context of the importance of martial arts for the police and mention outstanding police sporting achievements by name in a thematic system. The structural presentation of the monograph is enhanced by the visual support of eight photographic appendices. In addition to providing a wealth of knowledge, my presentation also includes a prominent place in the work for a summary of sport and police terminology, the result of the collection and creation of a glossary of terms to find out what each new term covers, such as police movement revolution, deterministic movement form or police movement indicators. I am confident that the textbook will support the work of sports professionals and help to stimulate further research, as well as contributing to the enrichment of the sports professional language.

Keywords sports almanac, police, law enforcement, sports history, sports achievements



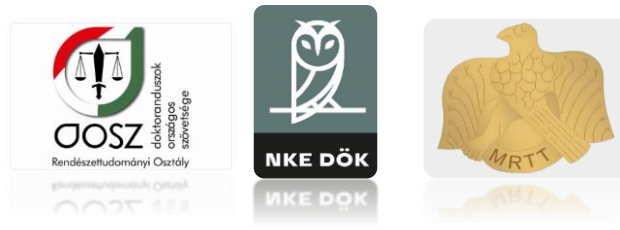
## **Péter Dulai: Story of a hydrochloric acid attack (1962)**

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On the list containing hundreds of names of people executed by the sentences of Hungarian courts during the Kádár regime, there are three female offenders who were sentenced to death on charges of common law crime(s) and the final sentence was carried out. Two of them committed multiple counts of murder. The case of the third one, a cleaning woman without any criminal record, is exceptional in several ways. It is because the perpetrator premeditatedly poured hydrochloric acid on two children with the intention of killing them. It is also exceptional, because the victims finally survived the attack, but the perpetrator was executed because of the attempted double murder. The "hydrochloric acid attack" is important in criminal history, why as far as I know, this is the only case, in which the perpetrator was executed by "only" attempting murder. The main question is-why the petition for a reprieve was rejected if the convict was recommended for pardon. In my lecture, I would like to present the recent case reflecting the types of documents found in the archives – crime scene investigation and interrogation reports, court verdicts and police photos. The unique case shows how the social pressure influence the work of police and the work of prosecutor's office and the court.

Keywords: female perpetrator, execution, murder, hydrochloric acid, Kádár regime



## **Krisztián Kakócz: Impact of the 2015 refugee crisis on the Austrian police**

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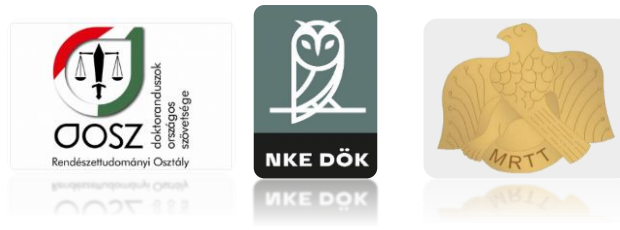
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The 2015 migration crisis saw an unprecedented number of refugees entering the European Union. The main purpose of most of them was to apply for asylum in one of the developed countries of Western Europe and to stay in these countries for a longer or shorter period of time during the asylum procedure or after obtaining refugee status.

The migration crisis has affected Hungary, which is on the Western Balkan route, almost exclusively as a transit country, but has still posed a serious challenge to the domestic authorities, causing significant organisational changes. In contrast, our western neighbour, Austria, has become a major destination and transit country for migrants, mainly to Germany or the UK. This duality and the task of dealing with the large numbers of refugees who arrived in a very short space of time also posed a major challenge for Austrian law enforcement. The question arises: how were they able to meet the demands placed on them in the short time available? What changes did the emergency situation cause in the organisation, tasks and procedures of the Austrian police, what urgent measures had to be taken to deal with the situation near the Schengen internal border and in the deeper areas of the country? What improvements and organisational changes have been made since the 2015 crisis? In my presentation, I will first of all seek and answer these questions.

Keywords: migration, asylum crisis, asylum, police, border



## **József Mezei: The challenges of counterintelligence in Hungary between 1964-1968**

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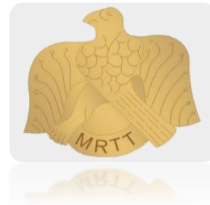
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The 1960s brought significant changes to Hungary in terms of international relations. The "Hungarian issue" was removed from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in December 1962. The isolation that followed the 1956 period was replaced by the broadening of relations with Western European countries and the United States of America. The Hungarian leadership eased the rules for traveling abroad, and at the same time more and more foreign citizens were able to come to Hungary.

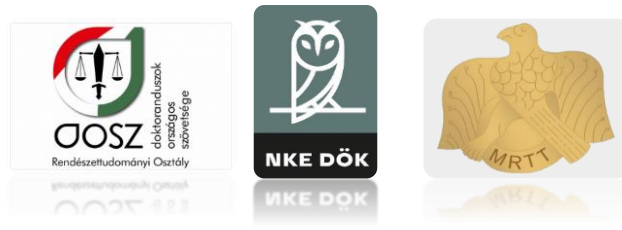
The Hungarian political and professional leadership saw a significant risk in such a widening of relations. On the one hand, it was assumed that the activity of the intelligence organizations of the opposing countries would increase, for which the constantly expanding diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations created a suitable basis. On the other hand, in the mid-1960s, the position that Western countries were attempting to loosen the socialist system through relations became stronger. From the second half of 1962, the counterintelligence tasks, which were most affected by these factors, were carried out by the III/II Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The aforementioned changes resulted in the enhancement and expansion of counterintelligence work and the strengthening of the organization.

In the framework of the presentation, I will review the counterintelligence cases investigated in the period between 1964 and 1968. In addition to the essential circumstances and the substantive figures of the cases, I also repeat the methods and news requirements of the foreign services involved in the cases.

Keywords: intelligence service, espionage, counter-espionage, state security, information



## **IV. Section Criminal sciences**



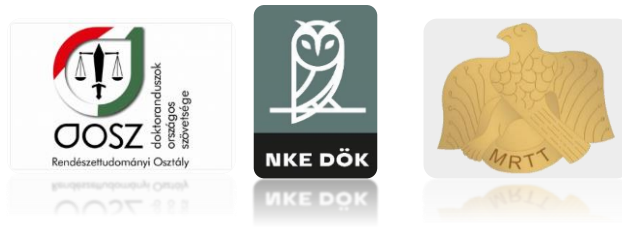
## **Zsolt Németh, PhD: The illusion of the child protection police**

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The Hungarian police protection of children has a long tradition and significant achievements, which, however, have been overshadowed by the police for almost a century. The "best interests of the child", which is a fundamental concept of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, but also the passages of the 2012 ET Recommendation on "child-friendly justice" have remained unheard of in police regulations and practice. For decades, there have been no police rules or protocols for working with children, just as the high-profile 'Beijing Rules' (on juvenile criminal justice) are not part of the organisational culture of the police. In my presentation, I will highlight this issue of particular relevance by showing that the content of police child protection, its subjects and the resolvability of the collision between the law enforcement interest and the social interest in the fate of children is generally unclear.

Keywords: police, child protection, child-friendly justice, children's rights



## **Tamás János Skorka: The crisis in the infringement enforcement procedure**

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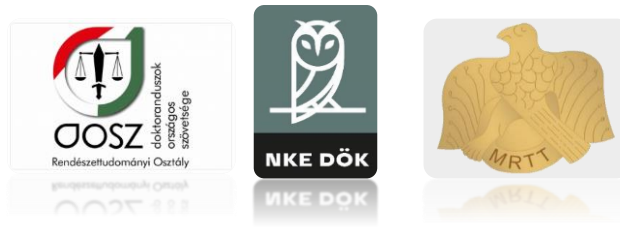
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According to the common saying any law is worth as much as it is obeyed. According to legal theory, non-compliance with legal norms entails typically (but not necessarily) consequences and sanctions. The existence of the sanction promotes the enforcement and compliance of the norm. Compliance and enforcement of legal norms are therefore nothing but the level of following norms, on the basis of which it can already be said that a regulation is regarded as a norm by the members of society, which the majority of them accept, adhere to it and mostly do not violate it (Tóth J. Zoltán, *Jogalkotástan*, Budapest, 2019. , p. 15).

Based on the above, the infringement law is "not worth much". In half of the imposed infringement sanctions, voluntary compliance is not carried out, the infringement authority must initiate an enforcement procedure. Why is voluntary compliance not applied more effectively in the infringement enforcement procedure? Why does this system work with such low efficiency? What are the causes and what can be the solutions? I am looking for answers to these questions in my presentation.

Keywords: infringement law, fine, enforcement procedure, public interest work, conversion to imprisonment





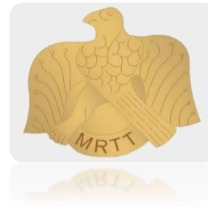
## Ákos Erdélyi: Empirical Research of Rape Myths

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Sexual crimes are one of the most serious types of crimes. Sex offenders – especially those who commit their acts to harm children – are fondly identified as pedophiles, but at the same time, this has been wrongly spread in the common language criminalizing a well-defined psychiatric syndrome. This thinking can not only result in the further loss of psychological function of the pedophile patient, but it can also give rise to automatic, stereotypical thinking in society, and at the same time contribute to the development of a negative attitude towards both the clinical picture and the patient. In addition to the perpetrators, victims of sexual abuse can also develop a negative image, which leads to the acceptance and spread of myths of sexual violence, as a result of which the sexually abused person becomes even more introverted and isolated from society, which entails additional serious risks. The aim of my research was to map the social attitude towards those involved in sexual crimes, which can be effectively used for sensitization programs and prevention in the future. At the same time, the topic also has relevance for law enforcement: stereotypical thinking can also affect the conduct of individual criminal proceedings, as it can have a decisive effect on the analysis and evaluation of physical evidence and, above all, on the conduct of interrogations - be it the interrogation of a witness or a suspect.

Keywords: sexual crimes, rape myths, attitude



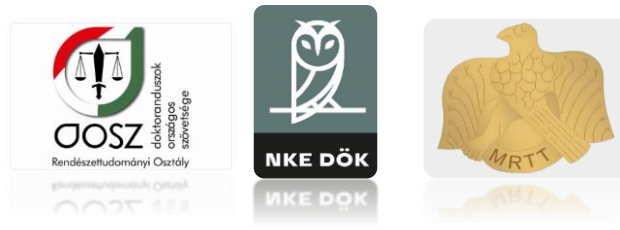
## **Máté Hollósvölgyi: Implementation of preventive patronage - questions and dilemmas**

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The ordering and enforcement of preventive patronage poses a number of dilemmas for professionals working in the judicial field and enforcement. In my presentation, I will analyze cases of preventive patronage orders, the problems that make their implementation difficult, the trends of the last 7 years and the provisions of Act XXXI of 1997 on the implementation of preventive patronage. Legislature has included preventive patronage among the measures for the protection of children, while professional probation officers are involved in its implementation, whose resources are limited. I would like to summarize the experience of the child protection measure introduced 7 years ago, since preventive patronage has since then raised issues in the implementation of preventive patronage throughout the country which would require more intervention by the legislator.

Keywords: child protection system, authority measures, probation service



## **Noémi Emőke Baráth: A Criminal Psychological Approach to the Relationship Between Crime and Stress**

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The presentation focusing on the relationship between stress and aggression in juvenile offenders and presents the results of a Hungarian empirical research. These two psychological factors are closely related to each other, but the responses of each person differ according to the type of crime committed. The research question to which we are looking for an answer is what patterns -higher- stress shows with certain types of aggression. The measuring instruments include the 14-item Perceived Stress questionnaire and the Reactive and Proactive Aggression self-completed questionnaires. In order to interpret the results, socio-demographic and criminological data also colored the evaluation of the results.

Based on the results, it emerges that those who reach a higher level of reactive stress can be characterized by a higher stress level and this can be characterized by committing crimes against property. The experienced stress in the population reached an outstanding level, which can also be explained by the fact that they are in a very sensitive period due to their age, which is also affected by the agitation due to the commission of a crime. The evaluation of the study can be useful for professionals dealing with juveniles, and also draws attention to the development of valuable aspects for prevention programs.

**Keywords:** juvenile delinquency, aggression, stress, criminal psychology, empirical research