



BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

Crime and Criminology in the Balkans

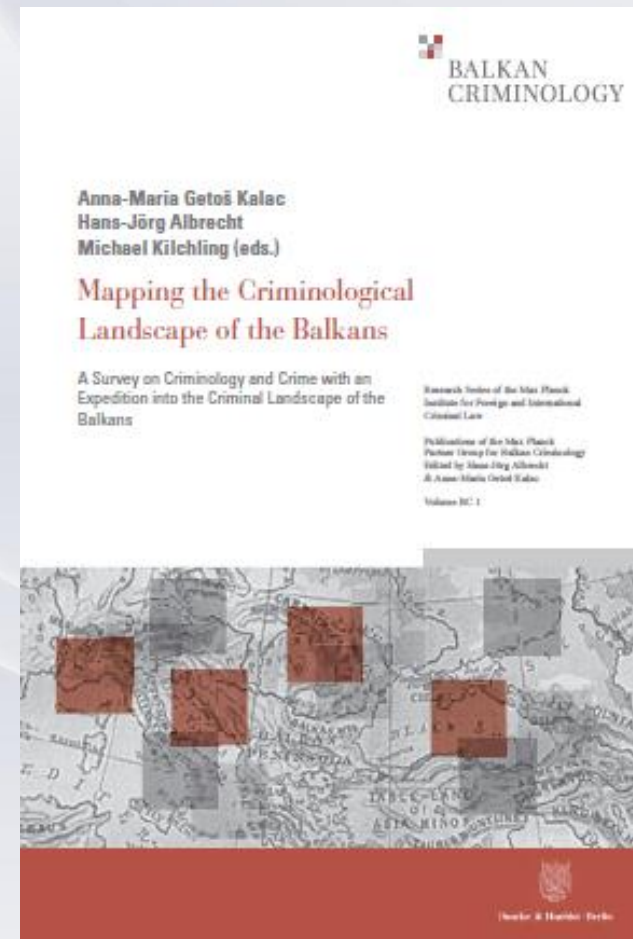
~ Challenges and Prospects ~

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LECTURE OVERVIEW

- Warm-up & Course Intro
- MPPG Mission & Research Concept
- About the “Mapping”
- Criminological Landscape of the Balkans
- Challenges & Prospects

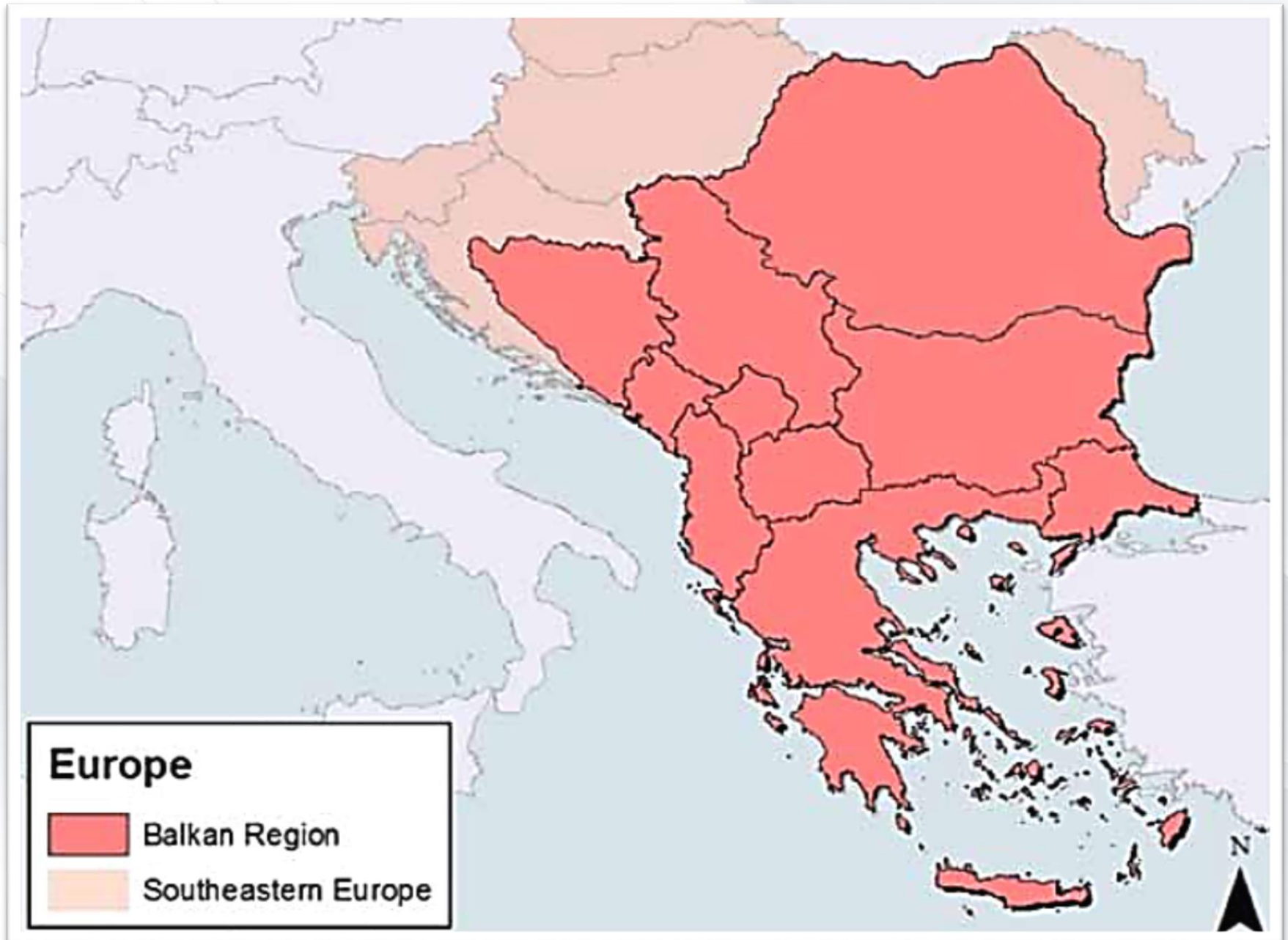


Warm-up

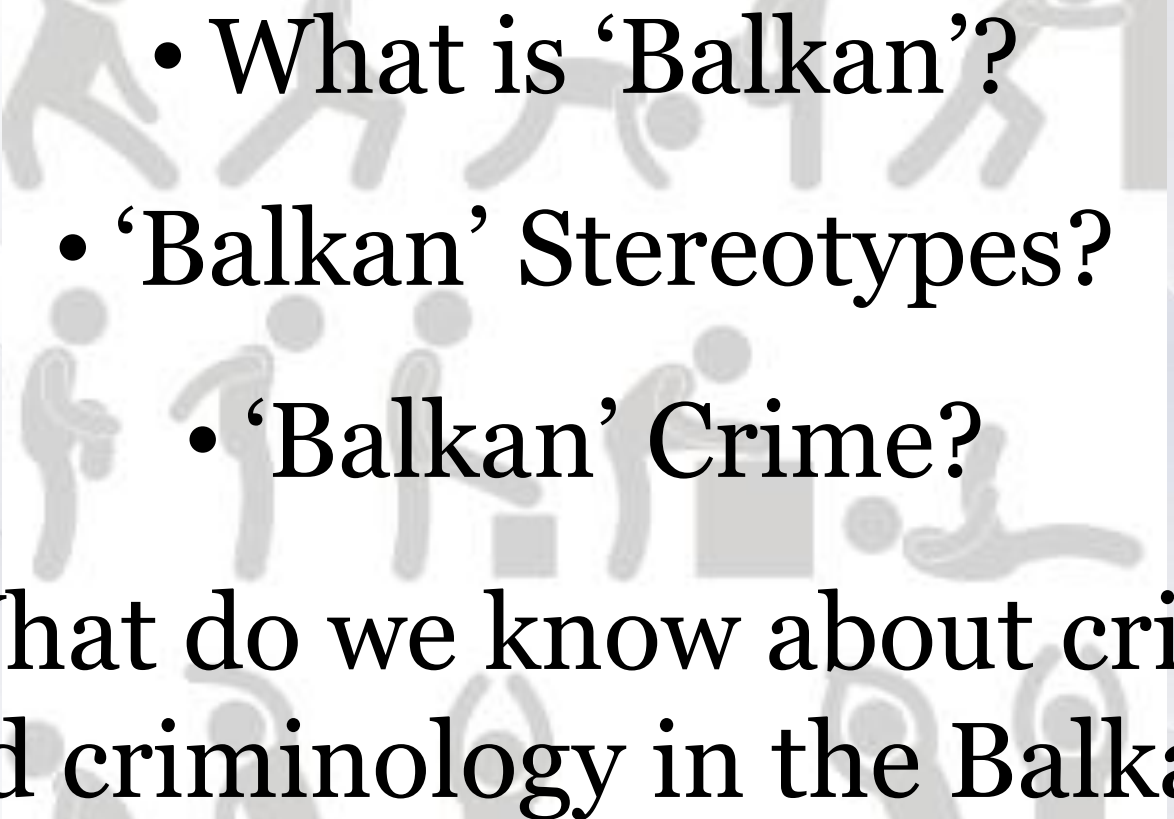
- What is 'Balkan'?



The Balkans



Warm-up

- 
- What is 'Balkan'?
 - 'Balkan' Stereotypes?
 - 'Balkan' Crime?
 - What do we know about crime and criminology in the Balkans?



COURSE INTRO

- Aim of the course
 - provide in-depth and up-to-date knowledge about the state of art in crime research in the Balkans, while introducing participants to basics of criminological methodology, phenomenology and etiology
 - networking opportunity with colleagues from the region
 - present PhD/Master/Diploma thesis before internationally and regionally renown experts
- Format – interactive!
- Expectations?





MISSION & RESEARCH CONCEPT

MPPG's Mission

Research
Network
Publications
Events

Regional Centre of
Criminological Excellence

MPPG mission ~ four main tasks:

1. conducting criminological **research** in line with the 'Balkan Criminology scientific concept';
2. establishing & hosting a **network** of relevant experts, the BCNet, that should enable a synergy of efforts in the field of criminology and criminal justice research in the Balkans;
3. producing scientific **publications** on Balkan Criminology topics;
4. organising BC **events**: scientific conferences (collecting expertise) and training courses for young researchers (disseminating knowledge)





MISSION & RESEARCH CONCEPT

- the Balkans are a **criminological space** *sui generis*
- the **Balkan Criminology Research Concept** focuses on crime phenomena that are of particular relevance for the region, or that threaten its security and stability
- **Balkan Criminology** is no general criminology *for* or *in* the Balkans, but rather a **specialised criminology** focusing its research on Balkan-relevant crime phenomena





RESEARCH FOCUSES

- RF I: Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets
- RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime
- RF III: International Sentencing





ABOUT THE MAPPING

- Background - discovering the current state of art in criminology and crime in the Balkans
- Methodology (general guidelines, no comparative goal)
- Structure and topics
 - criminological mapping (education and research)
 - crime mapping (crime trends, problems and CJS)
- Scope
 - territorial scope (Balkan proper and neighboring countries)
 - subject scope



SCOPE OF THE MAPPING

Country	Territorial coverage		Subject coverage	
	Balkan proper	neighbouring	criminol. mapping	crime mapping
Albania	x		x	x
Bosnia a. Herz.	x		x	x
Bulgaria	x		x	x
Croatia		x	x	x
Greece	x		x	x
Hungary		x	x	x
Italy*		x	o*	<u>n.d.</u> *
Kosovo	x		x	x
Macedonia	x		x	x
Montenegro	x		x	x
Romania	o	x	x	x
Serbia	x	o	x	x
Slovenia		x	x	x
Turkey	x	o	x	x
overall scope	100%	≈ 70%	86.5%	85%
	≈ 85%		≈ 85%	



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING

- Criminological history
- Criminological education:
 - education and institutionalisation
 - under-, graduate and post-graduate education
 - criminological textbooks
 - criminology as a scientific branch
- Criminological research:
 - domestic studies and institutions
 - topics lacking attention
 - criminological journals
 - participation in major international studies





CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ history

Country	First Criminological Establishments	Year
Croatia	Chair for Criminal Sciences and Sociology at Zagreb Faculty of Law	1906
Bulgaria	Society for Crime Control	1922
Greece	n.d.	1930s
Albania	Albanian Criminological Association	1942
Turkey	Institute of Criminology at the Law Faculty of Istanbul University	1943
Slovenia	Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana	1954
Bosnia a. Herz.	Criminology Institute of the Faculty of Law of the Sarajevo University	1955
Macedonia	Faculty of Law 'Iustinianus Primus' in Skopje	1950s
Hungary	National Institute of Criminalistics (since 1971 Criminology) - OKRI	1960
Romania	n.d.	1969
Montenegro	Faculty of Law at the University in Titograd (today Podgorica)	1972
Italy	n.d.	n.d.
Serbia	School of Law at the University of Belgrade	n.d.*
Kosovo	n.d.	n.d.

Notes: n.d. - no data provided; * For Serbia as point of criminological institutionalisation it is only indicated 'after the Second World War'.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ institutionalisation

Country	Primary fields of education
Albania	law; social sciences
Bosnia a. Herz.	CJS (criminalistics); law
Bulgaria	police (criminalistics); law; pedagogy
Croatia	law; police (criminalistics); behavioural disorders
Greece	sociology; law
Hungary	law
Italy	n.d.
Kosovo	law; police (criminalistics)
Macedonia	law
Montenegro	law
Romania	law
Serbia	law; sociology (social deviations)
Slovenia	law; CJS (criminalistics)
Turkey	law; security sciences

CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ education

Country	Under- and Graduate			Post-Graduate		
	Study Program.	Courses	Thesis	Study Program.	Courses	PhD Thesis
Albania	x	x	x	/	x	x
Bosnia a. Herz.	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	/	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	/	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x	/	x	x
Italy	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Kosovo	/	x	x	/	n.d.	n.d.
Macedonia	/	x	x	/	x	x
Montenegro	x	x	x	/	x	x
Romania	/	x	x	/	x	x
Serbia	n.d.	x	x	n.d.	x	x
Slovenia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	/	x	x	/	x	x

Notes: x - yes; / - no; n.d. - no data provided.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ textbooks

Country	Albania	Bosnia a. Herz.	Bulgaria	Croatia	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Kosovo	Macedonia	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia	Slovenia	Turkey
Textbooks	5	2	8	6	41	4	n.d.	1	5	4	6	5*	15*	4

Note: n.d. - no data provided; * In the edition 'Crimen' 27 criminological books haven't been published, including a collection of 58 translated texts from famous foreign criminologists; * From the 30 listed books it appears that 15 qualify as criminological textbooks in a stricter sense.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ scientific branch

Country	Regulated	Comment	Part of Area/Field
Albania	x	part of 'criminology and penology'	law/criminal law
Bosnia a. H.	n.d.		n.d.
Bulgaria	n.d.		n.d.
Croatia	x	own field 'criminal law, criminal procedural law, criminology and victimology'	law/criminal law
Greece	x	at law faculties part of 'penal (and criminological) science'	law or sociology
Hungary	n.d.		n.d.
Italy	n.d.		n.d.
Kosovo	/	some regulation, but criminology not mentioned	n.d.
Macedonia	x	law that refers to the ISCED 1997	law or security
Montenegro	x	criminology is a section of criminal law	law/criminal law
Romania	x	classified at university level	law/criminal law
Serbia	n.d.		n.d.
Slovenia	x	for research purposes 'criminology with social work' is part of social science field; academic titles are regulated on university level	law/criminal law or criminal justice and security
Turkey	n.d.		n.d.

Notes: x - yes; / - no; n.d. - no data provided; ¹ International Standard Classification of Education



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING

- domestic studies and research institutions
- topics cover a broad range of various topics with certain common areas of interest across the region:
 - study of corruption
 - organised crime in general and/or various forms of crime associated with it (esp. trafficking in human beings)
 - juvenile delinquency
 - domestic violence
- key players conducting research - the setting is fairly equally divided between academic and/or research institutions, various governmental bodies and NGOs





CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ open topics

Country	Topics
Albania	domestic violence; juvenile crime; brutal crime
Bosnia a.H.	general crime and crime trends; cybercrime; ecological crime; victimisation studies
Croatia	evaluation of criminal law reforms and impact on crime trends; organised crime; political corruption; economic crime
Greece	prison violence and prison management; crime trends and safety issues; development of local and international terrorism; youth violence; hooliganism
Italy	studies on the police
Slovenia	criminological theory and research
Turkey	onset of delinquency, persistence, desistance, recidivism; evaluation of correctional programmes; randomized experiments; evidence-based crime prevention

Note: Only the findings of countries mentioning this issue are presented.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ journals

Country	Albania	Bosnia a. Herz.	Bulgaria	Croatia	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Kosovo	Macedonia	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia	Slovenia	Turkey
Criminological	0	n.d.	0	0	1	3	n.d.	0	1	0	1*	4	2	3
Related fields	5	n.d.	7	8	2	19	n.d.	1	2	4	3	5	n.d.	2
Total	5	n.d.	7	8	3	22	n.d.	1	3	4	4	9	2	5

Notes: n.d. - no data provided; * Last issue of the 'Revista de criminologie, de criminalistică și de penologie' was 1-2/2012.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING ~ international studies

Country	ICVS		ESB		ISRD3	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
Albania	x	x	x	x	n.d.	/
Bosnia a. Herz.	n.d.	/	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	n.d.	x	n.d.	/
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x 04/05	x	x	x	/	/
Hungary	n.d.	x	n.d.	x	n.d.	/
Italy	n.d.	x	n.d.	x	n.d.	x
Kosovo	/	/	/	x	/	x
Macedonia	n.d.	/	n.d.	/	n.d.	x
Montenegro	/	/	/	/	/	/
Romania	n.d.	x	n.d.	x	n.d.	?
Serbia	n.d.	/	n.d.	x	n.d.	x
Slovenia	x	x	x	x	/	/
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x

Notes: x - yes; n.d. - no data provided; / - no; columns marked with 1 - according to country mappings; ICVS column 2 - according to coverage of ICVS 1989-2000⁵³ and *van Kesteren et al.* 2014, 52; ESB column 2 - according to ESB homepage and author's knowledge; ISRD3 column 2 - according to author's knowledge and information provided by the courtesy of Prof. Dr. *Marshall*, ISRD Steering Committee; ? - contracted but no feedback on activities.



CRIMINOLOGICAL MAPPING

- Criminological education
 - lack of specialised criminological study programs (esp. PhD)
 - mostly outdated criminological textbooks
 - weak position of criminology in many countries
- Criminological research
 - variety of domestic topics and players
 - no detectable structure or coordination or strategy
 - lack of specialised crim. publications (journals)
 - participation in major international studies (usually at the field, but not management level)





CRIME MAPPING

- Comparative analysis of the country findings not possible due to different methodology, counting units etc.
- Focus presented here:
 - Main sources of data about crime
 - Crime and criminal justice problems





CRIME MAPPING

data sources

Country	NBS	Police	Prosecution	Courts	NMJ	Availability
Albania	/	x	x	x	X	yes ¹
Bosnia a. Herz.	/	/	/	/	/	no ²
Bulgaria	x	X	x	x	x	no ³ /yes
Croatia	X	x	x	x	x	yes
Greece		X			X	yes
Hungary		X	X			yes
Italy	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Kosovo		X	x		x	yes
Macedonia	x	x	x	x	x	yes ⁴
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	yes ⁴
Romania	X	x	x	x	x	yes
Serbia	X	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	yes
Slovenia		x	x	x	x	yes
Turkey	x	X		x	x	partially



CRIME MAPPING

- crime problems - common regional features:
 - corruption
 - juvenile delinquency
 - organised crime (THB, smuggling of illicit goods, money laundering etc.)
- criminal justice problems:
 - crime statistics and victimisation surveys
 - overburdened court dockets
 - corruption and lack of transparency
 - prison overcrowding





CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

- Criminological education
 - BCNet PhD research school
 - Balkan Criminology textbook or reader
- Criminological research
 - BCNet Database of Who's Who in Criminological Education and Research in the Balkans
 - BCNet Research Agenda for the Balkans
 - BCNet Newsletter (future BC Journal?)
 - new volumes of the BC publication series



Thank you for your attention!



BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

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