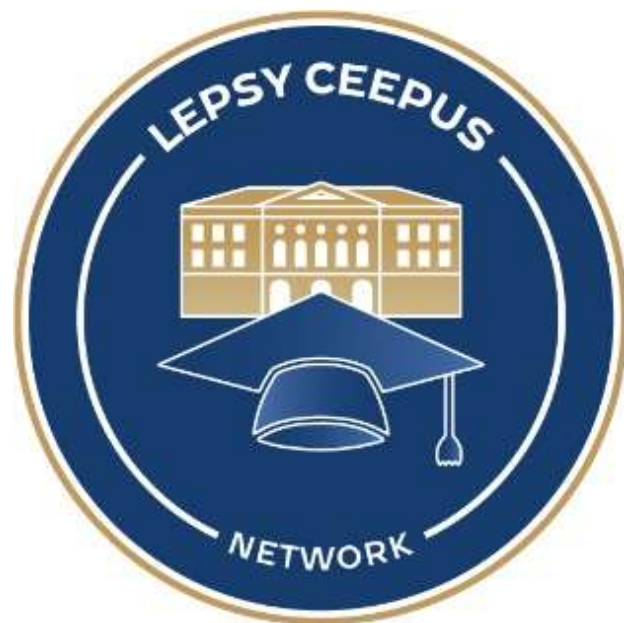


1st LEPSY CEEPUS NETWORK CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

1st LEPSY CEEPUS NETWORK
Research and Cooperation Conference
12 March 2024



The 1st LEPSY CEEPUS NETWORK CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS publisher and organizer of the conference: Ludovika University of Public Service

The 1st LEPSY CEEPUS NETWORK CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS include papers presented at the 1st LEPSY CEEPUS NETWORK, Research and Cooperation Conference (12 March 2024). The authors are solely responsible for the content of their papers.

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CALL FOR PAPERS



1st LEPSY CEEPUS Network Research and Cooperation Conference

Call for Papers

The [LEPSY CEEPUS Network](#) will hold its 1st Research and Cooperation Conference online organized the Ludovika University of Public Service on **12 March 2024**.

Conference goals

The aim of the conference is to provide an opportunity to promote research in the field of Law Enforcement, including areas such as Forensic Sciences, Criminalistics, Terrorism, Criminal behaviour, Mental disorders, Mental health and Prevention, Stress management and Resilience, Evidence-based Interventions, Organisational culture, Policing, Leadership from the partner institutions of the LEPSY CEEPUS Network. Furthermore, the goal of this Conference is to facilitate the development and strengthening of possible collaborations between partners and researchers.

Themes of interests

The presentation topics cover a wide range of LEPSY.

General information

- The conference will be held **online** (via MS Teams).
- The organisers invite presentations from **researchers, teachers and doctoral students** from the partners of the LEPSY CEEPUS Network.
- The language of the conference is **English**.
- The presentations will be **15 minutes** in length.
- There are **no registration** or other **participation fees**.

Important deadlines

1. To register for the conference, please send your abstract in English as an attachment (max. 300 words, MSword format) to ceepus@uni-nke.hu

Deadline for applications: 15 February 2024.

2. The Organizing Committee will inform the applicants about the acceptance of the papers before 19 February 2024.
3. The conference programme and access links will be sent to the participants before 04 March 2024.
4. In addition to the submission of abstracts, participants will have the opportunity to submit a short paper (max. 20,000 characters, based on the attached sample) on their presentation topic, which will be published in a conference publication.

Deadline for submissions: 05 March 2024.

Contacts: with any questions, please, reach out to our conference team at ceepus@uni-nke.hu

We are looking forward to welcoming you!

Budapest, 16 January 2024

Johanna Farkas, PhD

Associate Professor

LEPSY CEEPUS Network Coordinator

Imre Dobák, PhD

Associate Professor

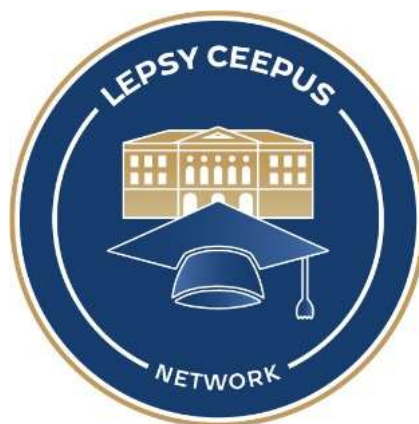
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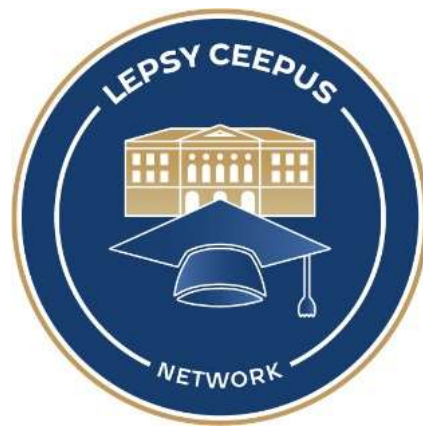
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Law Enforcement and Psychology (LEPSY) CEEPUS Network

PROGRAMME



**1st LEPSY CEEPUS Network Research and Cooperation Conference
(ONLINE)
PROGRAMME
12 March 2024 (Tuesday)**

09.00-09.15	Opening of the Conference (Online) Maj. Gen. Prof. Dr. Gábor KOVÁCS Dean, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Prof. dr. sc. Nikola DUJOVSKI Dean, Faculty of Security – Skopje University “St. Kliment Ohridski” Bitola, North Macedonia
09.15-09.20	Technical details

SESSION 1.

Head of the session: Ana BELAJDŽIĆ, PhD

09.20-09.35	Borbála TAMÁS Babes-Bolyai University, Romania Laura GÁBOR Babes-Bolyai University, Romania	The impact of visual thinking strategy training on the executive functions and visual stimulus preferences of university students
09.35-09.50	Bíborka HORVÁTH Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Ronett RADVÁNSZKI Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Judit HEGEDŰS Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	Psychoeducation in higher law enforcement education
09.50-10.05	Anna VERES Babes-Bolyai University, Romania Tünde PÓKA Babes-Bolyai University, Romania	The relationship between personality traits and career interests among university students
10.05-10.10	Questions and Answers	
10.10-10.25	Ana BELAJDŽIĆ Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia Tea BEISSMANN Poslovna inteligencija d.o.o. Croatia	Enhancing Job Satisfaction among Croatian Healthcare Professionals: Examining the Interplay of Perceived Social Support, Work Engagement, and Job Satisfaction
10.25-10.40	Andrea BARTA Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania Tünde PÓKA Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania	The measurement of metacognitive processes in psychology research – Review
10.40-10.55	Melinda VISAN Babes-Bolyai University, Romania	Psychological predictors of affective organizational commitment of entry level remote employees working in the customer service industry
10.55-11.05	Questions and Answers Closing of Session	

SESSION 2.

Head of the session: Zoltán György BÁCS, PhD

09.20-09.35	Péter BALOGH University of Public Service, Hungary	Refined forms of terrorism – investigating the composition and organizing patterns of terrorist operations in the 21st century
09.35-09.50	Zoltán György BÁCS Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Dan Octavian RUSU Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania	Spontaneous radicalization in small communities/groups
09.50-10.05	Violeta VASILIAUSKIENĖ Kauno kolegija Higher Education institution, Lithuania	The definition of terrorism and EU counter-terrorism policy
10.05-10.10	Questions and Answers	
10.10-10.25	Gergő ÉRCES Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Sándor RÁCZ Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	Engineering methods in forensic fire scene reconstruction
10.25-10.40	Małgorzata ANDRZEJCZAK-ŚWIĄTEK Police Academy in Szczytno, Poland	Contemporary challenges for uniformed services in the context of combating ethnic hate crimes
10.40-10.55	Zoltán György BÁCS Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	Network-Researching Method in Supporting Decision-Making Process
10.55-11.05	Questions and Answers Closing of Session	

SESSION 3.

Head of the session: **Mónika Barbara MIKLÓSI, PhD**

09.20-09.35	<p>Isabel SILVA Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Gloria JÓLLUSKIN Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Paulo Ribeiro CARDOSO Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Johanna FARKAS Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary</p>	<p>Climate change impact in mental health and environmental activism: A narrative review</p>
09.35-09.50	<p>Kornél VAJSZ Semmelweis University, Hungary Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Laura Rita PAULINA Semmelweis University, Hungary Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Mónika Barbara MIKLÓSI Semmelweis University, Hungary Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary Heim Pál National Paediatric Institute, Hungary</p>	<p>Examining factorial models of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder based on self-reports in Hungarian young women</p>
09.50-10.05	<p>Tomás Nico PEREIRA Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Gloria JÓLLUSKIN Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Isabel SILVA Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal</p> <p>Johanna FARKAS Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary</p>	<p>Health and Well-Being in Prison Context</p>
10.05-10.10	<p>Questions and Answers</p>	
10.10-10.25	<p>Célia BUDA-PICRON University of Szeged, Hungary</p> <p>Rebeka DOKTOR Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Hanna VEREBÉLYI Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Fanni GIMESI Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Róbert KORÉNYI Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary</p> <p>Eszter CSÁBI University of Szeged, Hungary</p> <p>Mónika Barbara MIKLÓSI Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary Semmelweis University, Hungary Heim Pál National Pediatric Institute, Hungary</p>	<p>Emotional comprehension and executive functions in children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder</p>
10.25-10.40	<p>Anna Emese BERNÁTH-VINCZE Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Zsuzsanna Jancsó-Farcas Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p>	<p>The Influence of Childhood Abuse and Neglect on GAD, Depression, and Suicide Risk in Romanian Youth: Insights from a Nationwide Investigation</p>
10.40-10.55	<p>Anna Emese BERNÁTH-VINCZE Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Zsuzsanna Jancsó-Farcas Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p>	<p>The Impact of Maltreatment and Lack of Emotional Support in Childhood on Well-being in Romanian High School Seniors: A Cross-National Survey</p>
10.55-11.10	<p>Dileta JATAUTAITĖ Vilnius University Business School, Lithuania</p> <p>Vaiva ZUZEVIČIŪTĖ Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</p>	<p>The Impact of Negative Emotions on Learning a Language for Specific Purpose</p>
11.10-11.20	<p>Questions and Answers</p> <p>Closing of Session</p>	

SESSION 4.

Head of the session: Dan Octavian RUSU, PhD

09.20-09.35	<p>Ivana Glavina JELAŠ University of Applied Science of Criminal Investigation and Public Security, Croatia</p> <p>Franjo FILIPOVIĆ Riot Police Command Headquarters, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Ivan PRANJIC Special Police Unit, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Josip KOSANTEK Special Police Unit, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb, Croatia</p>	Profile of a successful crisis negotiator
09.35-09.50	<p>Ibolya KOTTA Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Eszter Eniko MARSCHALKO Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Kinga KALCZA-JANOSI Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Kinga KANYARO Babes-Bolyai University, Romania</p>	Predicting Fear of War: The Predictive Role of Transdiagnostic Vulnerability Factors
09.50-10.05	<p>Gediminas BUCIUNAS Vytautas Magnus University, Academy of Public Security at Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania</p>	Usage of psychological coercion instruments by police officers in domestic violence incidents
10.05-10.10	Questions and Answers	
10.10-10.25	<p>Kármén SÜLYÖK Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Ibolya KOTTA Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania</p> <p>Kinga KÁLCZA-JÁNOSI Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania</p>	Is there satisfaction beyond pleasure? Motivational, demographic and sexual functioning predictors of life satisfaction in self-perceived sex addiction
10.25-10.40	<p>Ivana Glavina JELAŠ University of Applied Science of Criminal Investigation and Public Security, Croatia</p> <p>Franjo FILIPOVIĆ Riot Police Command Headquarters, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Luka BOŽIĆ Special Police Unit, Ministry of the Interior, Zagreb, Croatia</p> <p>Jadranka ŠARIĆ Riot Police Unit, Ministry of the Interior, Vukovar, Croatia</p>	The role of psychologist in a team of crisis negotiators
10.40-10.55	<p>Dan Octavian RUSU Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania</p>	Mental Health Problems of Ukrainian Refugee Children in Romania: Post-Traumatic Stress and Anxiety
10.55-11.10	<p>Ákos ERDÉLYI Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary</p>	Sexually Motivated Homicides in the Hungarian Criminal History
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	Closing of Session	

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Head of the session: Kund Miklós REGÉNYI, PhD

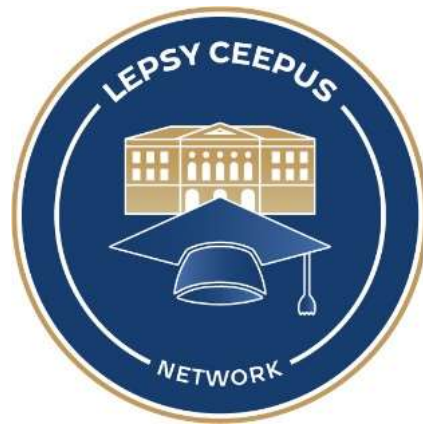
09.20-09.35	Kamil STRZĘPEK Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland	AI in the process of law enforcement
09.35-09.50	Hedvig SZABÓ Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	Redefining Security in the Digital Age: Navigating the Evolving Landscape of AI-Induced Risks
09.50-10.05	Tatjana GERGINOVA University St. Kliment Ohridski – Bitola, North Macedonia	The concept of security and hybrid threats
10.05-10.10	Questions and Answers	
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10.25-10.40	Sasho DAMJANOVSKI University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola, North Macedonia	Strategic Compass of The European Union and NATO 'Strategic Concept: Complementary or Duality?
10.40-10.55	József MEZEI Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	Thoughts on security awareness in the field of counter-terrorism
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10.10-10.25	Sándor MAGYAR Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary Imre DOBÁK Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary	The Psychology of Law Enforcement Tactics Situational Awareness
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The impact of visual thinking strategy training on the executive functions and visual stimulus preferences of university students

Tamás, Borbála¹

Gábor, Laura²

Aesthetic judgment is influenced by the perceived values of the stimuli by the beholder; nevertheless, it is also determined by the cognitive characteristics of the perceiver (such as expertise and executive functions). Although previous studies have investigated the effect of independent characteristics (such as symmetry, complexity, and order) of visual stimuli on aesthetic judgment, little is known about the multi-dimensional aspects of visual stimuli. Executive functions are high-order cognitive processes; despite their frequent occurrence in the literature, there is a research gap regarding the links between training in visual arts, aesthetic judgment, and executive functions. Considering the lack of evidence in the literature, the aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of visual thinking strategy (VTS) training on aesthetic judgment and on inhibition control, and selective attentional processes. Non-art university students (N = 53) were gathered and then distributed into two groups; the experimental group participated in a 7-session VTS training. We also investigated the electrical brain activity of experts (N = 2) and novices (N = 2) in visual arts. Our results indicate mixed results regarding the effect of VTS training on visual stimulus preferences between the two groups before and after training. Additionally, our results revealed significant differences between the two groups regarding reaction time in task and Flanker task. Although the results of EEG suggest functional differences between experts and novices, these results are only orientational.

Keywords: aesthetic judgement, visual thinking strategy, executive functions, EEG

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AI in the Enforcement of the Law, Education, Healthcare and the Response from European Institutions

Strzepak, Kamil¹

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not merely a technological advancement but represents a revolutionary approach to many processes occurring in everyday life. AI can impact, among other things, the teaching and learning process (Education) or the prevention, screening and treatment of diseases (Healthcare). Finally, AI may have an impact on the Enforcement of the Law) and the Judicial system in general. The first purpose of the research was to show that AI may be applied similarly in Education, Healthcare and the Enforcement of the Law, that is, to support decision-makers and/or as fully automated decision-making. The second purpose of this research was to provide a glimpse at the response of the European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe to the development of AI. The results of the analysis showed that it is indeed possible to point to similar types of situations in Education, Healthcare, and Law Enforcement, where AI is applied. At the same time, the work on the regulations of European Institutions seems to take into account the different types of situations in which AI is applied. The method used in this paper is of a descriptive character with references made to scientific, popular science literature, and legal acts.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, law enforcement, police service, human factor, European Union, Council of Europe

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Predicting Fear of War: The Predictive Role of Transdiagnostic Vulnerability Factors

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Kalcza-Janosi, Kinga³

Kanyaro, Kinga⁴

The fear related to war and war-like circumstances is rarely analysed and literature lacks studies on this topic. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the socio-demographic and psychological vulnerability related predictors of fear of war in the context of the outbreak of the Ukraine-Russia war. Transdiagnostic vulnerability factors, namely intolerance of uncertainty, neuroticism and stress-tense were examined in the context of war related fear in a non-clinical Hungarian speaking sample from the warzone neighbouring countries.

Data were collected through an online survey. A sample of $N = 1460$ participants (aged $M = 43.67$, $SD = 13.54$, 92.1% female) completed the Fear of War Scale (FOWARS), the Stress subscale of the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), the Neuroticism subscale of the Big Five Inventory and the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale (IUS-12).

Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was performed for predictor weight calculations related to demographical variables, and psychological vulnerability factors with fear of war as the outcome variable. The models were statistically significant. From the socio-demographic variables, female gender and age were found to be predictors of fear of war. Females and younger individuals presenting higher levels of fear. The most influential psychological factors that predicted fear of war were the participants' stress level ($\beta = .38$, $p < .01$) and the intolerance of uncertainty ($\beta = .34$, $p < .01$). The results show that in times of war related crises transdiagnostic vulnerability traits are associated to fear of war, and younger women are particularly at risk.

Keywords: fear of war, intolerance of uncertainty, neuroticism, stress, transdiagnostic vulnerability

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Engineering methods in forensic fire scene reconstruction

Érces, Gergő¹

Rácz, Sándor²

Vass, Gyula³

Varga, Ferenc⁴

During a fire, the design of the building affected by the fire changes. Combustible materials are damaged and destroyed, structures are deformed by heat, surfaces are covered by smoke. The problem is that finding out what has happened on a changed scene can be difficult in a court case. Today, a scene reconstruction that is as accurate as possible, reconstructed with engineering precision and presented in a credible and illustrative manner in a forensic proceeding is of paramount importance.

In the present research, the researchers investigated how the tools and methods of traditional fire investigation scene inspection require engineering solutions to perform a scene reconstruction based on engineering methods, presented credibly and visually in a forensic proceeding.

The research analysed the process of fire investigation procedures today. The methodology and tools for conducting a fire investigation scene inspection, the elements and interrelationships of the static and dynamic phases, and the sampling options were examined. They evaluated the scene recording based on engineering methods, the methods of measurement and representation.

The researchers analysed the reconstruction possibilities arising from the scene survey methodology, from which reconstruction models were created using conventional 2D as well as 3D representations. The analyses found that by introducing additional dimensions, such as time, new reconstructions that simulate processes can be created.

As a result of the research, it was established which engineering data needs to be captured for the forensic application of state-of-the-art computer aided reconstructions in order to show valid results.

Keywords: fire investigation, fire safety, engineering methods, fire scene reconstruction

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Redefining Security in the Digital Age: Navigating the Evolving Landscape of AI-Induced Risks

Szabó, Hedvig¹

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has fundamentally altered the security landscape, presenting novel challenges and opportunities. I examine the complicated relationship between AI and security, emphasizing the transformative impact of AI on traditional security paradigms. It examines how malicious actors exploit AI for criminal activities, thereby escalating the complexity and severity of cybercrimes. The study highlights the evolution of cybercrime types due to AI solutions, underscoring the role of psychological manipulation and deepfake technologies in creating new avenues for deception and disinformation. The emergence of the "Crime as a Service" (CaaS) model on dark web marketplaces is a testament to AI's versatility, enabling criminals to commission offenses without technical acumen. The CaaS model offers services on a subscription or pay-per-use basis, encompassing a range of activities from cybercrimes like phishing and DDoS attacks to other organized crimes. In conclusion, the paper underscores the dual nature of AI in the modern era, acting as a tool for innovation and efficiency in legal sectors, while simultaneously amplifying the capabilities of criminal enterprises, thereby challenging existing legal and security frameworks.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Security, Crime as a service

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Is there satisfaction beyond pleasure? Motivational, demographic and sexual functioning predictors of life satisfaction in self-perceived sex addiction

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There is a lack of studies on the life satisfaction of persons with sex addiction, although outcomes of sexual addiction and problematic online sexual activity (e.g., problematic pornography use) have been documented to influence a wide range of variables associated with sexual well-being, sexual health and overall well-being of individuals. Using a correlational, non-experimental design, the present study targeted the motivational (self-determination theory), and sexuality predictors of life satisfaction in a sample of 229 adults (age $M=26$, $SD=10.09$) with self-perceived sex addiction from Hungary and Romania. The design was elaborated based on Self-determination Theory (SDT), as SDT has been reported to optimally model the motivational aspects of risky and addictive sexual behavior and present a comprehensive argument on the mechanisms influencing the sexual behavior, sexual health and overall well-being of individuals. Demographic data (i.e., age, biological sex, country of residence, education, marital st. and sexual orientation) and measures for the targeted variables (i.e., risk for problematic online sexual activity, sexual function, self-determination and satisfaction with life) were gathered using a convenience sampling on social networking platforms dedicated to pornography, sexual disorders and addiction. Results obtained based on the multiple linear regression analysis indicated that self-determination, demographic variables (i.e., educational level and marital status), as well as sexuality related characteristics accounted for a significant percentage in the variation of life satisfaction of individuals with self-perceived sex addiction. Our study revealed that experiencing more self-determined motivations, having a higher educational degree, being married and having an increased sexual desire predicts a higher life satisfaction for this specific population. This effect was consistent throughout the sample, regardless of the self-reported biological sex of participants. Theoretical aspects and practical implications for educational and mental health programs are discussed.

Keywords: self-perceived sex addiction, self-determination, life satisfaction, problematic online sexual activity, sexual desire.

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Usage of psychological coercion instruments by police officers in domestic violence incidents

Bučiūnas, Gediminas¹

The main topic of this research paper is the use of psychological coercion instruments by police first response teams in domestic violence incidents. The research on the usage of the voice of one of the instruments of psychological coercion in police officers' daily activity in coping with domestic violence incidents is a novelty in the Baltic countries. The aims of this research paper are:

- to present an environment of operations by police officers during the performance of their duties to protect, defend, and assist.
- to present the voice as an important instrument of psychological coercion in use by police officers as a soft power tool before going into the use of physical coercion instruments prescribed by the law.
- to analyze the use of elements of the human voice in domestic violence cases.
- to present ways to improve police officers' performance who are dealing with domestic violence as a first response team through the proper use of a voice as an instrument of soft power.

The author of this research paper used research methods to achieve the aims of the research, such as observation, anonymous verbal interviews of participants and discussions with them during specialized training sessions on entrance into premises, analysis of statistical data, surveys, analytical research, and logical analysis to explore the topic.

Keywords: aggressive environment, domestic violence, police officer, psychological coercion

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The Analysis of spiritual factors of the safety culture

Saganová, Monika¹

The article focuses on the analysis of the spiritual factors of the safety culture, which are extremely important in maintaining the overall organizational culture. We consider organizational culture to be a success tool for the organization and a tool for achieving set goals. One of the essential values of organizational culture is safety, safety culture and its artefacts, values and factors that characterize it. Several factors, whether spiritual, material or organizational, influence the provision of a good safety culture. The article analyzes the spiritual factors in more detail at the individual level, the cooperative level and the state level.

Keywords: the corporate culture, the safety culture, the spiritual factors,

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The measurement of metacognitive processes in psychology research – Review

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Póka, Tünde²

21st century skills, like self-regulation, metacognition, communication, collaboration, digital-, critical thinking skills, become increasingly relevant in every life domain. Metacognitive processes contribute to the adequate planning and execution of activities, time-management, adaptive emotion regulation. In this review several online and offline measurement methods are demonstrated, highlighting the advantages, strengths and disadvantages, weaknesses of the most often used instruments for the assessment of metacognition, namely of the self-reported questionnaires. One of the most frequently applied offline self-reported instruments for the study of metacognition is the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory developed by Schraw and Dennison in 1994. The inventory measures five metacognitive regulation skill: planning, information management strategies, comprehension monitoring, debugging strategies, evaluation, and three types of metacognitive knowledge: declarative, procedural and conditional knowledge. However, the results regarding the factorial structure, subcomponents and item structure of the inventory are very contradictory. Some possible explanations of these contradictory results are also discussed.

Keywords: metacognition, assessment, metacognitive knowledge, metacognitive regulation, Metacognitive Awareness Inventory

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Psychological characteristics of rising generations and the relationship between HUMINT

Regényi, Kund¹

Today's security challenges have intensified the need for reliable and verifiable information, which the national security services along with police organisations traditionally satisfy from human sources. This brought with it the so-called renaissance of HUMINT. At the same time, however, the psychological characteristics of the younger generations, as well as the developing trends of mobile telecommunications and social media, have also generated challenges and brought new contradictions to the surface. The presentation presents some of these - of course the most obvious ones, such as time management, sharing location and images, re-evaluating personal meetings - and formulates some suggestions for dealing with the challenges - e.g. avoiding generational gaps among sources and handling personnel - also emphasizing the importance of the training of human sources.

Keywords: HUMINT, younger generations, psychology, challenges, solutions

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Refined forms of terrorism – investigating the composition and organizing patterns of terrorist operations in the 21st century

Péter, Balogh¹

In our planned presentation we wish to introduce some relevant research results from our investigation about the network approach based study of asymmetric and hybrid conflicts in the new millennium.

We offer as a focus of the presentation the different forms and types of terrorist attacks characterised by specific and peculiar methods of organizing and realization, so in the first part of the presentation we plan to outline a conceptual frame considered to be adequate and fruitful in elaborating and interpreting the research topic. Accordingly in this section we introduce some terms and concepts related to asymmetric operations and certain – dominantly micro-level – mechanisms that enable us to comprehend the possibilities and significance of organization and coordination of terrorist attacks. Here we outline – with a specific attention – the procedure of asymmetric twist, the practices of asymmetrization and the role of embeddedness.

Based on the former considerations the presentation continues with a brief overview of the operational frame while we distinguish and describe possible different forms and types of terrorist operations including complex, cooperative and coordinated attacks, ones with multiple targets or suicidal perpetrators.

As for the methodological background the investigation is grounded in a quantitative approach based on the method of secondary data analysis. As data source the Global Terrorism Database is utilized. In the course of data analyses different statistical procedures have been applied in order to explore, describe and explain the forms, characteristics and role of the different refined methods of organizing and carrying out terrorist attacks. The statistical methods are supplemented with certain network analysis methods and graphical illustrations.

Based on the results of the investigations the different refined forms of terrorist operations prove to have specific characteristics not only from the organizational aspects, but also when considering their effects on the destructive potential of the attacks.

Keywords: terrorism, asymmetric threat, attack organization, case study, data analysis

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The role of intelligence services against terrorism

Muharemi, Arlinda¹

The reason why I decided to choose the topic of the role of secret services against terrorism as a phenomenon, which is a multidimensional one, to include terrorism, criminal behavior, prevention and resilience.

In order for the intelligence services to successfully accomplish their role in their fight against terrorism, they should carry out these activities: infiltration discovery of the action plans of the terrorist group, convey the collected information to intelligence services.

The study approach will take into consideration special instruments against terrorism, armed forces against terrorism as well as, the international corporation against terrorism. We will also rely on the analyses made on terrorist warnings and threat assessments.

Keywords: terrorism, intelligence services, national strategies, armed forces, international corporation

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The concept of security and hybrid threats

Gerginova, Tatjana¹

In theoretical terms, there is no single definition of the concept of security. The concept of security is shaped by values, threats, challenges and risks that appear in different forms and are defined in different contexts. Hence, we can talk about national security, social security, health security, society security, occupational security, traffic security etc.

Modern globalization has caused an increase in security threats and risks. This process continuously produces a series of economic and social inequalities for most of the world's population, but also various forms of geopolitical competition, exploitation of countries and discrimination of people. Within the framework of the paper, the author will define the term "Concept of Security" and analyze the terms "asymmetric threats", "hybrid threats" and "building resistance". In the final part of the paper, the author states the following conclusions:

Globalization is the driver and creator of new modified risks, therefore it is difficult to draw a line of separation between threats and security risks. Modern modified risks are not selective on the contrary, they affect all countries and social classes and have global consequences. The new types of threats are multiplied and transnational and require a wide range of instruments to deal with them. Strengthening resilience requires a long-term approach based on mitigating the root causes that contribute to crises and strengthening capacities to better manage future uncertainty and change.

The content will be created based on the analysis of foreign literature and using electronic content. In preparing the content of the paper, the author will apply the general scientific methods: the descriptive method, the normative method, the comparative method and the content analysis method as a special scientific method.

Keywords: Concept of security, asymmetric threats, hybrid threats, building resilience

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Emotional comprehension and executive functions in children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) was shown to be associated with an increased risk for delinquency and legal problems. Executive dysfunction and emotional dysregulation may be connected to this risk. However, less is known about the relationship between emotional comprehension and executive functioning in children with ADHD. The study aims to assess this relationship. **Methods.** A clinical sample of 133 children (mean age: 8.36 years, SD: 1.28, range: 6 – 10 years, boys: N = 101, 76%) was assessed by the Test of Emotional Comprehension (TEC) and The Test of Attentional Performance for Children (KiTAP: Alertness, Go/No-Go, Distractibility, Divided Attention, and Flexibility subtests). **Results.** Age was positively related to TEC total score ($r = .288$, $p = .001$), but no gender differences were found ($M_{\text{boys}} = 5.36$, $SD = 1.83$, $M_{\text{girls}} = 5.47$, $SD = 1.67$, $t(131) = .309$, $p = .758$). Higher scores in TEC were related to lower variability of performance (KiTAP Alertness Standard Deviation T-scores, $r = .320$, $p < .001$), and less error in KiTAP Divided Attention (T-score, $r = .299$, $p = .003$) and Flexibility tasks (T-score, $r = .231$, $p = .014$). Emotional comprehension skills might be related to cool executive functioning, such as the ability to pay attention to two tasks at once and the ability to shift attention between different objects or levels of focus. Training executive functions in children with ADHD may enhance their emotional competence and may add to a better outcome.

Keywords: attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, emotional comprehension, executive function, school-aged children

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Importance of security awareness thinking in cyberspace

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The ITC environment that pervades our daily lives in cyberspace is increasingly confronted with cybersecurity concerns. While our devices and services make our lives better and more efficient, their use can also carry a number of risks. Think of the growing number of cyber-attacks of all kinds, or even the rise of cybercrime. At the same time, trust in cyberspace services in the developed world of the 21st century, and their credible and proper functioning, requires the necessary security conditions to be in place. This is true not only in our private lives, but also in various areas of business, government and public administration. All of these require specific defensive elements which, in addition to the technical side, also include the task of reducing vulnerabilities on the human side. In this respect, raising the level of security awareness and research into effective methods will play an important role. The paper accompanying the presentation on this topic deals with this complex aspect.

Keywords: cyberspace, awareness, security

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Enhancing Job Satisfaction among Croatian Healthcare Professionals: Examining the Interplay of Perceived Social Support, Work Engagement, and Job Satisfaction

Belajdžić, Ana¹

Beissmann, Tea²

In light of the numerous advantages associated with heightened job satisfaction among healthcare professionals, affecting their well-being and the quality of service delivered to patients, it becomes imperative to systematically investigate the determinants of job satisfaction, particularly during challenging periods when healthcare professionals (consider) leaving the country. This research explores the mediating role of work engagement in the relationship between perceived social support and job satisfaction. A total of 1410 Croatian healthcare professionals actively participated in the study, completing the Sociodemographic Questionnaire, Job Satisfaction Index, Social Support Questionnaire, and the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale. The results of a mediation analysis conducted using the SPSS PROCESS Macro (3.0, Model 4) reveal that perceived social support and work engagement both significantly and positively predict healthcare professionals' job satisfaction. Elevated levels of perceived social support directly enhance job satisfaction and exert an indirect effect through heightened work engagement. This finding suggests that healthcare professionals perceiving increased social support are more likely to experience job satisfaction, partially attributable to their high level of engagement. The conclusions of this research contribute to enhancing awareness regarding the crucial role of social support and work engagement in fostering job satisfaction among healthcare professionals.

Keywords: job satisfaction, work engagement, social support, Croatian healthcare professionals

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Health and Well-Being in Prison Context

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This study aims to investigate the effects of solitary confinement on the individual physical and mental health and quality of life. Twenty-three hours confined in hollow singular cells, limited access to fresh air and natural light, and a close control is the common idea of solitary confinement. Data on the negative effects of prisons on inmates' social life, rehabilitative capacities, well-being and health, combined with the lack of transparent information on solitary confinement and supermax prisons, has led to the development of this study, including peer reviewed documents over the last 23 years with empirical research and any correlation with the effects of prison on the adult inmate in solitary confinement. Nine studies were retrieved and utilized in the final version of the study. The small cells contributed to the development and acceleration of somatic symptoms, cardiovascular diseases and psychomotor retardation and hyperactivity. Limited access to health services also diminished the possibility of adequate treatment, enabling the persistence of the mentioned problematics. Mental symptoms have been increasing among prison population over the years and were greater than the physical ones, including depression, anxiety, psychological distress, post-traumatic stress disorder, and a multiplicity of personality traits and clinical syndromes. Self-harm and suicide attempt rates were equally alarming. Some quality of life aspects include: lower levels of education, an average of 12 months in solitary confinement and higher rates of violence. A higher probability for placement in solitary confinement for those with a previous mental disorder diagnosis. Any time spent in solitary confinement also increased the odds for physical or mental conditions. Moreover, the effects of solitary confinement on the prisoner's health and quality of life are unjustified, as the sentence should only restrict the inmate of his freedom, calling for practical data. We recommend that this line of research be further developed.

Keywords: Health, prison, solitary confinement, quality of life, well-being

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Climate change impact in mental health and environmental activism: A narrative review

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We are witnessing considerable climate changes that have important repercussions on individuals' health, but also on the civic behaviours adopted by them. This narrative review aims, on the one hand, to systematize the repercussions that the current climate crisis has on the mental health of populations and, on the other, to reflect on their implications for the involvement in climate actions. The psychological responses that arise from climate changes are very diverse and may result in what have been called psychoterratic syndromes, which includes eco-anxiety, climate anxiety, climate grief, ecological distress, ecoparalysis, solastalgia, climate sadness, climate anger, climate irritation, climate apprehension, climate hopelessness or climate isolation, but they also can result in climate hope, climate empowerment, climate discontent and climate indifference. Some of these psychological reactions are less adaptive, being associated with lower well-being, while others are protective of the individual's well-being and allow predicting their involvement in actions to defend the planet. Environmental activism is increasing in these times of growing concerns about climate change. The actions of activist groups in this field range from disruptive but non-violent actions to draw public attention, to extreme and radical actions (e.g. blocking roads, invading premises, throwing paint at ministers, collages on planes, paintings at the headquarters of large companies, and civil disobedience). Research into the personality of activists has highlighted the association between environmental activism and the personality characteristics of individuals, drawing attention to a potential "dark side" of environmental activists' personality, related to the dark triad traits - Machiavellianism, psychopathy and narcissism-, as well as to the association of these traits with left-wing authoritarianism. Psychology is in a privileged position to contribute to promoting the mental health of populations faced with climate change and to capitalizing on adaptive actions for positive behavioural and policies change.

Keywords: Environment, climate, activism, eco-anxiety, personality

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Spontaneous radicalization in Small Communities /Groups

Bács, Zoltán György¹

Rusu, Dan Octavian²

Our study aim is to analyze spontaneous radicalization in small groups and communities from the perspective of political socialization/view as the interest for politics, on the representation of the political phenomenon, and on the non-politic behaviours that has political implications at children and adolescents (Rusu, 2018) and in the experimental part well consider the political Ego is a combination of feelings and attitudes in a variable proportion (Almond & Powell, 1992). In the first step well identify the causes that can trigger spontaneous radicalized behaviours and for this we will consider a bi-dimensional model:

a. External or environmental factors:

1. Emergent radicalizations: escalation of problems as condition for radicalization, alteration in the living conditions; search for quick solution lack of foreseen or accessible tools for restoration of the situation before

2. inducted (directed) radicalization

- Systems/networks of interests
- Collision of interests
- Confrontation of interests: escalation
- International efforts to attenuate the conflict

b. Internal or psychological factors

Worsening situation due to:

- lack of cognitive strategies on the possible ways to solve the problem;
- lack of unity in beliefs and values, in the affected community.
- lack of reliable leaders and guidance – emerging self-proclaimed leaders;
- lack of valuable assistance from extra-community institutions (government) – and/or wrong way of interference from extra-community institutions;
- undermined credibility of community leaders (if any) and leaders of external institutions;
- decrease mental health conditions;
- Psychological frustration witch lead the community or individuals to aggressivity and violence toward ambiguous enemies.

Keywords: political socializations, political Ego, spontaneous radicalization, mental condition of radicalized community.

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The bias of terrorism

Kassay, Sára¹

The concept of terrorism is unavoidable today, and is one of the most frequently used and relevant political terms. It is not a new concept, nor a recent event, however, it is part of our evolution according to Darwin. The social impact of terrorism and wars cannot be ignored, as every event has consequences at the level of destruction of social networks, behavioural disorders, social capital and interaction effects on young people. Negative attitudes and fear of terrorism can be attributed to several factors and are related to those according to the preliminary literature. The main objectives of our research are to examine attitudes towards terrorism in the light of cognitive system bias. We seek to answer to what extent and ways the attitudes of ordinary people are altered by a bias in the cognitive system. In our study, we investigated the impact of accessibility heuristics, affective heuristics and conspiracy theories on attitudes towards terrorism. The aim of our research is to explore the impact of cognitive system biases on attitudes towards terrorism.

Keywords: terrorism, attitude, cognitive bias, heuristics, conspiracy beliefs.

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Psychoeducation in higher law enforcement education

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In recent years, competency development has become increasingly important in Hungarian law enforcement higher education (Malét-Szabó et al, 2023). In the first part of our presentation, we will briefly describe the competency-based system introduced in Hungary. Among the basic law enforcement competencies, we will focus on emotional intelligence and psychological resilience.

Emotional intelligence contributes to a harmonious working environment, stimulates teamwork, and reduces aggression. In the area of civil service, it is particularly important that employees are aware of their emotional state and can manage their own and others' emotions according to the situation. Restraining involuntary reactions and achieving impartiality and fairness requires a high degree of self-control, which is a key aspect in selecting candidates and predicting their work performance.

In the second part of the presentation, we will present good practices in the field of psychoeducation. One of the main tasks of students is to find their identity, to integrate their new self and roles, and resolving this normative crisis can be associated with considerable anxiety and conflict (Erikson, 1994). Psychoeducation can contribute to building and strengthening peer relationships, finding their identity as well as identifying and controlling emotions. Strengthening self-confidence is an important goal, as this stage of life is full of internal insecurity and indecision, which tends to make young people more inclined to submit to peer pressure and group norms rather than to make independent decisions (Mann et al, 1989). The psychoeducation- sessions provide an opportunity to build a sense of community of shared destiny, to share and work on a common body of knowledge. This promotes self-awareness and increased group cohesion. There is a growing interest in psychoeducational interventions which provide accurate information on, for example, health problems and self-management.

Keywords: psychoeducation, competency development, emotional intelligence

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The Influence of Childhood Abuse and Neglect on GAD, Depression, and Suicide Risk in Romanian Youth: Insights from a Nationwide Investigation

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Jancsó-Farcas, Zsuzsanna²

Background: Childhood abuse, encompassing both physical and emotional neglect, emerges as a prominent precursor to various adverse outcomes affecting mental and physical well-being.

Objective: This study seeks to explore the correlation between a history of family violence during childhood and adolescence and the subsequent development of affective disorders, specifically depression, anxiety (GAD), and suicidal tendencies among Romanian youth.

Method: A comprehensive analysis was conducted using data extracted from a broad-scale, nationally representative sample comprising 1434 young adults with a mean age of 21.5, evaluated during the second phase of the study upon completing high school.

Findings: Employing linear and logistic regression analyses, our results contribute to previous findings by indicating that a lack of social support and exposure to different forms of violence during childhood significantly elevate the likelihood of developing affective disorders and augment susceptibility to suicidal tendencies.

Discussion: The implications of our findings underscore the imperative for strategic interventions, encompassing both healthcare and non-healthcare domains, to fortify social inclusion. The discourse emphasizes the crucial role of targeted social interventions in ameliorating the adverse effects of childhood violence, calling for a multifaceted approach to address these pervasive issues. This study advocates for a comprehensive understanding of the interconnected factors contributing to mental health outcomes, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts across sectors to formulate effective preventive and therapeutic measures.

Keywords: affective disorders, suicidal thoughts, domestic violence

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The Impact of Maltreatment and Lack of Emotional Support in Childhood on Well-being in Romanian High School Seniors: A Cross-National Survey

Bernáth–Vincze, Anna Emese¹

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Background: Child maltreatment and the lack of emotional support during childhood can have enduring consequences that impact an individual's ability to live a fulfilling life.

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the influence of various forms of child abuse, lack of emotional and social support on well being assessed by subjective of happiness and life satisfaction in youth.

Method: Data were drawn from a large-scale, nationally representative longitudinal sample comprising 3,524 senior high school students. The analyses took into account various factors such as gender, urban-rural disparities, socioeconomic deprivation, and exposure to different forms of maltreatment (physical, emotional, and sexual), and domestic violence. Linear multiple hierarchical regressions were employed to assess the predictive impact of abuse on overall well-being.

Findings: The findings revealed that the effects of child abuse were discernible in individuals' subjective evaluations of well-being, leading to lower levels of happiness and life satisfaction. However, social support and financial circumstances acted as protective factors, buffering the adverse impact of abuse. Notably, occasional instances of physical maltreatment had no negative effect on well-being if the family provided a supportive environment overall.

Discussion sheds light on the intricate interplay between childhood experiences, abuse, and subsequent well-being outcomes, emphasizing the importance of social support and financial stability as crucial factors in buffering the detrimental effects of early-life adversities.

Keywords: emotional support, child abuse, well being, satisfaction with life, subjective happiness

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The relationship between personality traits and career interests among university students

Veres, Anna¹

Póka, Tünde²

Many organisations and career guidance professionals are curious about what personality traits can tell them about a person's potential, qualities and attitude to work. This study assessed the personality traits and interests of university students. The study included 304 participants with a mean age of 25.4 years (SD=8.11). In addition to collecting baseline data, the HEXACO personality test measuring 6 dimensions and the RIASEC interest test developed by Holland were used. The aim of our study is to get a clearer picture of the relationship between personality traits and interests. Thus, in addition to the correlation of the two constructs, we also investigated the predictive power of the HEXACO on the RIASEC. The results are presented in the light of career development and the usefulness of organizational culture.

Keywords: Personality, Career Development, RIASEC, HEXACO, University students

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Psychological predictors of affective organizational commitment of entry level remote employees working in the customer service industry

Visan, Melinda¹

Satisfaction of basic psychological needs (need for autonomy, competence, and relatedness) positively influences employees' affective organizational commitment. Age, extraversion, and income satisfaction have been identified as significant correlates of affective commitment. Our research aims to map the psychological predictors of affective organizational commitment primarily among entry-level customer service employees who work remotely in Romania. We hypothesize that there is a positive correlation between employees' extraversion, age, basic need satisfaction and their affective organizational commitment. Furthermore, extraversion, age, and basic need satisfaction predict affective organizational commitment in the case of remote employees in Romania. 111 participants took part in the research, nearly 90% of them have been working at their current workplace in customer service roles for less than two years. More than 60% of the participants are women, the average age is 36.09 years (SD= 9.29). The basic psychological needs satisfaction scale, the Affective Organizational Commitment scale (AOC) and the extraversion subscale of the mini-IPIP (short version of the Big 5) questionnaire were used in the research. Results showed that the satisfaction of the need for autonomy, the variance of age, extraversion and satisfaction with income predicts the variance of affective commitment with an explanatory power of 22.7% ($R^2=.227$, $F(4,105)=7.72$, $p<.001$). Each variable from the model has a significant positive individual role in predicting affective commitment. The identified predictors can be useful both in the recruitment process and in optimization processes affecting the organization as a whole in the field of applied work and organizational psychology.

Keywords: organizational commitment, remote work, basic need satisfaction

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The definition of terrorism and EU counter-terrorism policy

Vasiliauskienė, Violeta¹

The presentation dwells on the relevance of the definition of terrorism, presents its elements and introduces EU counter-terrorism policy. The objective element (criminal act causing certain harm committed) and the subjective element (certain motivation and aims of the perpetrators of the act) will be presented. Furthermore, the elements of EU counter-terrorism policy will be analysed.

Keywords: terrorism, counter-terrorism, EU

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Contemporary challenges for uniformed services in the context of combating ethnic hate crimes

Andrzejczak-Świątek, Małgorzata¹

The dynamics of social, political and cultural processes directly influence the mechanism of the so-called hate crimes. Combating crimes that are motivated by prejudice against a specific social group is a challenge for uniformed services, especially the Police, for many reasons.

The legal aspect of combating ethnic hate crimes should be interpreted in a holistic way - the law plays an important role here, but not the only one. An appropriate social, political, cultural and religious context is necessary, which is reflected in the applicable legal norms.

It is necessary to consider whether international law, as well as its implementation into national law in European countries, provides effective tools for uniformed services to take action to prevent and combat ethnic hate crimes.

In this presentation, the Author, based on conducted scientific research in the field of hate crime, identifies the current greatest difficulties that can be identified at the legal level in terms of the effectiveness of uniformed services in the area of combating ethnic crime.

Undoubtedly, the refugee crisis, also determined by the war in Ukraine and the war in the Middle East, contributes to the increase in social polarization and directly affects national security, but forces the development of effective legal tools to prevent and combat crimes that destroy the foundations of a democratic state and cause serious social effects.

Keywords: hate crimes, law enforcement, Police, human rights, hate speech

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Network-Researching Method in Supporting Decision-Making Process

Bács, Zoltán György¹

One of the permanent challenges along our lives is to make decisions. It is stressful since it might have unforeseen consequences, it might have either positive or negative impact on our future. The decisions we make are nothing but so called open networks where every single decision is based upon previous decisions based upon previous conditions and has impacts on different further decisions.

How do we take decisions? What are the most important factors influencing on our decision-making process? Are we aware of these conditions? Are we aware of our responsibility and the possible consequences of our decisions? How could we reduce the risk of the possible negative consequences during the decision-making process? Is there any method of systematic analysis of decision-making processes?

The first part of the present study is aimed to analyze the types, conditions and circumstances of making decision as a network-like activity. In the second part you will be presented a new method the development of which is in progress, able to accelerate the decision-making process and to reduce but not exclude the risk of making any decision.

Key words: decision, information, risk, network, dynamism

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The Impact of Negative Emotions on Learning a Language for Specific Purpose

Jatautaitė, Dileta¹

Zuzevičiūtė, Vaiva²

This research focuses on investigating the influence of negative emotions on the process of learning a language for specific purposes, with a particular emphasis on organizing learning strategies to mitigate the detrimental effects of such emotions. The primary objective of this study is to explore the extent to which negative emotions, such as anxiety, frustration, and fear, impede language acquisition and proficiency development in students pursuing specific-purpose language education. The aim is to identify effective methods and instructional approaches that can be implemented to organize language learning experiences in a way that minimizes the occurrence of negative emotions. Recognizing the debilitating impact of negative emotions on the learning process, this research seeks to offer insights into fostering a positive and conducive learning environment.

The study employs a questionnaire-based approach, targeting students from Mykolas Romeris University, military academy cadets, and Vilnius University who are engaged in learning foreign languages for specific purposes. By gathering data on the students' experiences, perceptions, and emotions related to language learning, the research aims to discern patterns and correlations between negative emotions and the effectiveness of learning strategies.

The anticipated outcome of this research is a set of recommendations for educators and language learning practitioners on how to structure language education programs to alleviate negative emotions and enhance overall learning outcomes. By understanding the dynamics between negative emotions and language learning, educators can adopt tailored pedagogical approaches that promote a positive and supportive atmosphere, fostering a more effective language learning experience for students pursuing specific-purpose language education.

Keywords: negative emotions detrimental effects, learning strategies, anxiety, frustration, language for specific purposes

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Profile of a successful crisis negotiator

Jelaš, Ivana Glavina¹

Filipović, Franjo²

Pranjić, Ivan³

Kosantek, Josip⁴

Crisis negotiation is a very specific and extremely demanding type of police work, therefore the quality selection of candidates who possess the necessary traits for its performance is extremely important. In Croatia, the first crisis negotiators were recruited from the special police units. Today, they are recruited from the riot and special police units and they go through a carefully designed and very intensive course for negotiators - which also serves as a selection tool, because during the course it is evaluated who meets the criteria for performing the negotiators job. Although crisis negotiators are not easily accessible to researchers, in the review of the literature, one comes across a certain number of publications which researched the characteristics of police officers who have chosen, that is, who have been chosen for this type of police work. The most important qualities of a successful crisis negotiator are the ability to empathize, self-control, regulation of emotions, modesty, patience, mental resilience, teamwork skills and the ability of acceptance without judgment. The aim of this presentation is demonstration of the specific characteristics and qualities of negotiators which are necessary for the successful resolution of high-risk crisis interventions peacefully, that is, without use of force.

Keywords: crisis negotiation, selection, personality

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The role of psychologist in a team of crisis negotiators

Ivana Glavina Jelaš¹

Filipović, Franjo²

Božić, Luka³

Šarić, Jadranka⁴

Police work is one of the most stressful and difficult occupations in the world, and the job of a crisis negotiator is one of the most stressful types of police work. Crisis negotiators are often exposed to truly high-risk and extremely stressful operational stressors. Research and everyday police practice consistently show that crisis negotiation is one of the most effective police tools for solving all sorts of crisis interventions (e.g. kidnappings, suicide attempts, hostage crises, etc.). Mental health care of crisis negotiators is very important, regarding the types of interventions in which they act. Although the benefit of psychologists' work with negotiators in the form of treatment after the interventions is unquestionable, the emphasis in their well-being is on creating and maintaining psychological resilience, i.e. preparation for dealing with high-risk situations to which they will inevitably be exposed. Concentration trainings and mental trainings based on concentration, awareness, and acceptance such as MBCT (Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy) are ideal for this population - not only for mental health care but also regarding the training of cognitive skills necessary for the work of crisis negotiators and the negotiation process itself. In addition to taking care of mental health, the psychologist's role is also very significant in scientific research, education, the selection process as well as assistance during interventions. The aim of this presentation is a more detailed demonstration of the psychologists' work with crisis negotiators.

Keywords: crisis negotiaton, psychology, stress, crisis interventions

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Mental Health Problems of Ukrainian Refugee Children in Romania: Post-Traumatic Stress and Anxiety

Rusu, Dan Octavian¹

In the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, over 6.6 million people have sought refuge in Europe, with more than 1.6 million Ukrainians have arrived in Romania since the beginning of the conflict. Among them, approximately 83,748 individuals are still in the country, of which 30% are children (UNICEF, 2023). The exposure of children to war and military aggression can be viewed as a violation of their fundamental human rights. The impact of war and displacement can have negative consequences on young people, given that this stage is crucial for their physical, mental, and neural growth. Because of the distinct developmental phase they are in, children who are refugees of war are more vulnerable to experiencing psychological disorders. Within the context of forced migration, child refugees frequently encounter challenges related to isolation, community fragmentation, and cultural displacement. These circumstances often create substantial obstacles for children and young people seeking access to healthcare and mental health services. These hurdles encompass language barriers, mental health stigma, cultural beliefs surrounding mental well-being, and healthcare professionals lacking the necessary skills to effectively engage across diverse cultural contexts. Children and adolescents who have suffered significant war-related trauma may be handling these experiences in ways that complicate or impact their current self-image or their views of others and the surrounding world. This research aim is to investigate the occurrence of Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and anxiety among young refugees who had recently relocated from Ukraine to Romania, Cluj-Napoca municipality. The research data will be collected using the Child Post-Traumatic Stress Reaction Index and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children. The research targets Ukrainian children and adolescents who are currently refugees in Cluj-Napoca, aged between 12 and 18 years old. Ethical considerations specific to research involving children will be considered during the research process.

Keywords: Refugee, young refugees, mental health problems, PTSD, Post-traumatic stress disorder, Anxiety

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Sexually Motivated Homicides in the Hungarian Criminal History

Erdélyi, Ákos¹

Homicide is one of the most prominent crimes in every country in the world. It is very popular for the public opinion, crime stories and movies, but it has also been a popular topic for empirical research in recent decades. Researchers have developed a number of homicide typologies and model of murders and have tried to explain the dynamics of killing an individual. They investigated the motivations behind the murders, the mental state of the perpetrators, their relationship with the victim, solo and serial murders and their characteristics. Among other things, this is how the cases and studies that examined the connection between homicide and sexuality appeared in international research. Pathological sexuality often results violent acts, just let us think of sexual sadism or other specific paraphilia disorders such as cannibalism or necrophilia. In many cases, the international cases show significant connection with paraphilia disorders, like Ted Bundy or John Wayne Gacy, but the Hungarian cases have so far been uncharted. The number of Hungarian researches that investigate homicide is small, the specialists who do deal with it, mainly research other types of homicides (juvenile offenders, murdering against parents and homeless people). The study of sexual homicides in Hungary is novel and innovative, however, it can be seen that the prevalence of sexual homicides in Hungary is relatively low and presumably does not show significant connection with mental disorders, but for now these are just conjectures. In this presentation, I present Hungarian sexual homicides and theories that are rare in Hungarian forensics and scientific thinking.

Keywords: violent crime, homicide, sexual motivation, sexually motivated crime, criminal psychology.

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Online manipulation: undermining human decision-making

Hlavacska, Gergely¹

Since the rise and rapid spread of the internet, humankind started to migrate into digital environment. Our increasing online activity made it easier for some entities to collect data about users and to build huge databases. At the same time a methodology emerged providing a tool to analyze these datasets. Big Data and data mining technologies took data analysis to a new level. This opened a new chapter in mass online manipulation which became unacceptable as it reached political domain and resulted in manipulation of voters.

In my presentation I will shortly define the concept of manipulation. I will present some new phenomenon of online manipulation that occurred in recent years (the brief scenario of Cambridge Analytical scandal and how Uber platform makes it possible to force drivers work longer hours). Finally, I will describe the features of this new type of mass online manipulation, its key elements and how it is more efficient than traditional marketing.

Keywords: manipulation, Cambridge Analytica, Big Data, online

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Strategic Compass of The European Union and NATO `Strategic Concept: Complementary or Duality?

Damjanovski, Sasho¹

The geopolitical unprecedented shifts on regional, as well as on global level triggered European Union leaders to take practical solutions on how to strengthen its security and defense. This article will explain concrete benefits from adopting the Strategic Compass in promoting European Union as a geopolitical actor on the global scene, considering different strategic security and defense views of individual member-states of the European Union. Also, this paper analyses the main pillars of Strategic Compass in correlation with ongoing security threats in the neighborhood of European Union. In that context, this paper will compare the Strategic Compass of the European Union with adopted NATO Strategic Concept in 2022, and whether they represent added value in the field of security and defense between European Union and NATO. Given the fact of the strong intention of external powers to change geostrategic dynamics on global level and the possibility to jeopardize Euro-Atlantic values, this paper aims to response whether sharing the roles between European Union and NATO will contribute to achieving comprehensive security and defense state in mid-term, or whether comprehensive defense on Euro-Atlantic area will remain strictly under umbrella of NATO.

Keywords: Strategic Compass, European Union, NATO

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Thoughts on security awareness in the field of counter-terrorism

Mezei, József¹

Nowadays, increasing citizens' security awareness is a priority task for law enforcement agencies. As an example, we can mention the field of counter-terrorism, in which the need for this is completely obvious, since in the event of a terrorist act, both direct and indirect damage can be extremely serious. The awareness-raising activities carried out by law enforcement agencies can provide significant assistance to society in the prevention and minimization of the negative effects of terrorist acts that may occur. Its effectiveness is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it has spread relatively widely in the last two decades, despite the fact that this activity requires a new approach from the law enforcement sector. It requires a significantly different attitude from the previous practice, instead of the previous narrow, expedient, conspiratorial cooperation, the establishment of a broad, open relationship with society. Despite the fact that the challenges are the same, there are differences in the approach to the prevention approach, the type of related measures, their implementation and the tools used. The presentation provides an insight into the counter-terrorism security awareness program of the United States of America and some European country.

Keywords: terrorism, prevention, security awareness

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Characteristics of the settlement structure and crime in the VIII. district

Mátyás, Szabolcs¹

Research on the relationship between settlement structure and crime dates back a relatively long time, as researchers from the Chicago School have already investigated the relationship between spatial structure and crime. Nevertheless, we can say that the area is among the under-researched topics. The results of the research can be used in law enforcement practice, but the results can also be used in the social field and education. Neither sociologists, nor geographers, nor representatives of law enforcement are concerned with this topic.

This study presents the types of settlement structural zones in the Hungarian capital, and their relation to the crime. The author also presents the stages of urban development. In Budapest, this phenomenon in the VIII. district (Józsefváros) can be presented the most. Several phases of urban development can be observed simultaneously in this district. This has sociological, geographical and law enforcement effects. The author tries to present these and trusts that the results of the research will be used by several scientific fields.

Keywords: criminal geography, settlement structure, Budapest, crime, Józsefváros

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The Psychology of Law Enforcement Tactics

Situational Awareness

Retek, Amadé¹

The research examines the psychological aspects of law enforcement tactics, with a particular focus on analyzing the psychological foundations of human behavior, perception, cognition, decision-making, and action, complemented by the specific aspects of law enforcement activities. It employs a holistic approach, integrating knowledge from psychology, law, and other scientific fields. The research is based on a literature review and a previously conducted pilot study. The result of the pilot study highlighted the greatest need for development in situational recognition within tactical competencies. Consequently, it can be stated that there is a need for training development, especially for tactical training aimed at correct situational recognition - understanding situations and tasks. Readers will gain insights into the worldviews, decision-making processes, and stress management of law enforcement officers, aiming to facilitate a deeper understanding of law enforcement techniques and tactics.

Keywords: perception, cognition, decision-making, situational recognition, law enforcement techniques

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The invisible rise of crowdsourcing and its impact on security thinking

Dobák, Imre¹

In recent years, examples of security-related applications of crowdsourcing have become more and more prevalent. This special form of activity, which is essentially a distributed use of human sources, is not new, but with the development of cyberspace and the opportunities offered by the online environment, different applications of crowdsourcing have emerged.

We often do not even realise that we are using crowdsourcing solutions or that we are participating in them. The best known examples on the international scene can be seen in the support of information needs following various security incidents, in the collection and delivery of relevant information and evidence to authorities, in the field of cyber security, or even in the complex use of the analytical and expert skills of the general public. In addition to a general introduction to the topic, the presentation will draw attention to the directions of its application for security purposes, describing some of the solutions currently visible in cyberspace.

Keywords: intelligence, cyber, crowdsourcing

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Examining factorial models of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder based on self-reports in Hungarian young women

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Several models compete to explain the structure of ADHD traits. Most studies support bifactor models of ADHD, which suggest there are at least two distinct factors involved. Our goal is to identify the most suitable model with a valid theoretical background for Hungarian female youths.

After participants gave their informed consent, they completed an online survey, including the self-report version of the Strengths and Weaknesses of ADHD Symptoms and Normal Behaviour Scale (SWAN). We analysed data from 664 non-clinical females aged 14 to 25, with an average age of 20.01 and a standard deviation of 3.08 years. Using confirmatory factor analysis, we compared various bifactor and hierarchical models, each of them having a general ADHD factor and varying partitions of specific factors for inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Modification indices were obtained and accounted for in all of the hierarchical and non-hierarchical models. We assessed normality through the use of Shapiro-Wilk statistics, as well as by examining skewness and kurtosis.

The hierarchical model with a general factor and three specific factors (inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity with "Modulating verbal activity" under the latter factor) showed the best fit (CFI = .948, TLI/NFI = .938, RMSEA = .054 [90% CI: .048 - .061], SRMR = .045). Each of the factor loadings showed statistical significance. The overall reliability of the best fit model was good ($\omega = .91$). The reliability of the general ADHD factor ($\omega_h = .95$), the specific factors of inattention ($\omega_h = .84$), hyperactivity ($\omega_h = .85$), and impulsivity ($\omega_h = .83$) were good. Examination of construct replicability revealed that the inattention ($H = .86$), hyperactivity ($H = .88$), and impulsivity ($H = .73$) factors were stable.

SWAN scores matched expectations, indicating our model fits Hungarian young women's ADHD traits well.

Keywords: attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, confirmatory factor analysis, bifactor modelling, self-report questionnaire, clinical child and adolescent psychology

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