
Editorial

This issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security consists of six quite diverse analyses of important aspects of the criminal justice field. In-depth studies in the areas of information and cyber security, private security, road safety, school violence and nuclear security are presented.

Damjan Fujs and Simon L. R. Vrhovec in the first paper *Cyber Landscape of Trust, Fear and Surveillance Concerns: How Slovenians Around the Globe Perceive the Cyberspace* present results of the survey conducted to capture the perceptions of Slovenians around the globe regarding trust in government, fear of government intrusions into privacy and government surveillance concerns in the cyberspace. The average trust in government seems to be relatively low. It appears that respondents moderately fear government intrusions into their social network accounts.

Limiting Privacy by Using Smart Meters – Information Security Perspectives is the next paper by Uroš Jelenc and Blaž Markelj, where authors present the key features of smart energy meters and analyse how they interfere with user privacy. Collected information can be used to identify devices, identify the presence or absence of individuals in apartments, their habits and activities. According to the survey results, the awareness of privacy risks among respondents using smart energy meters is low.

Lavra Horvat, Matevž Bren and Andrej Sotlar in the paper *Ljubljana Residents' Knowledge of and Satisfaction with Private Security Guards' Work* present how residents of the capital of Slovenia know, understand and evaluate the work of private security guards. Respondents assess private security guards' work as stressful and dangerous, however, they believe that security guards lack education and professionalism. Nevertheless, Ljubljana residents are satisfied with the work performed by private security guards; the level of satisfaction depends on their trust in security guards' work, the help and assistance provided by security guards, security guards' attitude towards residents and residents' experience with security guards' work.

Residents' Views on Cyclist Safety and Cycling Infrastructure in the City Municipality of Celje were analysed by Nastja Vodeb and Kaja Prislan. Authors present the results of two research studies analysing the views of different target populations on cyclist safety and the adequacy of preventive measures. Results show that respondents are generally unsatisfied with cyclist safety, as most believe that municipal efforts to ensure it are insufficient. It was observed that cycling infrastructure needs to be properly regulated and that a positive traffic culture should be promoted at the municipal level, including through the promotion of preventive activities.

In the penultimate article Marko Prpić analyses the *Students' Violence Against Teachers in Relation to School Climate*. The aim of his study was to analyse the correlation between experiencing violent behaviour of students directed at teachers and school climate, measured through four dimensions: nature of the teacher-student relationship, nature of the relationship among students, extent to which students have decision-making autonomy, and clarity, consistency

and fairness in school rules. The results indicate that there is a difference in the perception of three out of four dimensions of school climate between the students who have experience with violent behaviour directed at teachers and those students who do not have such experience.

The last paper in this issue was written by Saša Kuhar, Igor Sirc and Metka Tomažič. The paper *Ensuring Nuclear and Radiation Safety in the Republic of Slovenia* presents the nuclear and radiation safety in Slovenia, operations of the Slovenian regulatory body, the Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (SNSA), and its Emergency Response Team. SNSA employees conduct expert, administrative, control and development tasks in the field of nuclear and radiation safety. An essential part of ensuring nuclear and radiation safety is emergency preparedness through regular trainings, monthly checks of communication channels and equipment, preparation of procedures, development of tools and exercise participation.

The editorial board at the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security trusts you find the articles worth reading and a good source of new ideas for both your future research and hopefully new papers. Last but not least, editorial members wish all readers a beautiful and successful 2020.

Prof. Branko Lobnikar, PhD
Editor of English Issues

Uvodnik

Zadnja letošnja številka revije Varstvoslovje prinaša v branje šest raznovrstnih znanstvenih razprav s področja informacijske in kibernetske varnosti, zasebnega varovanja, varnosti v cestnem prometu, nasilja v šolah ter zagotavljanja jedrske varnosti.

Damjan Fujs in Simon L. R. Vrhovec v članku *Cyber Landscape of Trust, Fear and Surveillance Concerns: How Slovenians Around the Globe Perceive the Cyberspace* predstavljata rezultate raziskave o zaznavah Slovencev po svetu glede zaupanja v vlado, stopnji strahu pred vladnimi vdori v njihovo zasebnost in glede vladnega nadzora v kibernetskem prostoru. Ugotovila sta, da je v povezavi z analiziranimi vsebinami zaupanje anketirancev v vlade posameznih držav razmeroma nizko.

Uroš Jelenc in Blaž Markelj v članku *Limiting Privacy by Using Smart Meters – Information Security Perspectives* predstavljata ključne značilnosti delovanja pametnih merilnikov energije z vidika možnega posega v zasebnost uporabnikov. Ugotovila sta, da se lahko zbrani podatki s pomočjo pametnih merilnikov uporabijo za prepoznavanje naprav, prisotnosti ali odsotnosti posameznikov v stanovanjih, za analizo njihovih navad in aktivnosti. Glede na rezultate raziskave je ozaveščenost o tveganjih z vidika posega v zasebnost med anketiranci, ki uporabljajo pametne števec energije, nizka.

Lavra Horvat, Matevž Bren in Andrej Sotlar v članku *Ljubljana Residents' Knowledge of and Satisfaction with Private Security Guards' Work* predstavljajo ugotovitve raziskave, kako prebivalci slovenskega glavnega mesta poznajo, razumejo in ocenjujejo delo zasebnih varnostnikov. Anketiranci ocenjujejo delo zasebnih varnostnikov kot stresno in nevarno, vendar menijo, da varnostniki nimajo primerne izobrazbe in niso dovolj strokovni. Kljub temu so Ljubljančani zadovoljni z delom varnostnikov; stopnja zadovoljstva je odvisna od njihovega zaupanja v njihovo delo, pomoči, ki jim jo nudijo varnostniki, njihovega odnosa do prebivalcev in izkušenj prebivalcev z delom varnostnikov.

Nastja Vodeb in Kaja Prislan v članku *Residents' Views on Cyclist Safety and Cycling Infrastructure in the City Municipality of Celje* predstavljata ugotovitve dveh študij o zagotavljanju varnosti kolesarjev. Rezultati njunih študij kažejo, da anketiranci na splošno niso zadovoljni z varnostjo kolesarjev, saj večina meni, da prizadevanja občinske uprave na tem področju niso zadostna. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da je treba ustrezno urediti kolesarsko infrastrukturo in spodbujati pozitivno prometno kulturo na občinski ravni, tudi s spodbujanjem različnih preventivnih dejavnosti.

V predzadnjem članku *Students' Violence against Teachers in Relation to School Climate* Marko Prpić analizira povezave med nasilnim vedenjem učencev do učiteljev in šolsko klimo, merjeno s pomočjo štirih dejavnikov: odnosa učitelj-učenec, odnosa med učenci, stopnje avtonomnosti odločanja in jasnost, doslednost ter pravičnost šolskih pravil. Rezultati kažejo, da obstajajo razlike v dojemanju treh od štirih dejavnikov šolske klime med učenci, ki imajo izkušnje z nasilnim vedenjem do učiteljev, in tistimi, ki takšnih izkušenj nimajo.

Zadnji članek v tej številki je delo Saše Kuhar, Igorja Sirca in Metke Tomažič. V članku *Ensuring Nuclear and Radiation Safety in the Republic of Slovenia* so predstavljeni ukrepi za zagotavljanje jedrske in radiološke varnosti v Sloveniji skozi prizmo delovanja Uprave Republike Slovenije za jedrsko varnost ter Skupine za obvladovanje izrednega dogodka. Zagotavljanje varnosti na jedrskem in radiološkem področju je ena od nalog Uprave Republike Slovenije za jedrsko varnost. Bistven del zagotavljanja jedrske in radiološke varnosti je pripravljenost na izredne dogodke. Avtorji poročajo, da je v Sloveniji dobro poskrbljeno za zagotavljanje pripravljenosti in odziva ob morebitnem jedrskem ali radiološkem izrednem dogodku, kar je 2017 potrdila tudi mednarodna pregledovalna misija za to področje.

V uredništvu upamo, da boste med predstavljenimi članki našli kakšnega, ki bo dober vir informacij in inspiracija za vaše prihodnje raziskave in, upajmo, tudi nove članke. Na koncu pa člani uredništva vsem bralcem želimo lepo in uspešno leto 2020.

Prof. dr. Branko Lobnikar
Urednik števil v angleškem jeziku