

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE
Facility of Military Science and Officer Training

Kovács István police captain

A Study on the Phenomenon of Prostitution and its Social Control
Using Empirical Methods

PhD dissertation author's distinctive

Consultant:

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1. DEFINITION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM

According to estimates, thousands of women and children in Hungary regularly become victims of sexual exploitation and prostitution year by year. Perpetrators of criminal offences associated with sexual exploitation (such as pandering, aiding and abetting prostitution, and pimping) are some of the worst offenders of declared human rights, since they deprive their victims of their fundamental rights, particularly of the exercise of freedom and human dignity, which is unacceptable and inadmissible within a constitutional setting.

Models allowing for the control of prostitution are characterized by the approaches of prohibition (prohibitionism), lenience (reglementation) or victim-focus (abolitionism). A fundamental problem with the Hungarian regulations is that the effective international Convention signed in New York City was ratified by Hungary in Law-Decree 34 of 1955, and thus Hungary assumed a statutory obligation to eliminate the existing pimp networks, and to acknowledge the victim status of prostitutes, nevertheless, Hungarian laws (having a character of half-reglementation and half-abolitionism) deem both the deeds of pimps and those of prostitutes as punishable offences in the case of a violation of law, which is in flat contradiction to the provisions of the Convention.^{1,2}

The core of the scientific problem may be formulated in the following questions: are the weaknesses and threats of the models prevailing in Hungary (in any period) still existing in the course of the execution of the current regulations by law enforcement, and are the strengths and opportunities offered by the same models utilized in the course of the day-to-day law enforcement activities, and are these strengths and opportunities alone suitable for dealing with the phenomenon of prostitution?

If it is proved that prohibitionism is the predominant approach to prostitution in law enforcement practice in Hungary, this situation would imply abuse of power by law enforcement agencies, and a loss of the victim status of prostitutes.

It is a fundamental scientific problem whether the Hungarian practice deriving from the national legislation is sustainable, whether it is valuable and useful from the perspective of law

¹ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others signed in New York City in 1950 – having entered into force on 01 March 1950, (<http://prostitutio.hu/new.york-i.egyezmény.php>) (downloaded on: 09.07.2016)

² Law-Decree 34 of 1955 on the promulgation of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others signed in New York City on 21 March 1950 – having entered into force on 01 May 1955 (http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=95500034.TVR) (downloaded on: 09.07.2016)

enforcement and/or the entire society. All of the above questions may be answered by way of an exact, falsifiable, empirical socio-psychological research conducted among police officers and prostitutes.

2. HYPOTHESES

1. It is my assumption that, in Hungary, the weaknesses and threats of the models created for controlling prostitution demonstrated by way of a SWOT analysis are present in the current regulations and their execution, while the strengths and opportunities remain unused. However, the weaknesses and threats characterizing the models are such that they render them unfit for dealing with prostitution on their own.
2. A further assumption is that the ‘prohibitionist’ model of all the models prevails in Hungary, which provides opportunities for the authorities, including law enforcement agencies, to abuse their power: police officers take prostitutes for offenders, but not their pimps, they do not step up against the latter. (This is provable, if the prostitute and the policeman examination group’s results fixed it equally).
3. I assume that the scientific method I apply (i.e. the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques for exploring the phenomenon of prostitution as a social representation) is suitable to examine the components of the common system of relations between prostitution and the culture of police measures, the subjective and objective reasons lying expressly behind those components, as well as the representations of motivational drives and goals. I also assume that the reasons are not independent of each other, there are major correlations between certain identifiable components on the level of the micro and macro environment. I also assume that the components of the social reality as perceived by the Hungarian prostitutes and the Hungarian police officers about prostitution are in flat opposition in partly respect, in consideration of the contrary side.³
4. My assumption is that the prevalence and exercise of prostitutes’ constitutional and human rights are not ensured, or only partly guaranteed by the effective ratified and codified national and international conventions relevant to the control of prostitution. The dominance of certain provisions of the New York City Convention, particularly in relation to pimp conducts intertwining with prostitution and victim protection, does not prevail in terms of practical implementation, and the relevant rules are not observed by

³ LÁSZLÓ János: Social representations. – In: BÉRES István (szerk.): Társadalmi kommunikáció. – Bp.: Osiris Kiadó, 2001.

the police. I also assume that full withdrawal from the Convention, and thus the creation of a new legislation, or the cancellation of certain Articles may offer a solution to the problem.

5. I assume that it is possible to create a new model for the current control of prostitution, which shall emphasize the strengths and opportunities of the previous models identified via SWOT analyses conducted on the basis of international standards, and shall eliminate the weaknesses and threats, as well as faults stemming from their practical operation.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objective that my thesis for the doctor's degree serves is twofold. Regarding the models allowing for the control of prostitution, my objective is to apply an analytical approach (SWOT analysis) based on international standards, which helps identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the existing models, and evaluate them in light of the global system. On a theoretical platform, I wish to prove that the 5 models developed for the control of prostitution alone, as well as in general, are not suitable for controlling the phenomenon of prostitution. One of my objectives aiming at resolving the above problem is to create a new regulatory model and a related institutionalized network system that will be suitable to attempt to eliminate the problems stemming from the current situation. I wish to create a model and a system that, in accordance with the international legal commitments, will be able to establish cooperation between the member states within the area of law enforcement and social affairs, and whereby the legal regulatory environment shall ensure that this phenomenon be exercised within the set framework, and the fundamental constitutional and human rights be sustained and observed to a maximum extent possible.

In addition to developing proof on a theoretical platform, one of my objectives is to scrutinize also empirically whether the national law enforcement practice in relation to prostitution predominantly and actually matches the 'prohibitionist' model, congruently with what is described in the hypotheses. If the answer is yes, the inadequacy of the law enforcement efforts to deal with the phenomenon may be confirmed not only in theory, but also by the empirical facts available already. This major research objective is split into three subordinate objectives as follows:

1. Mapping up, analysing and assessing the components of the common system of relations between prostitution and the culture of police measures, the subjective and objective reasons lying expressly behind those components, as well as the representations of motivational drives and goals. Mapping up the underlying reasons and goals is essential for me to be able to model the phenomenon of prostitution as part of a complex system, and to devise such a map of this secluded phenomenon, cut off from the outside world and hidden behind latency that is going to guide us through the components of the social reality of Hungarian prostitutes, and the social reality as perceived by the police about prostitution.
2. I am convinced that it is inevitable to examine whether the components of the social reality as perceived by Hungarian prostitutes and the way viewed by the Hungarian police are actually in contradiction in partly respect, in consideration of the contrary side. If the assumption is confirmed and, for example, the police claim that its staff take the prohibitionist approach, then the reality as perceived by prostitutes suggests that it is not the case. However, the same is true vice versa, if prostitutes believe that the police use prohibitionist means, the police claim the opposite.⁴
3. The third subordinate objective is conditional: it would bear relevance only if the 2nd hypothesis had to be discarded, since this outcome would mean that, against my expectations, it is not the prohibitionist model that is predominant in the practice of controlling prostitution by law enforcement in Hungary. In such a case it would become significant (as a potential subordinate goal) to explore the question: which of the following two aspects is more dominant in the course of police measures taken in relation to the phenomenon of prostitution, whether it is measures following from victim protection (in particular, adherence to certain provisions of the New York City Convention), or abuse of power by the police, with particular emphasis on aggression, corruption and prejudice. (Once the 2nd hypothesis is confirmed, this issue does not emerge, since the practical implementation of a prohibitionist model of regulation excludes the priority of victim protection considerations in the first place.)

⁴ LÁSZLÓ János: Social representations. – In: BÉRES István (szerk.): Társadalmi kommunikáció. – Bp.: Osiris Kiadó, 2001.

The activities of NGOs relating to victim protection in connection with the phenomenon of prostitution are of outstanding importance, however, exploring such activities is beyond the limits of this paper. Consequently, my objectives do not include such a research.

4. SCIENTIFIC METHOD

This scientific paper deals with the outset, the current status and the possible future development of prostitution and related criminal offences. Considering the complexity of the problem, I thought it would be reasonable to apply several complex research methods that would hopefully support the development of useful, directional and new scientific results.

The first chapters are built on basic historical research, where I used primary and secondary sources. For data collection, I was searching archives and processed still existing decrees, measures, orders, accounts, police reports, published articles and studies written in relation to prostitution. In addition to scarce Hungarian language literature, I also processed German and English language documents as well.

Next, taking advantage of the dialectical unity of analysis and synthesis, I analysed and assessed the national and international statistics. Based on international standards, I applied an analytical approach to the models meant for the control of prostitution. Using a SWOT analysis, I mapped up the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the existing models, and used those to build further models in theory. If one endeavours to create a model that may predict a far-sighted, thorough solution, such an analysis is indispensable for assessing the true chances for the application of such models. As a result of the analysis, a noticeable database has become available, which is helpful in the critical evaluation of the position of the models in relation to the regulation. We may understand what the weaknesses and strengths of the models are, what resources they are able to mobilize, i.e. what opportunities they offer, and what threats they may encounter. I applied the method of modelling to demonstrate the theories allowing for control, and also show the sub-units developed.

The next chapters contain the results, together with their interpretations, achieved through the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques exploring the social representations of the phenomena scrutinized in conjunction with prostitution, relating to the scientific domain of psychology, based on my empirical research efforts.

Due to the latency of this phenomenon, I had to conduct my research amongst hidden, hardly accessible populations (i.e. police officers, and prostitutes in particular), and therefore, I applied the so-called snowball method to be used for hardly accessible populations for devising the samples.

I conducted semi-structured interviews with the persons involved. I analysed the body of the text with the help of the sequential-transformative model of content analysis.⁵ (The essence of the model is that quantitative, ‘scalable’ variables are identified via encoding the components of topical texts carrying identical meanings.) The encoding also extended to specifying the logical relationships of “part of something” between each of the text components, on the basis of which I identified hierarchies of meanings.

With the help of a non-frequency analytical approach (a nonparametric procedure), mathematical and statistical processing was ensured through McNemar tests (relative significance of components conveying meanings within a group). By using chi-squared tests, I explored the significance of components conveying identical meanings between test groups. (A detailed analysis of the qualitative and quantitative research method I applied is included in the chapter containing a description of the research.)

5. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMINATION I CONDUCTED, BY CHAPTER

- In *Chapter 1*, I introduce the scientific problem, and explain why I have chosen this topic. I also specify the research hypotheses, the objectives and methods of research in this Chapter.
- In *Chapter 2*, I conduct a basic historical research, I review the literature on the phenomenon of prostitution available nationally and internationally, with particular attention to the definition of the concept and stratification of the phenomenon of prostitution, as well as the identity of prostitutes. Using the dialectical unity of analysis and synthesis, I analyse and assess the national and international statistics related to the phenomenon of prostitution (such as: age, spread of sexually transmitted diseases, place of residence, etc.).

⁵ EHMANN, Bea: The Depth of the Text: Psychological Content Analysis {A szöveg mélyén: A pszichológiai tartalomelemzés.} – Bp.: Új Mandátum, 2002.

- In *Chapter 3*, in relation to the models meant for the control of prostitution, I apply an analytical approach based on international standards. By using a SWOT analysis, I map up the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the existing models. By using the method of modelling, I introduce the sub-units through a system looking at 5 aspects. The components of the system comprise the legal regulations typical for the given model, the stratification of prostitutes, as well as their relations to the power and criminology, the orbit of prostitution, and the police. As a result of the analysis, I generate a workable database here, that shows the weaknesses and strengths of the models, and also what resources they would be able to mobilize, i.e. what opportunities they could offer, and what threats we may have to count with.
- *Chapter 4* describes my empirical research. This Chapter specifies the subject and method of my research, the research sample, the research interviews, data generation, as well as data processing of the texts received from the research groups of prostitutes and police officers.
- *Chapter 5* sets out an interpretation of the results achieved by way of the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques showing the social representations of the phenomena examined in relation to prostitution, in connection with the scientific domain of psychology, based on my empirical research.
- *Chapter 6* describes the scientific results. I introduce here the conclusions of the examination, proof/disproof of the hypotheses, new scientific results, and make recommendations for the development of a ‘new model’.

6. SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

- In view of the contents of **my first hypothesis**, I verified that in Hungary, the weaknesses and threats revealed by the SWOT analysis of the models created for the control of prostitution do exist in the current legislation and its implementation, but the strengths and opportunities remain unexploited. However, the models contain such weaknesses and threats, which render them unfit for controlling prostitution alone.
- In view of the contents of **my second hypothesis**, I verified that of the models, the ‘prohibitionist’ approach prevails, which goes together with abuse of power by authorities, including law enforcement authorities as well; I also verified that police

officers take prostitutes for criminal offenders, but not their pimps, against whom they do not take actions.

- I confirmed the contents of **my third hypothesis** and verified that the latent phenomenon of prostitution may be mapped up by way of a combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques unveiling social reality. In the course of interpreting reality by police officers and prostitutes, I managed to devise a map, which shows the system of relations between the culture of police measures and prostitution, casts light upon the underlying subjective and objective reasons, and describes the representations of motivational drives and goals. However, I could not verify that there is a correlation between the components identifiable on the micro and macro environmental levels, neither could I prove that the components of the social reality as perceived by the Hungarian prostitutes and the Hungarian police officers are in striking contrast to each other in every respect.
- In view of the contents of **my fourth hypothesis**, I revealed that the Hungarian legal regulations do not ensure, or just partly guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the relevant ratified international convention. The international legislative obligations assumed under the Convention do not prevail within the Hungarian legislation and its implementation.
- In view of **my fifth hypothesis**, I verified that it would be possible to devise a new model for the control of prostitution, which would eliminate the weaknesses and threats, and utilize the strengths and opportunities identified via an analytical SWOT analysis.

7. NEW SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 1. I proved that the weaknesses and threats of the models meant to control prostitution do prevail in the current legal regulations and their implementation. The weaknesses and the dangers of the prohibition model revealed by the SWOT/GYELV analysis, which was supported by the empirical research without an exception. (see it in detail under the 2. dot). Like the prohibition model, the weaknesses and the dangers of the abolition, and reglementation model were supported by the reasarch. Considering that the strengths and opportunities of the**

models are unutilized, the regulations and their implementation alone are not suitable for controlling prostitution.

2. I showed that the approach taken by the Hungarian police is predominantly ‘prohibitionist’, and is also characterized by abuse of power, in particular, stigmatization, aggression, misuse of authority, corruption and a lack of victim protection. I verified that the vast majority of Hungarian police officers take prostitutes for criminal offenders despite the international regulations, and do not take actions against pimps, and the unlawful conduct of pimps does not constitute a component of the social reality perceived about prostitution.
3. I showed the components of the system of relations between prostitution and the culture of police measures in relation to that, with particular attention to the representations of motivational drives and goals of the examined groups, as well as the underlying subjective and objective reasons. My assumption that the two are in striking contrast to each other in every respect was not verified. However, I couldn't prove, in part, that there is a significant correlation between some components.
4. I confirmed that the effective legislation, as well as its implementation by the police ignore certain provisions of the New York City Convention, in relation to victim protection and sanctioning of pimps in particular, and therefore the exercise of constitutional and human rights by prostitutes is jeopardized. I proved that thus, the withdrawal from the Convention, a new regulation, or cancellation of certain Articles may eliminate the above-mentioned problem.
5. I managed to prove that, on the level of modelling, a suggestion may be made to devise a new model that would harness previous models’ strengths and opportunities, and would eliminate their weaknesses and threats, as well as their faults originating from their current operation.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the results generated, it has been confirmed that the models meant for the control of prostitution alone are not suitable to deal with the phenomenon. However, considering the fact that the decade having elapsed since the adoption of the latest regulation has not resulted in any significant change, it would seem reasonable to reflect upon how and to what extent a new

regulation could change the way this phenomenon is controlled. If some space were provided for the development of a new model based on the provision and exercise of human and constitutional rights with pillars being the strengths and opportunities of the previous models, it would become possible to eliminate the weaknesses and threats of the previous models. In my opinion, the basis for the new model would be the exercise of human and constitutional rights, and the pillars would be made of victim protection, legal regulations, law enforcement efforts and a series of re-socialisation measures.

9. APPLICABILITY OF THE RESULTS IN PRACTICE

The results may contribute to the consistent interpretation of the phenomenon of prostitution, and further, may provide a basis for the harmonization of the regulations related to misdemeanours, as well as penal and international laws. They may support the implementation of victim protection and re-socialisation measures by the police, and may promote urgent actions against the abuse of power. They may also create a possibility to ensure that the exercise of prostitutes' rights is not harmed. The results may also provide support for the work of those students and experts involved with the research and teaching of this topic, who wish to further continue their research work in relation to this topic under scrutiny.

10. THE DOCTORAL CANDIDATE PUBLICATIONAL REGISTER

1. KOVÁCS István: A reglementációs prostitúció és az emberi méltóság kapcsolata, különös tekintettel egy alkotmánybíróági határozatra. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2016. 64. évf. 2. sz. – p. 109-126.
2. KOVÁCS István: A prostitúció „prohócibionista modell” cífolata. – In. ORBÓK Ákos (szerk.): A hadtudomány és a XXI. század. – Bp.: Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége, 2016. – p.:145-161.
3. KOVÁCS István: The enforcement of crime prevention duties of the Police, in relation of youth - especially juvenile prostitution - and the practical experiment in Hungary. – In. Hadtudományi szemle, 2015. 8. évf. 1. sz. – p. 231-245.
4. KOVÁCS István: Die kriminalpsychologischen Charakterzüge eines Zuhälters Aufgrund der Antisozialen, Psychopatischen und Soziopatischen Persönlichkeit. – In. Hadtudományi szemle, 2015. 8. évf. 2. sz. – p.150-161.

5. KOVÁCS István: Die Ermittlung der Förderung der geschäftsmäßigen Prostitution. – In. Hadtudományi szemle, 2015. 8. évf. 3. sz. – p.177-185.
6. KOVÁCS István: „Olajozás”, szervezett bűnözés és prostitúció a 90-es években Magyarországon. – In. Nemzetbiztonsági szemle, 2015. 3. évf. 1. sz. – p. 114-145.
7. KOVÁCS István: Az üzletszerű kéjlegéssel kapcsolatos rendőri visszaélések etikai vonatkozásai. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2015. 63. évf. 4. sz. - p. 99-125.
8. KOVÁCS István: Az illegális migrációval kapcsolatos emberkereskedelem – különös tekintettel a prostitúció – szociológiai, pszichikai és kriminalisztikai összefüggései, azok kezelésére, megoldására tett innovációs javaslatok. – In. Határrendészeti Tanulmányok, 2015. 12. évf. 1. sz. –p. 12-43.
9. KOVÁCS István: A rendőri korrupció és a prostitúció. – In. Nemzetbiztonsági szemle, 2015. 3. évf. 3. sz. – p. 42-59.
10. KOVÁCS István: A prostitúció és a szélsőséges terminológiák összefüggései. . – In. Hadtudományi szemle, 2014. 8. évf. 4. sz. – p.275-290.
11. KOVÁCS István: Egy mesterlövész legfontosabb pszichológiai vizsgálatokkal alátámasztott tulajdonsága - egy kreált - emberkereskedelem bűncselekmény esetelemzésén keresztül. . – In. Hadtudományi szemle, 2014. 7. évf. 1. sz. – p.193-200.
12. KOVÁCS István: Kitaratottság bűncselekmény nyomozása. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2014. 62. évf. 1. sz. - p. 136-140.
13. KOVÁCS István: Az emberkereskedelem és az ahhoz szorosan kapcsolódó prostitúciós bűncselekmények áldozati jogainak érvényesülése illetve azok megghiúsulása, csorbulása hazánkban. – In. Műszaki Katonai Közlöny, 2014. 24. évf. 1. sz. - p. 213-230.
14. KOVÁCS István: Az emberkereskedelemhez szorosan kapcsolódó prostitúciós bűncselekmények - különösképpen a gyermekprostitúció - áldozatai emberi jogainak haza vonatkozásai. – In. Polgári Szemle, 2014. 10. évf. 3-6. sz. – p. 418-431.
15. KOVÁCS István: A szervezett bűnözés két alappillére: az emberkereskedelemhez kapcsolódó prostitúciós bűncselekmények valamint a kábítószer-kereskedelem összefonódása. - In. Nemzetbiztonsági szemle, 2014. 2. évf. 4. sz. – p. 79-101.
16. KOVÁCS István: Bordélyházak, kéj nők és kéj utazás -, avagy hogyan mulatott a hivatásos katona – az I. világháború lágereiben és hogyan befolyásolták a nemi

betegségek a szolgálat ellátására vonatkozó jogszabályi rendelkezéseket. – In. Katonai Jogi és Hadijogi Szemle, 2014. 2. sz. –p. 165-208.

17. KOVÁCS István: A GPS előnyei, alkalmazásának hibái. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2014. 62. évf. 5. sz. – p. 134-141.

18. FOGARASI Mihály, KOVÁCS István, SZEDLÁK Péter: A résztvevők valósága 1. rész: 2006. szeptember 18., október 23. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2013. 61. évf. 7-8. sz. – p.28-54.

19. FOGARASI Mihály, KOVÁCS István, SZEDLÁK Péter: A résztvevők valósága 2. rész: 2006. szeptember 18., október 23. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2013. 61. évf. 9. sz. – p.58-74.

20. KOVÁCS István: Kerítés bűncselekmény nyomozása. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2013. 61. évf. 5. sz. – p. 130-135.

21. KOVÁCS István: Gépjárművekkel kapcsolatos csalás nyomozása. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2013. 61. évf. 1. sz. – p. 101-110.

11. THE DOCTORAL CANDIDATE'S PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHY

Name Kovács István

The data of the employment

The beginning of contractual relationship in the BM: 2006. szeptember 01.

Present place of service: Budapesti Rendőr-főkapitányság IX. kerületi Rendőrkapitányság

Arrangement: vizsgálati osztályvezető-helyettes

Rating: rendőr százados

Civil and policeman trade qualifications

The Institute	Qualifications	Year of the qualifications
1. National University of Public Service – Faculty of Political Sciences and Public Administration	diploma obtained on a university	2012.
2. Police Officer College	diploma obtained on a college	2009.

Foreign Language

English: „C” type complex state language exam (2015)

German: „C” type complex state language exam (2002)

German: „C” type complex national language exam (2002)

12. OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

Conference

1. 2013. november 05. „Students in the service of the science” conference, „The success of the sacrificial rights of participation of the man trade” hungarian presentation.
2. 2013. november 06. „Law Enforcement” conference, „The chip of the sacrificial rights of participation and the prostitution crimes” hungarian presentation.
3. 2013. november 21. „National Association of the Doctoral Candidates” conference „The psychology of the man trade” hungarian presentation.
4. 2014. october 31. „Students in the service of the science” conference „The new model of the prostitution” hungarian presentation.
5. 2014. november 20. „National Association of the Doctoral Candidates” conference „The fusion of the prostitution and the drug trade” hungarian presentation.
6. 2015. november 06. „National Association of the Doctoral Candidates „The contexts of the prostitution and the extreme terminologies” hungarian presentation.
7. 2016. februar 24. „The Public Service and the XXI. century „The refutation of the prohibitionist model ” hungarian presentation.

Applications

1. „The methods of a driving selection” The Ministry's for Home Affairs national application, in 2013, participation.
2. „Inter Arma Silent Leges” application at the Hungarian Army Story and Martial Law Company national application, in 2014, extra fee.
3. Immigration and citizenship officenational application, in 2013, participation.
4. „Doctoral candidate with a diminished production cost competition places” national application at the National University of Public Services, in 2015, winning application.

Scientific student circle work

1. „The examination of the efficiency of the integrated abyssal cheques” named work at the Police Officer College in 2008., scientific student circle work
2. „The social representations of 2006. october” named work at the National University of Public Services, first place.
3. „The social representations of 2006. october” named work at the XXXI. national scientific student circle workplace, extra fee.

Independent redolent ones

KARDOS Sándor István: A rendőri kisközösségek hatása az egyén korrupciós hajlamára. – In. Belügyi Szemle, 2015. 63. évf. 10. sz. – p.31-46.

LESS Ferenc: A tömegkezelést végző rendőrök elleni erőszak kialakulása, az elkövetőkkel szembeni intézkedések dilemma. – In. Magyar Rendészet, 2015. 15. évf. 3. sz. – p.155-169.

GÁSPÁR Miklós, MOLNÁR Katalin: Korruptióellenesség és integritás a rendészeti tisztképzésben. – In. DARGAY Eszter (szerk.): Antikorrupció és közzolgálati integritás. – Bp.: NKE Szolgáltató Nonprofit Kft, 2015. – p.163-173.