

Doctoral (PhD) Thesis

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**Security Aspects of Tourist Destinations in Hungary, with Special Reference to the Role
of the Police**

Doctoral (PhD) Thesis

PhD Thesis Summary

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1. Determining the subject of research

Tourism is one of the biggest winners from globalization, the revolution in data transmission and digitalisation. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that – in addition to its positive attributes – tourism carries dangers and risks as well. Law enforcement actors, with special regard to police, have a significant role to play in preventing and averting these dangers and risks, restoring the original status. The security of a tourist destination is fundamental when making a travel decision, as it is a key factor in the complex system of tourism. It is the responsibility of the tourist to collect all relevant information about the destination to be visited, and it is the task of the given destination to make this information available. However, events in the world require increased alertness and not only on the side of tourists, but also on the side of law enforcement agencies, in line with the challenges of a globalised world.

Security is a key factor of tourism, and for tourists leaving their homes, law enforcement agencies in charge of (public) safety at the destination visited represent the number one guarantee of preventing potential threats.

Within the police force, the attitude towards tourists largely depends on the actual person of the commander, the Chief of Police, while it is a white spot in the field of management science what personal qualities, abilities, skills and experience a leader should have to achieve better tourism security.

This PhD research aims to explore the role of police at the various territorial levels (functional approach: for instance, waterfront, metropolitan, spa town, border town) in guaranteeing the safety of tourists in Hungary. For this, it is essential to know the travel behaviour of tourists (both domestic and foreign) staying in the territory of Hungary for shorter or longer periods of time, as well as the factors affecting their subjective sense of security, because police and other organisations in charge of guaranteeing security can only cooperate effectively on the basis of such information (Michalkó, 2020). From the perspective of the research and the thesis presenting its results, the relevance of the problem raised is shown by the fact that while tourism is a dominant sector of the economy in many countries of the world, in Hungary it is also a driving force (Hinek, 2020). It is due to this potential that guaranteeing safe travel and stay is no longer of only local concern, but it has become a matter of national interest as well (Bujdosó, 2010). Nowadays we are confronted with many more sources of danger than before, therefore security in general, and our subjective sense of security in particular, may change very quickly.

The role of the police is fundamental in ensuring the safety of foreigners arriving in Hungary, whether they are passing through, on a day trip or staying overnight. The volume of police presence, the quality of their measures and their way of case management, etc., are competitiveness factors for tourism, and police leaders have a key responsibility in influencing these factors (Sziva-Michalkó, 2020).

Nowadays many of Hungary's regions and landscape units are attractive tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign visitors. According to the data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the number of guest nights has been increasing nationwide for a long time, exceeding thirty million¹ in 2019 (the last year with official data on tourism). Parallel to this rise, the increasing number of tourists can easily become the targets of criminals or criminal groups. In many cases, this can also happen because tourists are practically unaware of local conditions, thereby becoming potential victims of crime much more easily. When visiting a "foreign" place or country, even if it is only for a brief period, tourists usually look for experiences, seek relaxation and entertainment. Police must guarantee to prevent or avert risks to tourists by ensuring public safety and road security, by implementing fast, effective, and professional measures, and by adopting a human-centred approach.

Tourism-related management tasks mostly affect landscape units (e.g., Danube Bend), tourist areas (e.g., Lake Balaton), tourist towns (e.g., Hévíz), and in certain cases smaller municipalities (e.g., Mohács). The police intend to perform these tasks in a complex way. To properly address the emerging challenges, the tasks in the areas of public order protection, criminal investigation, crime- and accident prevention, as well as communication are conducted in a coordinated manner, involving regional and local forces. Hungary can be considered a safe country, so public safety as the primary criterion for tourists is given. The medium- and long-term goal is to further develop public safety indicators in this direction, by continuing to reduce the number of violations affecting tourists or committed by them.

¹ KSH (Central Statistical Office of Hungary)
https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/jeltur/2020/helyzetkep_turizmus_2020.pdf (downloaded: 15th December 2022)

2. Research objectives

The primary purpose was to conduct research on the subjective sense of security of tourists in Hungary and to translate the results into a methodology.

Based on my conclusions drawn from the literature and the statistical analyses performed in the initial phase of the research, I set the goal to explore via quantitative and qualitative analysis the relationship between the travel experience of police leaders and the tourism security of the area they manage, as well as their attitude towards tourism. In view of all this, I also examined the influence of the very presence and volume of tourists on Hungarian crime statistics.

My personal goal was to explore the "sensitive" safety factors affecting the subjective sense of security of foreign and domestic tourists, with special regard to those where further targeted tasks are required.

An additional goal was to systematically summarize theoretical and practical research results, as the approach to tourism security from the police leaders' perspective is lacking in research, education, and everyday practice as well.

Another personal goal was to use the results of my research to develop the basis for a stand-alone methodology that could be used in law enforcement education and training, as well as by tourism professionals and researchers.

3. Research hypotheses

1) Relationship between the subjective sense of security and tourism: there is a correlation between public security, or the lack of it, and the volume of tourism and its stimulating effect on economy.

2) International travel experiences of Hungarian police leaders (be it business and/or personal) have a significant impact on the tourism security of the area of competence and responsibility of the organization they manage.

3) In tourist destinations where the police manage the issue of tourism security with appropriate attitude and empathy, indicators of public safety for tourists will be more favourable.

4) The function of municipalities is linked to the extent at which the security of tourism is ensured. In municipalities where the economic and social life is dominated by tourism, greater emphasis is placed on eliminating the threats to visitors than in municipalities where tourism is similarly present but not as a dominant sector.

5) The presence and volume of tourists have a significant influence on Hungarian crime statistics.

In addition to the main hypotheses put forward in my thesis, I formulated further sub-hypotheses while researching the perception of tourism security of foreign and domestic tourists arriving in Hungary. The results obtained relating to these sub-hypotheses also helped answer my main hypotheses. In exploring the sub-hypotheses, I identified the dimensions of tourists' perceptions of safety, the risk factors they face when travelling, and the order of importance among statements about public safety and general safety.

4. Research methods

During the research I used an inductive strategy, in line with which I made empirical investigations, trying to present the general trends through exploring specific phenomena. The research is basically contextual, focusing on showing the links between two significant factors: the peculiarities of police leadership and practice versus the violations.

For exploring the topic of my thesis, I processed, reviewed the relevant literature, and specialized press articles, as well as researching individual subtopics.

I used a hybrid method for data collection. With police leaders I conducted structured interviews, while exploring the subjective perception of security of foreign and domestic tourists through an online questionnaire survey. One thousand and two foreign and five hundred domestic tourists participated in the survey. Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research helped me compile the database, which provided to me as a researcher an opportunity through the Tourism Security Subproject to perform an in-depth analysis of the attitudes related to tourism security. While processing the results of the questionnaire, I set up sub-hypotheses, the answers to which, and thus the detailed results of the investigations, aimed at supporting the statements of the (main) hypotheses.

For evaluating the public safety indicators, I reviewed the data of the Unified System of Criminal Statistics of Investigative Authorities and of Public Prosecution (in Hungarian commonly abbreviated as "ENyÜBS"). In my outlook on the relationship between tourism and terrorism abroad (Egypt, Israel, and Turkey), I presented the trends in a graph compiled from data from the Global Terrorism Database² (GTD).

² <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/> (downloaded: 29th November 2022)

The questionnaires containing the scales were recorded and processed using the SPSS software, applying simple and complex mathematical statistical methods.

I processed the in-depth interviews by content analysis of the texts according to the qualitative research methodology, which I used to formulate hypotheses and trends. The methodology for investigating hypotheses about subjective safety was based on psychological measurement. Police organisations from regions relevant to tourism in Hungary formed the sample for the interviews, and the survey was conducted at lower and higher management levels. Police leaders included Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police for Law Enforcement, Deputy Chief of Police for Criminal Investigations, Head of Police Station, Head of Office, Head of Public Order Protection Department and Station Commander.

At the beginning of my doctoral studies, I identified four pilot regions, based on the statistical evidence that the selected regions have a high number of overnight stays. These four pilot regions were as follows:

- City of Budapest,
- Lake Balaton region,
- spa towns,
- border towns.

As an international perspective, during my two-week stay in Madrid, Spain (July 2018), I analysed the tourist safety there and interviewed the Hungarian Deputy Consul in Madrid.

5. Structure and brief review of the thesis

In my thesis I present the security aspects of Hungarian tourist destinations and related topics in twelve chapters, with special reference to the role of the police.

In Chapter One I explain the reason for my choice of topic, pointing out the link between tourism, security, and law enforcement, positioning my topic in the field of law enforcement. I also draw attention to the importance of the security aspects of tourist destinations and the role of the police in ensuring the safety of tourists in Hungary. Furthermore, in this chapter I also present the research questions, the five hypotheses I have put forward and their justifications.

In Chapter Two I present the methodology of the research, summarizing the methodological elements, presenting the methods of data collection and data analysis.

In Chapter Three I set out the theoretical framework for the thesis. The theoretical pillars are tourism security, law enforcement and management science. Through the conceptual

framework, I provide a detailed introduction to the issue of tourism security, including an analysis of the most common risk factors and threats, the role of the police in tourism security and the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

In Chapter Four I present the international regulation related to tourism security, while **in Chapter Five** I describe the system of domestic regulation.

In Chapter Six I present a foreign perspective by analysing the tourism security of Madrid, Spain. In addition to researching the relevant literature, my experiences during my stay and the interview with the Deputy Consul in Madrid helped me prepare the case study. In this chapter, I have highlighted the threats to public safety and tourism that play a role in Spain as a whole.

Chapter Seven is one of the cornerstones of the support for my hypotheses. The aim of this chapter is to examine whether and to what extent the deterrent effect of terrorist actions on tourists and tourism revenues can be demonstrated by examining statistical indicators for countries of different parameters. The importance of the topic is also underlined by the fact that, among the risk factors characteristic of public security and general security, the lack of terrorist threat was ranked in the top three by both foreign and domestic tourists arriving in Hungary. I analysed terrorism and tourism data for Egypt, Israel, and Turkey.

In Chapter Eight I present the results of the questionnaire survey covering one thousand foreigners arriving in Hungary on their perceptions on tourism security. Using numerical data, I explore the factors that influence foreign tourists' travel decisions, the dimensions that affect their perception of safety (general safety and public safety) and the risks they face in relation to Hungary. The primary identification of the threats to visitors in terms of subjective perception of safety and the exploration of the relationship between subjective perception of safety and tourism confirms my hypotheses. The results indicate possible practical applications for both law enforcement- and tourism professionals.

In Chapter Nine, I provide a complex overview of the dimensions of the sense of security (public safety) of both domestic tourists in Hungary and Hungarians travelling abroad, based on a sample of five hundred people. Using mathematical statistical analysis, I identify the main factors that play a role in respondents' perceptions of safety, with a particular focus on the risks they face when travelling, and the relationship between the perceptions of financial risk and tourism. The sub-hypotheses put forward for the analysis aim to support the relationship between subjective perceptions of safety and tourism, as well as the relationship with public safety, thus supporting the ideas formulated in the first hypothesis. In addition to the theoretical aspects, the results of the study offer a wide range of possible practical

applications, exploring all the areas where intervention at the level of public administration is possible. In this chapter I present the security situation and crime geography of Hungary and its position in the global and European Security and Crime Index.

In Chapter Ten I analyse interviews with police leaders conducted in the field of tourism security. Based on the four pilot regions (capital city, Lake Balaton region, spa towns, border towns), I interviewed twelve police leaders working in different fields and positions. I analysed the twelve interview questions according to twelve themes, using as criteria the level of management (lower, middle, and higher management) and the territoriality (according to the four pilot areas), where the results are relevant. The importance of this chapter is highlighted by the fact that no research on tourism security among police leaders has been conducted in Hungary, and no quantitative and qualitative measurements have been made. The research methodology and the interviews with police leaders at different territorial levels helped to confirm my main hypotheses, or in certain cases refute them. The study of police attitudes, and thus the treatment of this topic proved to be challenging.

In Chapter Eleven I react to the events of recent years, including the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and the armed conflict in a neighbouring country. I present the policing challenges and tasks relating to the emergency situations, such as the epidemiological measures, but also the state of emergency maintained after the end of the pandemic due to the war situation. I link all this to tourism security as well.

In addition to drawing the final conclusions, **in Chapter Twelve (the last chapter)** I summarise my research results in points, including the findings related to the hypotheses and new scientific results. I also present my main findings from the research results, and the practical implications of the research, i.e., the recommendations.

6. Summary conclusions and new scientific findings

In my thesis, I analysed, among others, the relationship between the travel experiences of police leaders and the tourism security of the regional unit they manage, as well as their attitude towards tourism. I also examined the impact made by the presence and volume of tourists on Hungarian crime statistics.

The results of the representative survey on foreign and domestic tourists revealed "sensitive" security areas where further targeted action is required by tourism industry and law enforcement organisations. The research work examined and identified the main factors affecting tourists' perceptions of safety and security, with a particular focus on the risks they

face when travelling, and, in the case of domestic tourists, issues related to financial transactions.

I also highlighted that the results clearly show the need to have a conscious crisis management plan for possible crisis situations, which requires tourism destinations to be aware of the security risks related to tourism.

The questionnaire survey was conducted in the second half of 2019, before the onset of the coronavirus pandemic, so the results are not suitable for assessing the impact of the pandemic on tourism security. However, in my thesis, I devoted an entire chapter to explaining the role of the police in preventing the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. Furthermore, policing-related tasks that have been arising due to the war situation in the neighbouring Ukraine since 24 February 2022 are also part of this chapter.

Several questions have come up about the domestic part of the research. When working on the thesis, I realised that there are very few studies in international and Hungarian literature that analyse in detail the role of the police in ensuring the safety of tourism, so my thesis itself is a scientific novelty, covering a completely new field in law enforcement science. The results of my research, the answers to the hypotheses are certainly a novelty in the field of tourism security and law enforcement.

New scientific results and key findings:

Hypothesis 1: *Relationship between subjective sense of security and tourism: there is a correlation between public safety, or the lack of it, and the volume of tourism and its stimulating effect on economy.*

Examining the data of more countries (Egypt, Israel, Turkey) over two decades (1995-2015), it is clear, that public security, terrorist actions and many other factors affecting security influence the volume of tourism, the number of tourist arrivals. I have also observed that should there be a terrorist threat, economic crisis, or natural disaster, it negatively affects the development of tourism, rearranges its territoriality, together with tourism-related revenues. However, terrorist attacks have differing weights in influencing the tourism sector of the relevant country, which has led me to conclude that terrorist attacks and their intensification usually hinder the development of tourism in the examined countries only for a period of one or a maximum of two years.

My research has revealed novel trends, as it has become apparent that terrorist events have a greater impact on tourism-related revenues than on the number of tourists (tourism spending is a sign of trust, a specific reflection of the subjective sense of security). Terrorist events clearly have an impact beyond the country concerned, thus affecting the level of tourism in the whole region and even globally, like the events of September 11, 2001.

A close relationship between the subjective sense of security and tourism has become apparent, as safety factors play a key role in the selection of tourist destinations, not only having an impact on the volume but also the direction of tourism.

As research results on foreign tourists arriving in Hungary have revealed, safe environment, absence of terrorist threats (as part of public security) and fear of being ripped off or cheated by service providers (as part of general security) appear as safety factors influencing the travel decisions of tourists.

Based on the above test results, Hypothesis One **has been confirmed**.

Hypothesis 2: *International travel experiences of Hungarian police leaders (be it business and/or personal) have a significant impact on the tourism security of the area of competence and responsibility of the organization they manage.*

I encountered difficulties in processing the answers to this question, as I had to process subjective data. The leaders are in consensus on the usefulness of professional trips, but their practical relevance and impact on tourism security is not so sure. Based on the interviews with police leaders, my hypothesis has been refuted, which is also underlined by the fact that several leaders indicate that the tourism security of the area of competence and responsibility of the organization they lead is rather influenced in merit by the social and population composition, local characteristics of the given municipality, the presence of organized crime, as well as the quantity and quality of available police force and equipment. Although certain police leaders say that international travel experiences do have relevance in terms of tourism security, as they help the understanding of tourists, which in turn serves to guarantee their safety, nevertheless, these experiences have no significant impact on tourism security. Overall, my aim has been to prove that if a police leader travels more, especially abroad, he/she has a much more empathetic attitude towards tourists in his/her work than leaders who do not. However, in practice this was not the result I got, but it mattered more whether they were inclined to adopt the good practices experienced.

My assumptions in Hypothesis Two **have not been confirmed** by the research results.

Hypothesis 3: *In tourist destinations where the police manage the issue of tourism security with appropriate attitude and empathy, indicators of public safety for tourists will be more favourable.*

Experience and practice-oriented attitude are fundamental priorities in the management activities of law enforcement leaders. Based on the interviews recorded, in Hungary the provision of services during the tourist season is adapted to the season. Reviewing trends in crime by preliminary analysis and evaluation work, and looking at the tasks and experiences of the previous year, it is clear, that the criminal infestation of the area can be influenced for a shorter or longer term. Examining the evolution of the involvement of foreigners in crime, the number of victims in Hungary shows a decreasing trend between 2010 and 2019, except for a swing in certain years (such as the period of the global economic crisis of 2008). Comparing this with the increase in the number of overnight stays by foreigners during the same period, it can be concluded that Hungary is a safe destination for foreigners. The inverse proportionality is the result of quick, effective, and professional measures by the police and the establishment of public security and public order. It can be stated that the police strive to appear a highly visible and accessible organization in tourist hotspots, thereby maintaining the sense of security.

Based on the above test results, Hypothesis Three **has been clearly confirmed**.

Hypothesis 4: *The function of municipalities is linked to the extent at which the security of tourism is ensured. In municipalities where the economic and social life is dominated by tourism, greater emphasis is placed on eliminating the threats to visitors than in municipalities where tourism is similarly present but not as a dominant sector.*

During my stay there, I put the tourism security of Madrid, Spain under empirical investigation. Based on both the field visit and my on-site interview with the Deputy Consul, I have found that the function of the destination is linked to the extent of ensuring tourism security. This is reflected in increased police presence, the placement of various landmarks protecting tourists and local citizens, as well as enhanced road safety.

Concerning Hungary, I have examined the impact of security on the decision-making process as a factor influencing the choice of destination by foreigners, distinguishing between the order of importance of public security and general security. Among these, safe environment as a factor playing a role in travel decisions stands out in the first place in the overall sample.

Based on mathematical statistical data, during the executive interviews I asked the leaders of various territorial competence a question about the impact of the tourist season on the public space. My assumption has been confirmed by the analysis of the interviews, as it has become clear that wherever we can talk about a tourist season at all, e.g., around Lake Balaton, Lake Velence and Lake Tisza, the presence of the police in public places is strengthened, with increased patrols and checks. On the southern coast of Lake Balaton, the 74 km coast is under uniform treatment in terms of crime prevention, but a festival in Fejér County (O.Z.O.R.A. festival) is also included in the analysis due to the many foreign visitors. On the other hand, we cannot talk about a tourist season in spa towns and health resorts, only about a temporary increase in the number of guests, as domestic and foreign guest traffic is proportional throughout the year.

Based on the above research results, Hypothesis Four **has been clearly confirmed**.

Hypothesis 5: *The presence and volume of tourists have a significant influence on Hungarian crime statistics.*

In tourist destinations where the police manage the issue of tourism security with the right attitude and empathy, indicators of public safety for tourists are more favourable. The public safety indicators of the O.Z.O.R.A. festival, highlighted during police leadership interviews, clearly show how much the indicators may change during the two weeks when an extremely large (mostly foreign) audience is present. However, it should not be forgotten that, in addition to registered crimes, there is extremely high latency related to the involvement of tourism participants as victims or perpetrators.

My survey of foreign visitors has also confirmed that the perception of property protection risk is at the forefront in importance among security risks, as most crimes committed against tourists have been crimes against property. However, a significant part of these crimes does not appear in crime statistics. Within the framework of the executive interviews the leaders primarily mentioned property violations (mainly theft) as the biggest risk for a foreign tourist in Hungary. In support of this, I have examined the evolution of the number of registered crimes in Hungary as in the database of the Central Statistical Office of Hungary. Among crimes, the number of thefts continues to be exceptionally high. In view of all this, it can be stated that although the presence and volume of tourists has an influence on Hungarian crime statistics, its significance has not been proven.

My assumptions in Hypothesis Five **have not been confirmed** by the research results.

Based on the above, I present the following new scientific findings:

1. I have demonstrated that the tourism industry is fundamentally determined by the safety factor, with special reference to the perception of risks of various origins and the awareness of vulnerability, for instance, subjective safety that affect the economic, social, and environmental processes related to tourism mobility.
2. I have demonstrated that the international travel experience and positive attitude of police leaders, who are also responsible for the safety of tourists arriving in a municipality or region, do not significantly affect the way and efficiency of ensuring tourism security.
3. I have demonstrated that effective preventive and deterrent police activities significantly contribute to mitigating and eliminating the risks generated by the expected and perceived increase in visitor traffic.
4. I have revealed and verified that violations committed against tourists fit into the crime environment of the target area, and tourists' presence has no significant impact either on the type or the volume of violations.

7. Recommendations for the practical application of research results

Tourism industry in Hungary, and within it the competitiveness of the various tourist destinations, is significantly influenced by tourism security. By understanding the attitudes and roles taken by police leaders, methods can be developed to improve the effectiveness of policing tasks to enhance tourism security, while at the same time preparing the police leaders concerned for the task. I have combined the results of the interviews with police leaders and the research findings on the subjective perception of security of foreign and domestic tourists under the title "*Methodological Guide on Tourism Security in Hungarian Tourist Destinations*". This can be used as a stand-alone methodological material, thus it can be applied in law enforcement education (Faculty of Law Enforcement of the University of Public Service), in further training (public order protection among border police personnel), as well as by tourism professionals and researchers.

I have not been able to show a correlation between the travel experience of police leaders and the tourism security of the area they manage, but from the experiences of the interviews I have concluded that although there are preset tasks related to tourism all year round or seasonally (in line with ORFK Instruction No. 11/2018. (V. 4.)), this is still not an independent

area. In my view, *an umbrella organization should be established within law enforcement* to coordinate the work of organizations cooperating in the interest of tourism security, and represent the police through a national coordinator to take care of county interests in a targeted manner. When evaluating my hypotheses, it was clear that from the point of view of tourism security a spa town and the Lake Balaton region full of festivals should not be viewed in the same way. Although they have similar problems relating to tourists and therefore the range of crimes and offences committed against them can easily be defined, there are still differences in guest traffic, internationality, and many other factors. Centrally issued instructions could partially cover these issues, but they will never provide a full solution. A solution to this could be provided by representation in the work of an umbrella organisation through regional (county-level) and national level coordinators. During my research I have demonstrated – from both the theoretical and the practical sides – that in addition to the police, many other organizations, companies, associations, offices, employers, etc., are engaged in creating and maintaining tourism security. Besides national problems, in many cases specific regional problems can be encountered, which police leaders confirmed. This problem can also be resolved by central management.

The economic importance of the tasks undertaken in the interest of tourism security is highlighted by the fact that in 2019 (the last year with official tourism data) tourism directly contributed 6.4% to GDP, and foreign tourism expenditures in Hungary amounted to HUF 2,248 billion (domestic tourism expenditures reached HUF 723 billion). The value added by tourism-related sectors was 6.8% of the national economy, and including spillover effect this amounted to 11% in 2019.³ Although the tourism sector was hit hardest by the restrictions due to the coronavirus pandemic, after the subsequent recovery, the sector found itself at the top again, as I have shown in the chapter entitled Tourism – Terrorism.

In my research I also touched upon the topic of communication and its significance in tourism. Generational differences, the way to access the various generations should not be ignored in the communication of the topic, either for preventive purposes, or when sending information about certain events. Today, members of the younger generation use completely different communication channels than older people. Accordingly, it is important to find the relevant platforms where both informative and awareness-raising material, or in the event of a threat, information needed to avert a crisis can be published. The role of the media is

³ Tourism satellite accounts 2019-2020: <https://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/turizmszatt/2019/index.html> (downloaded: 23rd December 2022.)

indisputable, bearing in mind the "too little – too much" approach, which also plays a significant role in terms of tourism security.

A more in-depth elaboration on the topic of communication would have gone beyond the goals and scope of my thesis, the central topic of which is the security aspects of tourist destinations in Hungary, with special reference to the role of the police. In my view, related research (on both a theoretical and practical level) can form the basis of a further analysis and can show the direction of future work for researchers or doctoral school students of the field.

The most important findings from the research results of my thesis are as follows:

- The sense of security of foreign tourists arriving in Hungary is influenced by terrorist threats, ripping off by service providers, being cheated and crime-infested sites, so these factors play a role in their choice of destination and their attitude towards security.
- Factors influencing the sense of security of domestic tourists are as follows: ripping off by service providers, being cheated, fear of crime-infested sites, risks related to travel and terrorist threats.
- The most sensitive areas of security, risk factors and of intervention are crime prevention, environmental security, stricter monitoring and enforcement of consumer protection rules, and supervision of financial transactions.
- Crisis communication needs improvements.
- The importance of media plays a prominent role in influencing the selection of tourist destinations.
- It is necessary to intensify the dialogue with the actors affected by tourism, to expand the circle of partners, to establish regular cooperation, including a forum, an umbrella organization within the field of law enforcement (recommendation).

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List of publications on the topic by the person submitting the doctoral thesis

| Title of publication | Title, year, number of journal or publication |
|--|--|
| <p>Németh, József; Tokodi, Panna A terrorizmus hatása a turizmus biztonságára Egyiptom tengerparti turizmusa visszaesésének példáján keresztül (The Impact of Terrorism on Tourism Security through the Example of the Decline in Coastal Tourism in Egypt) (study)</p> | <p>In: Németh, Kornél (ed.) I. Turizmus és Biztonság Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia (1st International Scientific Conference on Tourism and Security), Nagykanizsa, Hungary: Pannon Egyetem (2016) pp. 60-66, 7 p.</p> |
| <p>Tokodi, Panna The legislative environment of tourism security (study)</p> | <p>In: Kiglics, Norbert (ed.) II. Turizmus és Biztonság Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia (2nd International Scientific Conference on Tourism and Security): Conference Essays. Nagykanizsa, Hungary: Pannon Egyetem Nagykanizsai Kampusz (2017) pp. 398-405, 8 p.</p> |
| <p>Tokodi, Panna; Ritecz, György A turizmusbiztonsággal összefüggő nemzetközi szabályozás (International Regulations related to Tourism Security (book chapter)</p> | <p>In: Michalkó, G; Németh, J; Ritecz, Gy (eds.) Turizmusbiztonság (Tourism Security). Budapest, Hungary: Dialóg Campus Kiadó (2020) 463 p. pp. 143-156, 14 p.</p> |
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| <p>Tokodi, Panna; Ritecz, György Szervezett bűnözés és a turisták biztonsága (Organised Crime and Tourist Safety) (book chapter)</p> | <p>In: Michalkó, G; Németh, J; Ritecz, Gy (eds.) Turizmusbiztonság (Tourism Security). Budapest, Hungary: Dialóg Campus Kiadó (2020) 463 p. pp. 219-232, 14 p.</p> |
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| <p>Tokodi, Panna Rendészeti kihívások és feladatok a COVID19 világjárvány idején (Law Enforcement Challenges and Tasks during the COVID-19 Pandemic) (study)</p> | <p>In: Michalkó, G; Németh, J; Birkner, Z (eds.) Turizmusbiztonság, járvány, geopolitika (Tourism Security, Pandemic, Geopolitics.) Budapest, Hungary: Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research (2022) 183 p. pp. 153-165, 13 p.</p> |
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Curriculum Vitae of the person submitting the doctoral thesis

Name: dr. Panna Tokodi, Police Lieutenant

Work history:

- 1st May 2018 - Senior Rapporteur, Accident Prevention Department, Traffic Police Division, Directorate-General for Law Enforcement, National Police Headquarters (ORFK)
- 16th July 2015 - 30th April 2018 Lawyer, Secretariat Department, Police Education and Training Centre
- 8th May 2015 - 15th July 2015 Legal Secretary, Technical Licensing and Consumer Protection Department, Pest County Government Office

Education:

- September 2017 - Self-financed Correspondence PhD Program, Doctoral School of Law Enforcement, National University of Public Service, Hungary
- 2016 - 2018 Law Enforcement Coordinator Training (Traffic and Public Order Protection Coordinator), Adyliget Law Enforcement Vocational High School
- 2011 - 2014 Defence Administration (Specialisation in Disaster Management), Institute of Disaster Management, University of Public Service
- 2009 - 2014 Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Pázmány Péter Catholic University

Languages:

English - intermediate level (B2 complex) language exam

German - intermediate level (complex C type) language exam

Professional achievements:

- Participation in developing the conference series entitled International Scientific Conference on Tourism and Security within the framework of the Police Science Council.
- Assisting the work of the Police Science Council in the development of the Tourism Security and Competitiveness Political Science Research Workshop project of the University of Public Services (Political Science Workshop entitled "Tourism Security and Competitiveness: Interdisciplinary Dimensions of State Involvement" (KÖFOP-2.1.2-VEKOP-15-2016-00001)), and afterwards – in a researcher status – active participation in the implementation of the research plan of the Political Science Workshop. The development of the workshop took 15 months (1 August 2017 – 31 October 2018), resulting in the co-authorship of six chapters in the book entitled Tourism Security (the chapters on the regulation of tourism security, on health security, on the relationship between terrorism, migration, mobility, and tourism).
- Research on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism security, which resulted in the authorship of one chapter in the book entitled Turizmusbiztonság, járvány, geopolitika (Tourism Security, Pandemic, Geopolitics).
- Taking part in the preparation of a co-authored study in the field of tourism security, tourism product development and management, with the chapters on health tourism, event tourism and rural tourism, the resulting book of which is now being published.
- Lecturer at the International Scientific Conference on Tourism and Security since 2017.
- Performing active research activities in cooperation with Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research between November 1, 2019, and June 30, 2020, December 1, 2020, and July 31, 2021, and February 1, 2022, and September 30, 2022.
- Scholarship from the National Research, Development, and Innovation Office's Cooperative Doctoral Programme, 2020-2022.

Publication activity:

The MTMT database currently contains twenty-one items, including seven journal articles (four in a foreign language), seven book chapters written as author/co-author, five conference publications and two reviews.