NEW SOCIAL AND SECURITY RISKS, EXCLUDED AREAS, CRIME AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED AREAS OF THE MORAVIAN-SILESIAN REGION

Prof. PhDr. Hana Vykopalová, CSc.
VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Safety Engineering
Brno University of Technology, Institute of Forensic Engineering
Czech Republic
vykopalah@seznam.cz

ABSTRACT

New social risks such as actual social phenomenon. Unemployment, low possibility of success on the labor market, non-standard forms of employment accumulation of a wide range of social risks leads to a variety of socio-pathological forms of behavior. The characteristics of the Moravian-Silesian Region are: high unemployment, excluded localities, a high rate of recidivism of crime, a large number of people at risk of social exclusion, unfavorable structure of the population in terms of age and educational level. Effects of environmental burdens, industrial development and urban planning. Changing values, ways of spending leisure time, increasing crime. Necessity of the concept of crime prevention and programs aimed at excluded groups.

Keyword: New social risks, labor market, unemployment, social exclusion, regional and local inequality in the labor market

MAIN CONTENT

New social risks can be seen in a variety of areas, whose compliance is determined by a number of changes in the socio-political and economic. Influences of institutionalization and risk in the labor market, affects the quality of working life, which is the key in the participation of man in society.

Unemployment and risk of non-application at labor market or to use in difficult conditions has a number of consequences, from discontinuous working careers and the low quality of working life, the limitation or exclusion of consumption and the emergence of various forms of poverty. As new social risk is now perceived as an
imbalance between work and family life associated with the mass entry of women in the formal labor market, which inevitably brings a number of changes within the family, strengthening the institutionalization of traditional job roles change and the emergence of non-standard forms of employment [2]. Accumulation of a number of possible classical social risks, among which may include age, gender, low qualifications, etc., there is an accumulation of new risks, again affecting the increase in poverty, the emergence of social exclusion, the increase in inequality in labor markets (regional and local) and the emergence of various forms of socio-pathological behavior.

Required and necessary transformation of society as a result of globalization, progress and expansion of technology and new technologies and industrial restructuring must necessarily accept new facts associated with new social risks associated with structural changes in human capital, such as the general aging of population, changes in gender roles having impacts on behavior, migration of population, etc. the marginalization of migrants in the labor market brings another new social risks associated with changes in behavior manifested in social integration and labor market integration [3]. Even here we can talk about the emergence of social and economic exclusion manifested economic exclusion, which is the source of poverty (the cause is not entirely a good knowledge of the language, different culture and social norms, differences in education and skills) and social exclusion as a handicap to share selected social statuses, in literature referred to as the "value of immobility" [1]. These positions are getting but also a number of people in employment within the EU / EEA. Effects of economic and social exclusion, including the absence of traditional social networks, contribute to the effort of concentration of foreigners in selected areas, usually peripheral areas of residential units, but which is to consolidate their own positions and enhance the marginal social exclusion. Insolvability and hopelessness of the situation is the cause of a wide range of stress reflected in various forms of socially pathological behavior [4].

Unemployment, social exclusion and poverty is one of the most common causes of a wide range of socio-pathological forms of behavior. The basic aim of active employment policy is therefore an effort to change the characteristics of the segments on the labor market through various forms of education, including the coordination and harmonization of supply and demand for labor in the form of transformation of the division of labor for the benefit of the characteristics of the unemployed. The fundamental question of making the regional and local labor markets as the specifics of the region affected by the nature of production, geographical characteristics, the
nature of their educational level and specialization of potential workers and employers segments. Local labor market may also include additional characteristics by gender, by social class, age, income, etc. The character of each local labor market is the result of years of history of the region associated with traditional types of careers, with persisting ideas about the structure of knowledge and skills of a potential employee. Transformation of these regions and local labor markets is a matter of very long-term and historically contingent, often associated with a wide range of urban elements originally serving other purposes and or inadequate today's requirements for housing construction. Even including the effects of urban environmental burdens are considered one of the causes of delinquent or criminal behavior, and impact the perception of the safety of the population.

Basic characteristics of the Moravian-Silesian region suggests that this is a site with a number of new social risks arising from the increasing age of the population and declining birth rates and the predominance of women over men. Another feature of this region is the migration of people and the marginalization of migrants into the labor market on grounds adjacent region with several countries. High unemployment substantially eliminates the possibility of consumption and allows potential in a wide range of problem behaviors, poverty and crime. The relatively large number of excluded sites (in the MSK was found 28 excluded areas inhabited by persons belonging homogeneous community), which increases the demand on security. Development of crime and its occurrence in terms of time series, for this region, in terms of crime ranks second in the nationwide statistics. Among the sites with the highest incidence of crime include the city of Ostrava, as well as sites with high unemployment (Bruntál, Opava, Karviná). As a major criminogenic factors appears to be relatively high unemployment, high crime recidivism rate, a large number of people at risk of social exclusion, economic structure, unfavorable structure of the population in terms of age and level of education. Poverty as other criminogenic factor, measured by the amount of social benefits paid, puts MSK in first place in a nationwide comparison [5]. A certain proportion of the increase in crime also have urban influences (cramped older housing estates with little open land, broken and neglected industrial area, long term abandoned or unused objects, etc.). Cultivation of environmental damage is a very costly affair, is slow and still leaves traces indicating the original use of the region, its transformation and change in the region with different characteristics is therefore a matter of very long term.

Dominating unemployment and repeated unemployment as an exclusion of certain groups from the labor market brings not only financial loss from the
perspective of the individual and the economy caused by the loss of production (as a
decline in GDP), but also charts the changing values of leisure time, reduction of
self-confidence, unemployment affects qualification and status changes, and
participates in the development of financial and emotional tension in interpersonal
relationships, ventilating often in various forms of violence and domestic violence.
Violent crime is very frequently occurring phenomenon in regions with high
unemployment. BKB Statistics from 2011 show a steady increase of this phenomenon
with the form of recognition or re-recognition of the common dwelling [6]. The
increasing rise in crime and the ongoing awareness of the population about the forms
and methods of committing crimes raises fears rise that themselves become victims of
crime either against themselves or against property, which causes feelings of threat
from, leads to generating fear, isolation and reducing confidence in justice system, in
some cases accompanied by efforts to ensure their own safety and protection [7][8].

If we start from the observation that the most vulnerable group of actual and
potential victims of crime MSK population aged 30-60 years sentient nature and
spatial distribution of crime, it is a prevailing number of inhabitants with a sense of
threat indications crime, which is compounded especially for of economically
disadvantaged, experiencing the economic stress. Education level and usually also
low legal consciousness, which is again one of the major criminogenic factors is
mostly found in correlation with the nature of crime committed. In the case of MSK
are in terms of the distribution of educational attainment largest group, about 40% of
graduates of vocational schools and secondary vocational schools without, followed
by the group with secondary education with GCE. In frequency is the least
represented group with university education [5].

The most frequent types of crime are in the case of MSK burglaries and violent
crime and MSR in terms of overall recorded crime in 2011 ranked second place in a
nationwide comparison [5]. But there are also so-called new forms of crime, which
are characterized by high sophistication and intellectual invention, which is one such
example, cyber-crime, misuse of bank cards and, inter alia putativ crime, which is
characterized by the fact that among people due to their status, education, and social
prestige is not expected that the latter are due to their social status committed. In
terms of distribution by age, education and gender, it can be expected, the distribution
of crime in terms of types of crimes committed. In the case of large agglomerations
with a high population density leads to the penetration of different types of crime and
the influence of other opportunities and possibilities given concentration of trade,
business, entertainment, etc. With this correlates to a relatively high percentage of
recurrence (in the case of MSK is still growing tendency) as an opportunity to repeat the crime. Difficult situations, difficult living conditions and the inability of their solutions are often the cause of the potential homeless people living in the houses destined for demolition, temporary apartments or ghetto, who come into emergency physical, social, moral, ending social exclusion. High unemployment in some regions SMK brings many of these negative consequences manifesting reduced adaptive capacity of vulnerable population groups in difficult life situations.

Making and implementing crime prevention policies and programs for the excluded population groups, most at risk of developing these regional efforts in the form of various preventive and support programs aimed at increasing the legal awareness of the population and selected groups of workers in the field of prevention, focusing on monitoring the current security situation in the region and municipalities, the awareness and education of the population, including the expansion and improvement of services a number of providers in the social field, whose purpose is the social rehabilitation of selected groups [9].

Processing Safety analysis of the region and the Concept of crime is a necessary step for the implementation of the Regional specifically focused crime prevention program to take into account the identified location and perceived needs. The crime prevention programs at the local level, cities and municipalities in the Region (and not only in MSK) assigned state specific grants to support hundreds of projects, most of which is directed to the social prevention.

REFERENCES


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