

AN ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST SECURITY IN THE CITY OF MALAGE

Jose Becerra & Fatima Perez

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF MALAGA (SPAIN)

Note from the authors:

This presentation was prepared to be orally presented in 15 minutes. Its content should not be considered enough to underestand or interpret the research as a whole.

If you need any more information please contact us at josebecerra@uma.es.



THE CONTEXT





SCARCE LITERATURE:

- Stangeland
 ,1998;
- Mapelli and Aebi, 2003.

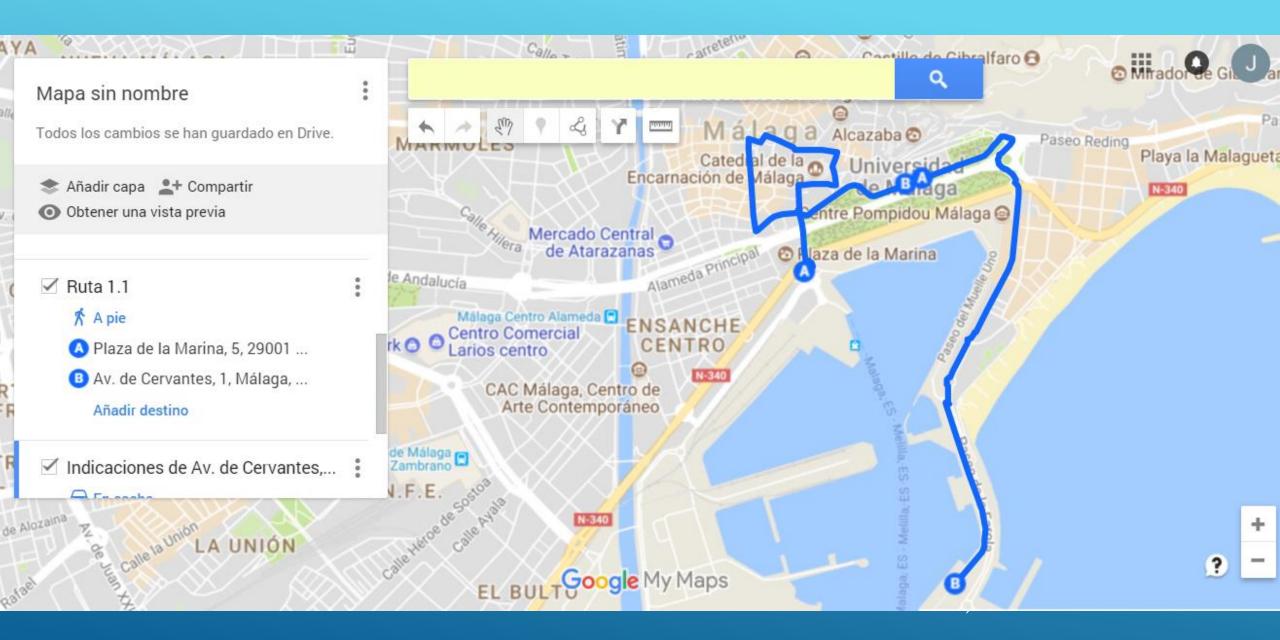
OBJECTIVES: • Types of offenses

- Places
- Profiles (offenders and victims)
- Public policy



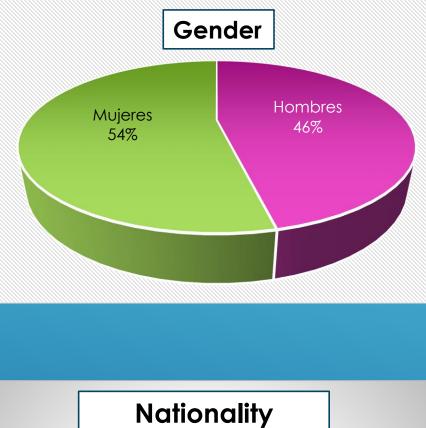
PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION. THE OBSERVER'S GUIDE

- 1. Route
- 2. Valuable objects carried by cruise passengers
- 3. Preventive activities
- 4. Risky behaviors
- 5. Gender
- 6. Grouping (when appropriate)
- 7. Number of group members (when appropriate)
- 8. Means of transportation used
- 9. Interactions with non-cruise passengers





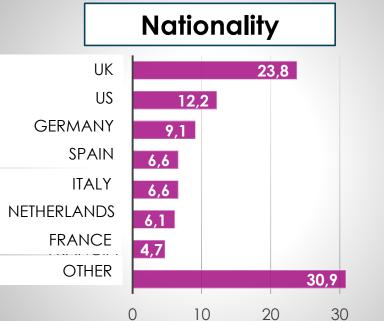




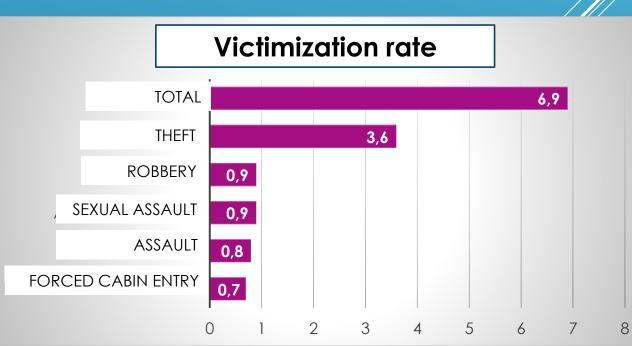
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Age

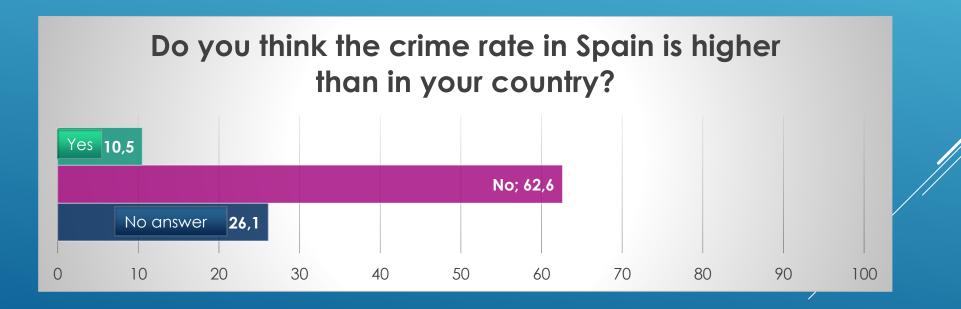


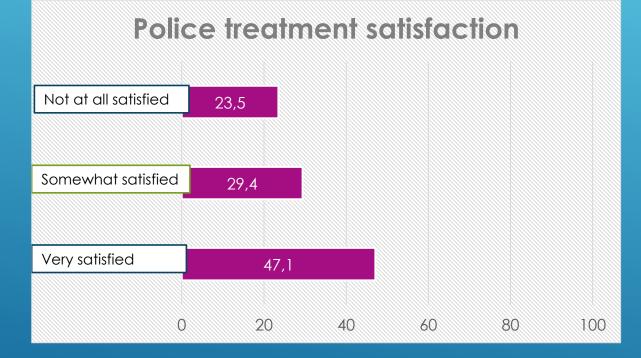


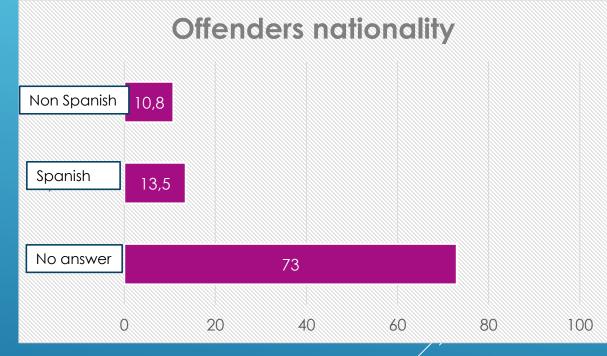
40

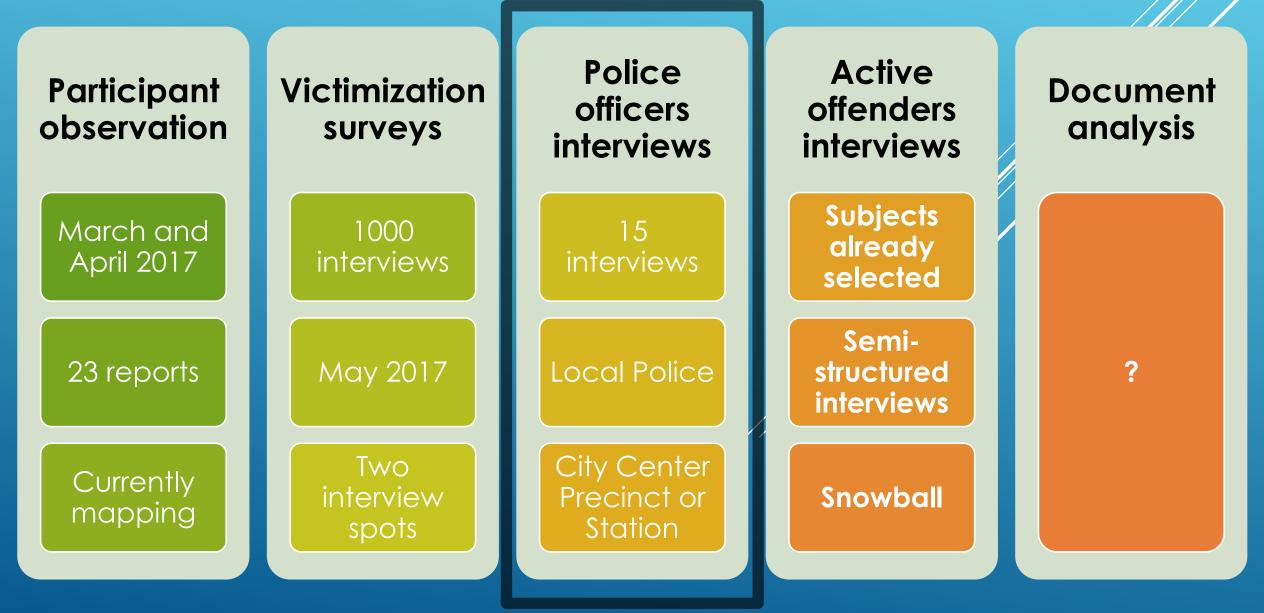


Report to police	17.8% (theft or robbery)
Had insurance	18,7%
Recover loss	14,5%
Think is a victim for being a tourist	39,7%









INTERVIEWS PRELIMINARY RESULTS:

- 1. No specific program for tourists
- 2. Scarce human resources
- 3. No intelillence
- 4. No diagnosis
- 5. "Day by day" approach

To do list:

- 1. Chief interview
- 2. Special investigation unit







INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. MALAGA (SPAIN)

Jose Becerra josebecerra@uma.es