# The Sense of Security of the Prison Service Officers

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**Abstract.** *The concept of security is presented ambiguously depending on the scientific discipline. From a sociological point of view, it means an objective state of no threat, integrally associated with subjective, emotional, psychological deprivation of space as safe, otherwise referred to as a sense of security. In turn, in legal terms, it means all conditions and social institutions protecting the state and citizens against phenomena dangerous to the legal order and to the life and health of citizens. From a psychological point of view, the need for security is one of the fundamental needs of both individual individuals and entire social groups. Its satisfaction provides a sense of confidence and a guarantee of lack or minimal risk threatening valuable values such as life, health, optimal living standards and material goods. Everyone, to fulfil their tasks assigned to the social role, must feel safe. This is particularly important in the case of people who, because of their profession, are supposed to protect security and other people, and such a professional group is the Prison Service. The paper presents the results of the research carried out using the Uchanst's Sense of Security Questionnaire of the Confederation of National Defence among officers of the Prison Service who undergo vocational training at the Central Training Centre of the Prison Service in Kalisz. The research has shown a optimal level of general sense of security and factors which make up the sense of security syndrome, which is, the sense of closeness, stability and mutual trust.*

## Introduction

Nowadays, in the scientific discourse, the private sector, and in the public space, all issues related to security and the factors destabilising them are being discussed again. The discussion of these issues is justified due to the dynamic and complex nature of the currently occurring security threats. This complexity is created by many factors, including military, social, cultural, demographic or economic ones, which occur at the both micro and macro social levels. The most important factor, however, is 'a man and his basic need — the sense of a lack of threats and trust in the surrounding reality'[1].

Such needs are equated with a generally understood sense of security. Over the years, many publications and analyses on this concept have occurred, although there is still a lack of definitional explicitness. The universality of the interpretation of this term led to the identification of it with the certainty of existence and survival[2]. However, this understanding is also known as colloquial or conservative; it is

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[1]  Bodziany M, Zamiast wstępu — o złożonej naturze nauk o bezpieczeństwie, [in:] Bodziany M, Hofman D, Kotasińska A (Eds), Społeczeństwo a wojna. Oblicza bezpieczeństwa w XX i XXI wieku. Wrocław, 2016, p. 5.

[2]  Majer P, W poszukiwaniu uniwersalnej definicji bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego. *Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego*, 2014, No. 7, p. 11.

connected only to the lack of danger or a sense of its absence. On the other hand, there are wider definitions in the literature on the subject, including the opportunity to develop, achieve goals[3], freedom of action, and the possibility of taking advantage of opportunities. Safety, understood in this way, is most often defined in the context of specific entities (for example, the state, the nation), and this aims at atomisation and conceptual extension in relation to specific entities[4]. At this point, it should be emphasised that no safety approach will be enough, as it is impossible to indicate all its properties and threats. Therefore, for the purposes of this article, the author consciously decided to adopt a one-dimensional way of perceiving security, namely in a relative perspective to a specific person, 'i.e. every human being who lives in a particular society, however, accepts their well-being as a supreme value'[5]. According to Abraham Maslow, a sense of security is the most important factor in mental health. He distinguished the syndrome of a sense of security — a danger which consists of three sources — symptoms. He included: 1) the feeling of being liked, treated kindly, and accepted, 2) the feeling of belonging to a group, and finding one's own place in the world, and 3) the feeling of safety in general[6]. The sense of security is therefore treated as one of the basic needs, because it is a determinant of normal functioning and mental development and a testimony of life adaptation. The lack of this feeling creates a sense of rejection, helplessness, and becomes the cause of falling into conflicts, and the birth of selfish tendencies. It leads to anxiety, fear, and inhibition of proper emotional development, distrust, and suspicion towards others[7].

The issue of one's own sense of security becomes all the more interesting when it concerns officers of services who are supposed to guarantee the feeling of safety to the citizens of a given community. Therefore, there is a need to explore this issue, which has been done by the research among officers of the Prison Service presented in the further part of the article.

## Prison Service in a theoretical context

The Prison Service belongs to dispositional groups (dispositional and uniformed), that is, social groups distinguished in sociology due to two criteria: members of the group exist in a specific (defined by law) social relation, and they play a special role in a society. Thus, the disposable groups consist of all individuals whose lives are connected to some organised groups of a special character, such as the army, police, and other uniformed and paramilitary services[8]. In general, the issue of dispositional

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[3] Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego. Warsaw, 2008, p. 14.

[4] Zdrodowski B, Ujęcie bezpieczeństwa, [in:] Bogdalski P (Ed.), Grupy dyspozycyjne społeczeństwa w świetle potrzeb bezpieczeństwa państwa. T1. Szczytno, 2014, p. 12.

[5] Rondalska D, Kaliska przestrzeń bezpieczeństwa regionalnego w systemie bezpieczeństwa narodowego, a misja Straży Miejskiej, [in:] Rondalska D (Ed.), Straż miejska w kreowaniu kaliskiej przestrzeni przyjaznego bezpieczeństwa. Kalisz, 2014, p. 18.

[6] Maslow A.H, Motywacja i osobowość. Warsaw, 2006, pp. 62–70.

[7] Poklek R, Zarys psychologii penitencjarnej. Pomiędzy teorią a praktyką. Warsaw, 2018, pp. 115–116.

[8] Morawski Z, Prawne determinanty pozycji, roli i statusu warstw dyspozycyjnych społeczeństwa Polski na przykładzie trzech organizacji formalnych. Wrocław, 2005, pp. 9–11.

and uniformed groups has been present in the literature on the subject for years[9], and its presence is the result of the identification of a specific category of jobs related to social order and maintaining security[10]. The specificity of the analysis within the sociology of the dispositional groups covers a wide range and problematic context: sociological analysis of selected social uniformed groups, methodological issues and issues related to job specifics[11]. The issues raised in this sub-discipline were systematised according to three systems: a military, a paramilitary, and a civil one[12]. As it has already been systematised, the Prison Service is one of the disposable groups in a paramilitary system, which means that it was established to maintain the social order in general[13]. The paramilitary character of the Prison Service gives it a formal, close to military organisational structure and uniforms of officers and armament[14]. The manner in which the tasks are accomplished is strictly defined by the regulations and instructions for individual positions[15]. The officers are assigned to a place in the hierarchy according to the corps (non-commissioned officers, ensigns, officers) and the appropriate rank and occupational position[16].

The concept of the culture of trust is another theoretical reference useful in studying the sense of security. According to its author, Piotr Sztompka, trust plays a special role today. This is particularity the result of certain features specific to the reality in which we live. Firstly, according to Piotr Sztompka, the modern world is the result of human activities undertaken in a targeted manner; secondly all of its elements are interrelated and interdependent. The third characteristic feature, which the author emphasises, is the fact that 'social life is filled with an increasing number of new threats and dangers[17], but at the same time, the same world offers us many opportunities in various areas of life. Fifth, as noted by Sztompka, most of the structures in which we live and which we use are incomprehensible to us. It results from the 'complexity of institutional, organisational and technical

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[9] The concept of the disposable and uniformed groups was introduced by prof. dr hab. Zdzisław Zagórski. *See:* Zagórski Z, Grupy dyspozycyjno-mundurowe w toku transformacji. Struktura segmentacyjna a kondycja społeczeństwa trzeciej Rzeczpospolitej, [in:] Zagórski Z, Leczykiewicz T (Eds), Wojsko i inne grupy dyspozycyjne w perspektywie socjologicznej. Wrocław, 2000. Then, it was developed by prof. UWr dr hab. Jan Maciejewski.

[10] Poklek R, Motywacja strażników miejskich jako przedstawicieli grup dyspozycyjno-mundurowych, [in:] Rondalska D (Ed.), Straż miejska w kreowaniu kaliskiej przestrzeni przyjaznego bezpieczeństwa. Kalisz, 2014, p. 103.

[11] Zalewski S, Grupy dyspozycyjne w społeczeństwie obywatelskim, [in:] Bogdalski P, Bukowiecka D, Częścik R, Zdrodowski B (Eds), Grupy dyspozycyjne społeczeństwa w świetle potrzeb bezpieczeństwa państwa. Szczytno, 2014, p. 22.

[12] Maciejewski J, Grupy dyspozycyjne. Analiza socjologiczna. Wrocław, 2014, p. 66.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 68.

[14] Pyrcak J, Organizacja i zadania więziennictwa w nowej ustawie o służbie więziennej. *Przegląd Więziennictwa Polskiego*, 1996, No. 12–13, p. 54.

[15] Misiuk A, Administracja porządku i bezpieczeństwa publicznego. Zagadnienia prawno-ustrojowe. Warsaw, 2008, pp. 180–185.

[16] Poklek R, Motywacja osiągnięć a poziom dyrektywności funkcjonariuszy Służby Więziennej zajmujących różne stanowiska służbowe, [in:] Hofreiter L, Liptovský M, Liptovský J (Eds), Bezpečnosť a bezpečnostná veda. Liptovský Mikuláš, 2009, p. 173.

[17] Sztompka P, Zaufanie fundament społeczeństwa. Cracow, 2007, p. 47.

systems'[18]. The last of the features discussed are interconnected, because they concern the issue of anonymity. First of all, the author of the concept indicates that 'more and more often we do not know the people who supervise institutions and organisations, technical system operators, producers of goods or service providers'[19]. In addition, we have no possibility to monitor their activities. In spite of this, today's reality consists of people we do not know[20], mainly because of phenomena such as migration. The features discussed above characterise the complexity of the modern world, and determine its impact on the individual sense of security. The concept of a culture of trust is extremely complex, however, for the purpose of this article, only selected aspects have been discussed. According to the author of this paper, these aspects are connected to the issue of a sense of security.

In his concept, Piotr Sztompka distinguishes between many types of trust depending on the entities whom people trust or not. The following types of trust are important for disposable groups: personal, positional, institutional, and systemic trust[21]. The first of these, personal trust, is associated with people known to us, and it means that in specific situations we trust people we know. This type of trust is associated with positional trust, which includes certain positions and social roles without assigning them to specific people. The influence of this type of trust on the functioning of municipal guards is connected with the clear specification of rights, duties and social responsibility of this disposable group. In addition, the role of officers is also shaped by the expectations of superiors and the public. Another type of trust discussed here is of an institutional nature which facilitates the professional role of Prison Service officers. Shaping this type of trust is extremely difficult because all tasks related to this dispositional group are regulated by many legal acts. The last type of trust is systemic trust, which refers to the prevailing political system as well as generally understood institutional security[22]. Creating systemic trust for all dispositional and uniformed groups of Polish society is difficult to achieve due to historical heritage characterised by many dysfunctions, especially the citizens' reluctance towards uniformed services, as well as a short period of democratic regime.

The presented analysis regarding the functioning of the Prison Service is the introduction to the analysis of a sense of security. The starting point for the research described in the further part of the study was the abovementioned conviction about the necessity of exploring the prison system as a social phenomenon — a dispositional and uniformed group, which is, however, constituted by officers, that is, specific persons subjectively perceiving the reality. On the other hand, the indispensable condition for assuring citizens of a sense of security and increasing public trust in the Prison Service is, in the author's opinion, a subjective sense of security of officers who uphold law and order[23].

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[18] *Ibid.*, p. 48.

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] *Ibid.*, pp. 48–49.

[21] Trawkowska D, Rola straży miejskich/gminnych w tworzeniu kultury zaufania, [in:] Rondalska D (Ed.) Straż miejska w kreowaniu kaliskiej przestrzeni przyjaznego bezpieczeństwa. Kalisz 2014, p. 65.

[22] Sztompka P, p .117.

[23] For nearly twenty years, the author has been an officer of the Prison Service, he worked in penitentiary units and conducted psychological classes among prison staff. During this

# Materials and methods

The subject of the research on the sense of security is current because the modern world provides many life-threatening situations, as evidenced by media reports. Every human, to fulfil their tasks assigned to the social role, must feel safe. This is particularly important in the case of people who, because of their profession, are supposed to uphold safety and protect other people, and such a professional group is the Prison Service.

The subject of the presented research is the sense of security felt by the representatives of a dispositional and uniformed group, and the purpose of the research is to determine the sense of security felt by the officers of the Prison Service, and to find the answer to the research question: 'What level of the sense of security characterises the officers of the Prison Service?'. As a response to the research question, the following hypothesis was formulated: 'Prison Service officers present a optimal level of the sense of security, because only such a level guarantees the proper fulfilment of their professional role related to upholding law and order in a penitentiary unit, and the protection of prisoners and other officers from dangers'. The study also tried to examine whether there is a difference between the level of security of the officers of protection units and a control group consisting of officers from other departments. Therefore, a second hypothesis was adopted: 'The officers of protection units differ from the officers of non-defence departments in terms of their sense of security, because they are more often exposed to greater stress and threats resulting from the specificity of their official tasks'.

The research was carried out using a test method and tool in the form of Uchnast's Sense of Security Questionnaire of the Confederation of National Defence (CND). Uchnast's questionnaire is based on the empirical and theoretical assumptions of the hierarchical concept of the needs of Abraham H. Maslow, and allows the sense of security to be measured[24]. The need for security — according to Maslow — is extremely important, and is at the lowest level in the hierarchy of needs, immediately after the physiological needs, which is why it is necessary for everyday existence. It not only concerns physical security, but also the lack of chaos, suffering, and anxiety, and indicates the sense of stability of the environment and self-confidence[25]. The CND test consists of a set of 30 questions — statements to which the respondent answers by indicating one of the suggested answers: yes, no, undecided. The diagnostic responses are assigned 1 point according to a key. The set of statements are grouped into three factors — scales — consisting of 10 questions each. The Closeness scale (Bl) corresponds to the concept of Maslow's need for love and belonging, the Stability scale (St) is the equivalent of Maslow's need for security, whereas the Self-confidence scale (Zs) in Maslow's concept corresponds to the need for self-respect. On the basis

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time, he gathered observations and experience which allow him to state that only the appropriate (optimal, not too low, but not too high) level of the sense of personal security and self-confidence guarantee the correct performance of tasks in direct contact with criminals, that is, people who are often dangerous, demoralised, conflicting, and creating a real threat.

24 Uchnast Z, Metoda pomiaru poczucia bezpieczeństwa, [in:] Januszewski A, Uchnast Z, Witkowski T (Eds), Wykłady z psychologii w KUL w r. akad. 1988/89, Lublin, 1990, pp. 95–108.

25 Maslow A.H, pp. 62–70.

of the sum of the results, one can estimate the overall level of the Sense of security (PB). The raw results obtained in the test are converted into standardised results expressed on the T-score scale.

458 officers of the Prison Service, representing various departments, took part in the survey. The studied population, due to the research assumptions, was divided into two groups. The first group — the experimental group — was composed of 274 officers of security departments, which constituted 59.87% of the respondents. The second group — the control group — was composed of 184 officers of non-defence departments, which constituted 40.17% of the respondents. The control group included educators of the penitentiary departments, officers of the organisational and legal departments, the health service, quartermaster departments, human resources departments and financial departments. The average age of the respondents was 35.6 years. The average length of service in prison was 5 years. 344 men (75.11%) and 98 women (21.40%) participated in the study, the other respondents did not indicate a gender on the score sheet. The research was carried out from January 2016 to April 2017 at the Central Training Centre of the Prison Service in Kalisz among students of vocational training and courses.

## Sense of security of the officers of the Prison Service — presentation of the results of the research

The average results obtained by the Prison Service officers show that their needs are properly met in those spheres of motivation and psyche which enable spontaneous development, caring for themselves and the environment, using their own abilities and resources to effectively deal with adversities, and perform life tasks. The respondents do not manifest neurotic tendencies and excessive conflicts. There are no obvious symptoms of bad mental health. They also do not show any adaptation problems in complex and difficult situations, because they have the right level of the sense of perpetration and self-confidence, as well as the support of close friends and the sense of belonging to a group.

**Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the results of the Sense of Security Questionnaire of the CND**

|  | Average | Mode | Mode cardinality | Minimum | Maximum | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Closeness | 58.131 | 60 | 152 | 38 | 63 | 5.125 |
| Stability | 58.358 | 70 | 100 | 32 | 70 | 11.635 |
| Self-confidence | 59.452 | 68 | 179 | 36 | 68 | 9.719 |
| Global sense of security | 60.819 | 69 | 53 | 37 | 71 | 8.578 |

*Source:* own research (N=458)

The results obtained by the participants in the CND test are expressed on the T-score scale. They are interpreted in such a way that T scores between 40 and 60 are considered to be the average, while those which are below and above, respectively, as low and high scores. The statistical analysis presented in the table indicates that all averages of the studied scales are near the limit of high results (approaching or exceeding 60 T score). The lowest average result was obtained by the respondents in the sense of closeness (Bl), while the highest was in the overall sense of security (PB). On the scale of closeness, results on the border of the average and high results dominate (Mode = 60), while the other scales are dominated by high results (Mode over 60 T score). The lowest discrepancy between low and high scores is on the scale of closeness (25 points), and the highest on the stability scale (38 points). At the lowest standard deviation in the sense of closeness (B1), the variability index was 8.81%, and with the highest standard deviation in the stability scale (St), it was 19.94%, therefore the results are characterised by relatively low variability, which means quite an amount of homogeneity of the group of respondents in the sense of security and its dimensions. Descriptive analysis does not fully reflect the distribution of the results obtained by the respondents, therefore the results are grouped into low, average and high, and are presented in Chart 1, for detailed discussion.

**Chart 1. Distribution of the results obtained in particular CND scales**
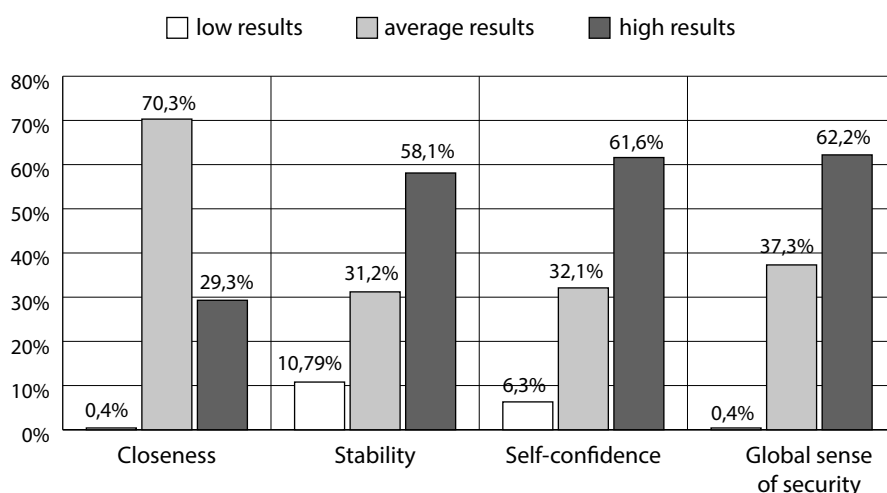


Source: own research (N=458)

As can be seen in Chart 1, on the closeness scale (Bl), the average level of this sense of security prevails among the participants. Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the respondents obtained high results on this scale. This means that the majority of the respondents feel satisfied with their contacts with other people, closeness and bond with the surrounding world, and they try to be open to others. However, these people may sometimes feel alienated and unacceptable, but these feelings are not too intense and quickly disappear due to other positive feelings about the surroundings.

However, on the other scales, the opposite is true — high results dominate, and about $^1/_3$ of the results are on the average level. This means that the respondents most often have a high sense of order, harmony of the surrounding social reality, a sense of predictability, and their perpetration (St scale). They are also characterised by self-respect, self-confidence, confidence in their own abilities, and boldness in their interpersonal relations (Zs scale). One should also pay attention to the low results occurring on the stability scale (St), where every tenth officer manifests a low level of the sense of life stability. The officers obtaining low scores on the St scale often have a sense of chaos and randomness, which raises their anxiety, tension and emotional instability. In turn, 6% of the respondents show a low level of self-confidence. They are characterised by shyness, the sense of inferiority and complexes and a lack of confidence.

The research has shown that over 60% of the respondents show a high level of global sense of security (PB). These are people who properly meet their needs, feel the possibility of their spontaneous development, are able to take care of themselves, and productively use their own capital. In addition, they are able to deal well with adversities, and perform life tasks at a satisfactory level.

As mentioned in the methodological part of the article, the research also aimed to find an answer to the question of whether there was a statistically significant difference between the approach to particular dimensions of the level of security and the global sense of safety manifested by the officers of the security departments and of other departments. In order to answer and verify the research hypothesis, the respondents were divided into experimental and a control groups, and the approximation of the distribution of the results to the normal distribution was verified. Due to the size of the groups and the fact that the distributions of the results differ from the normal distribution, the Mann-Whitney U-Significance Test was used. The obtained results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Differentiation of the CND results in the experimental (E) and control (C) groups**

| | Protection unit (E) | | Other units (K) | | *U Mann-Whitney Test (Z)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Average** | **Standard deviation** | **Average** | **Standard deviation** | |
| Closeness | 57.850 | 4.951 | 58.549 | 5.359 | -2.487 |
| Stability | 56.474 | 13.047 | 61.163 | 8.420 | -3.043 |
| Self-confidence | 57.482 | 10.625 | 62.386 | 7.281 | -4.518 |
| Global sense of security | 59.128 | 9.066 | 63.337 | 7.105 | -4.802 |

*Source:* own research (N=458; $n_E$=274, $n_K$=184)

Officers of the protection units exhibit a significantly lower statistical level of severity of all dimensions and a global sense of security. As can be seen from the table, all averages obtained by the officers of the protection units rank at an average level, and their results are more scattered. In the case of non-protecting departments, the average on two scales (St and Zs) and the global sense of security (PB)

are at a high level and are more homogeneous. In the case of the closeness scale (BI), the average results of both groups are at the average level, however, the officers of non-defence departments present a higher level of sense of closeness than the officers of the protective department, although their results are more dispersed.

## Summary and conclusions

Prison Service officers, as a professional group established to ensure the safety of citizens, should inspire society's confidence by presenting an attitude of self-confidence. To be authentic in their actions for the safety of others, they should be characterised by a sense of personal security. As the research has shown, most of the respondents show a high level of the sense of security, which allows the following conclusions to be formulated:

1. The majority of the officers are satisfied with their level of the need for security, thanks to which they deal well with the professional requirements set by the service in prisons, and are able to overcome life's hardships. They feel the possibility of their spontaneous development, are able to take care of themselves in different situations, and productively use their own capital.

2. Most of the respondents are satisfied with their contacts with other people, feel a closeness and bond with the surrounding world, and try to be open to others. It happens, of course, that the respondents sometimes feel signals of alienation and the lack of acceptance from prisoners, but these are not too intense and quickly disappear, due to positive feelings towards the surroundings, and boldness in interpersonal contacts.

3. The respondents have a high sense of order and harmony in the surrounding social reality. They also display a sense of predictability and self-efficacy. What is important is that they feel self-respect, self-confidence and trust in their own abilities. In professional situations, such people are able to operate effectively despite emerging difficulties, and in conflict situations, they keep calm and do not let themselves be too emotional.

4. Unfortunately, among the respondents, there is a small number of officers with a low sense of security. It happens that they have a sense of chaos and randomness, which arouses their anxiety, tension and emotional instability. Some of them show a low level of self-trust, are shy, and have a sense of inferiority and complexes, which results in a lack of self-confidence. They probably do not cope well with stressful professional situations, accumulate negative emotions, and cannot relieve tension in a constructive manner, which adversely affects the effectiveness of their work.

5. The officers of protective departments, due to the greater emotional burden and more frequent exposure to stressful situations, show a lower sense of security. This is caused by an intensive exposure to incentives which violate their self-esteem (e.g. powerlessness in dealing with demoralised, non-cooperative, or die-hard prisoners), life and health risks (e.g. in contacts with extremely dangerous or mentally disturbed prisoners), and the specificity of protective tasks (e.g. forceful interventions and the use of direct coercion measures).

In the future, monitoring the level of the sense of security of officers should be considered, for example during periodic psychological tests conducted as part of the research conducted by the Occupational Medicine of the Prison Service. In the case of a visible decrease in any of the dimensions of the safety syndrome, appropriate prophylaxis should be implemented, which could include: issues of improving interpersonal contacts (when the sense of closeness is upset), psychological support (when the sense of stability is upset), and improving insight and building one's own value (when the sense of trust is upset).

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### About the Author

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**Streszczenie.** *Pojęcie bezpieczeństwa jest przedstawiane wieloznacznie w zależności od dyscypliny naukowej. Z punktu widzenia socjologicznego oznacza obiektywny stan braku zagrożenia, integralnie związanym z subiektywnym, emocjonalnym, psychologicznym odbieraniem przestrzeni jako bezpiecznej, inaczej określanym jako poczucie bezpieczeństwa. Z kolei w ujęciu prawnym oznacza ogół warunków i instytucji społecznych, chroniących państwo i obywateli przed zjawiskami groźnymi dla ładu prawnego oraz dla życia i zdrowia obywateli. Z psychologicznego punktu widzenia potrzeba bezpieczeństwa jest jedną z fundamentalnych potrzeb zarówno indywidualnej jednostki, jak i całych grup społecznych. Jej zaspokojenie daje poczucie pewności i gwarancję braku lub minimalnego ryzyka zagrażającego cennym wartościom takim jak życie, zdrowie, optymalny standard egzystencji oraz dobra materialne. Każdy człowiek, żeby realizować swoje zadania przypisane do roli społecznej musi czuć się bezpiecznie. Jest to szczególnie istotne w przypadku osób, które z racji wykonywanego zawodu mają stać na straży bezpieczeństwa i chronić innych ludzi, a taką grupą zawodową jest Służba Więzienna. Opracowanie prezentuje wyniki badań przeprowadzonych przy pomocy kwestionariusza poczucia bezpieczeństwa (KPB) Z. Uchnasta wśród funkcjonariuszy Służby Więziennej odbywających szkolenia zawodowe w Centralnym Ośrodku Szkolenia Służby Więziennej w Kaliszu. Badania wykazały wysoki poziom ogólnego poczucia bezpieczeństwa oraz czynników składających się na syndrom poczucia bezpieczeństwa, czyli poczucia bliskości, stabilności oraz zaufania do siebie.*

**Zusammenfassung.** *Das Konzept der Sicherheit ist je nach wissenschaftlicher Disziplin klar definiert. Aus soziologischer Sicht bedeutet dies einen objektiven Zustand ohne Bedrohung, der ganzheitlich mit der subjektiven, emotionalen und psychologischen Wahrnehmung des Raums als sicher verbunden ist, der auch als Sicherheitsgefühl bezeichnet wird. Rechtlich bedeutet dies wiederum alle sozialen Bedingungen und Institutionen, die den Staat und die Bürger vor Phänomenen schützen, die die Rechtsordnung sowie das Leben und die Gesundheit der Bürger bedrohen. Aus psychologischer Sicht ist das Sicherheitsbedürfnis eines der Grundbedürfnisse sowohl der einzelnen als auch der gesamten sozialen Gruppe. Wenn Sie es erfüllen, erhalten Sie ein Gefühl der Sicherheit und die Garantie, dass kein oder nur ein minimales Risiko besteht, das wertvolle Werte wie Leben, Gesundheit, optimalen Lebensstandard und materielle Güter gefährdet. Jeder muss sich sicher fühlen, um seine Aufgaben zu erfüllen, die der sozialen Rolle zugewiesen sind. Dies ist besonders wichtig bei Personen, die aufgrund ihres Berufs die Sicherheit und den Schutz anderer Personen gewährleisten sollen, und eine solche Berufsgruppe ist der Gefängnisdienst. Die Studie präsentiert die Ergebnisse von Forschungsarbeiten, die mit Hilfe des Fragebogens zum Sicherheitsgefühl (KPB) Z. Uchansta unter Beamten des Gefängnisdienstes durchgeführt wurden, die im Zentralen Ausbildungszentrum des Gefängnisdienstes in Kalisz eine Berufsausbildung absolvieren. Studien haben ein hohes Maß an allgemeinem Sicherheitsgefühl und die Faktoren gezeigt, die das Syndrom des Sicherheitsgefühls ausmachen, d. h. ein Gefühl der Nähe, Stabilität und des Vertrauens ineinander.*

**Резюме.** *Понятие безопасности определяется по-разному в зависимости от научной дисциплины. С социологической точки зрения безопасность определяется как объективное состояние отсутствия опасности, неразрывно связанное с субъективным, эмоциональным, психологическим восприятием пространства как безопасного, иначе определяемого*

*как чувство безопасности. В свою очередь, в юридическом плане безопасность определяется совокупностью социальных условий и структур, защищающих государство и общество от явлений, угрожающих правопорядку, жизни и здоровью граждан. С психологической точки зрения, потребность в безопасности является одной из основных нужд как отдельного человека, так и определенных социальных групп в целом. Удовлетворение этой потребности создает чувство уверенности и гарантирует отсутствие или минимальный риск, угрожающий таким ценностям, как жизнь, здоровье, оптимальный стандарт жизни и материальные блага. Каждый человек должен чувствовать себя в безопасности, чтобы выполнять свои задачи, связанные с социальной ролью. Это имеет особое значение в случае лиц, которые в силу своей профессии занимаются обеспечением безопасности и защищают других граждан. Именно такой профессиональной группой являются сотрудники Службы исполнения наказаний. В настоящей статье представлены результаты исследования, проведенного с помощью анкеты З. Ухнаста на тему 'Чувство безопасности' (АЧБ) среди сотрудников Службы исполнения наказаний, проходящих профессиональные курсы в Центральном учебном центре Службы исполнения наказаний в г. Калише. Результаты исследования показали высокий уровень общего чувства безопасности и факторов, формирующих синдром безопасности, т.е. ощущение близости, стабильности и уверенности в себе.*