

LILERS MANUSCRIPT STYLE SHEET

Draft Elements

Focus

The primary professional objective is to support the teaching of law enforcement science at university level, publish new scientific results, and provide a professional academic forum and publication opportunities for law enforcement scientists.

The LILERS conference is dedicated to law enforcement topics. We invite original publications, summary publications, and case studies written in English on these subjects from authors whose abstracts have been accepted. The focus areas include inter alia: criminology, psychology, sociology, medicine and health, education, management and organisation, history, economics, statistics, and engineering corresponding the law enforcement.

All manuscripts will be subject to **anonymous peer review**.

All manuscripts must include the following:

1. Title page;
2. English abstract and keywords;
3. Body text;
4. Bibliography;
5. Tables and figures.

Title Page • It should contain all information and communications in the following order:

1. *The title* of the manuscript;
2. *Financial support*: a statement of the funding used to support the writing of the manuscript and the research that underpinned it. This statement is required even if the writing of the communication or the related research has not been supported by funding, with the following sentence: 'The communication has not been supported by funding';
3. *Interests*: a declaration of any actual or potential personal, financial or other interests of the author(s) in the manuscript which may have had an influence on the preparation of the communication before its receipt. This declaration is required even if no interest has been declared; in this case, please include the sentence: 'The author(s) has (have) no interest(s).'

4. *Acknowledgements*: The author(s) may express their thanks to persons or institutions which have played a key role in the writing of the communication. Acknowledgements are optional, not compulsory on the front page.

Abstract • Manuscripts must include an abstract. You can choose either British or American English spelling, but the chosen spelling system must be followed throughout the manuscript. The abstract should be at least 200 but at most 250 words. Abstracts comprise five structural units (introduction, objective, methodology, results, and conclusions). No direct reference is allowed to each of these units in the text of the abstract. The abstract must not contain:

- abbreviations (without explanation);
- references to literature;
- statements that do not follow from the paper.

At the end of the abstract, 3-5 keywords are required. (Please see the attached examples.)

Introduction: The introduction, though the shortest part, plays a crucial role in setting the context for the study. It should be concise, comprising 2-3 sentences at most. The introduction should outline what is already known about the topic, what remains unknown, and how the study contributes to this field.

Objectives: The second shortest part is 1-2 sentences maximum. It defines the specific purpose of the study.

Methodology: The methods section is usually the second most extended part of the abstract. It should contain sufficient information of quantity and quality to enable the reader to understand the methodological tools the author has used to arrive at the study results.

Results: The results section is the most essential and longest abstract part. The results section should reveal all the relevant results that are new to the study due to the methodology used.

Conclusion: This section should contain the main lessons of the study, expressed in a few (2-3) concise sentences. The conclusion section includes three main things:

- The primary lesson from the results.

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- Other findings from the results that the author considers particularly important.
- The perspective from the results, i.e. guidance for future research.

Body text

Depending on the nature of the communication (original communication, summary study, case study), the structure of the main text is as follows.

1. *Original publication*: Presentations of new scientific results from the author(s)' own independent research that has not been published elsewhere. The original publication provides information on the legal, social, etc. challenges underlying the research, the methodology used by the author(s), the new results of the study, and their interpretation and analysis concerning existing scientific results.

In all cases, the main text of the original publication is divided into the following subsections: Introduction, Methodology, Results and Conclusion.

2. *Summary publications*: The author(s) provide a comprehensive overview of a particular law enforcement topic based on their own experience and the results available in the literature. Summary publications synthesise the results of existing research, practical experience and theories on the subject.

Only the subsections Introduction and Conclusion are mandatory in the summary statements. However, the descriptive section between the introduction and the conclusion does not have compulsory unit titles; the author may define their own titles that fit the content better.

3. *Case study*: A presentation of a rare or, in some way, unique case from the author(s) everyday law enforcement practice. The purpose of the case study is to present the historical facts of a rare case (e.g. use of a lethal weapon) or a case law that is novel in comparison to the established practice (e.g. a court decision), which allows to draw meaningful conclusions about the phenomenon or case described by highlighting similar cases. In addition, in the case studies, the author(s) report on similar cases in the literature and databases, thus providing a comprehensive literature review

of the subject and drawing conclusions for the future.

In all cases, the case study review is composed of an Introduction, a Case Study (which includes the historical and legal facts) and a Conclusion.

While working on the final copy of the main body, special attention must be given to the following points.

Extent: The ideal extent of a manuscript is 40,000 characters with spaces including foot and endnotes.

System of titles: The inner logic of the manuscript should be reflected in the titles. In addition, the titles should be short if possible. Apart from the title and subtitle of the manuscript, they should contain no more than three title rankings.

Paragraphs: A new idea should appear in a new paragraph. Indicate the new paragraph with an [Enter]. Avoid paragraphs of only one or two sentences! Avoid using the Tab key in indenting; the final form of the paragraphs will be given during typesetting.

Highlights: Cursive (italic) is the most common form of emphasis. Italics may be used for names, concepts, or important expressions. Bold text may only be used in certain textbooks and notes. The working draft should have no underlined text.

Lists: Listed points and data may be given and numbered up to two sub-sections. In addition to numbers, letters, dashes, or other symbols may be used. Whichever marker is chosen must be used throughout the draft. A period (full stop) will be placed after each number, and brackets will be used after letters.

Abbreviations must always be given first in full extent; i.e. any shortened concept, law, or name must first be given in full, and then the abbreviation is introduced using the "hereinafter" expression.

Quoting (quotation): For more information on quotes, see: Butcher, J., Drake, C., & Leach, M. (2006). *Butcher's Copy-editing: The Cambridge Handbook for Editors, Copy-editors and Proofreaders* (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.

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- The following quotation marks indicate a quotation: “quote”.
- Single quotation marks indicate a quote within a quote: “quote ‘quote within a quote’ end of quote.”
- Added particles within a quote are to be shown thus in brackets: “quote[s].”

Citation: Always use in-text citations and references according to the APA-7 style. Either parenthetical or narrative citation is allowed. Please use in-text citation brackets, with works cited alphabetically for a given year. If necessary, a page number or the range of page numbers separated by a colon follows the year (Barabás, 2016: 15) or (Smith, 2000: 15-17) or its equivalent in the narrative citation (2001: 12). (In case of doubt, see details here: <https://apastyle.apa.org>)

References (bibliography): It should be consistent in form and use and precise in content as specified in the APA-7 standard. All cited sources must be indicated once in the References section, and no non-referenced item may appear in the main body. A list of works cited is a mandatory component of the submitted draft. Please note that it is essential to supplement references with DOI credentials in a link format, if available. (Somogyvári, M. (2023). Risk Assessment in Prisons: Theory and the Hungarian Practice. *Hungarian Law Enforcement* 23(4), 45–56. <https://doi.org/10.32577/mr.2023.4.2>) The indication of the DOI does not convert a reference to be an online source.

In case of doubt, please follow the reference samples here: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>

Illustrations, charts and graphs • Illustrations, tables and figures should only be used if they contain relevant information. Tables, digital illustrations and other illustrations are to be in editing-enabled file format. Incorporated illustrations and graphs must be attached in a

separate file, preferably in high-resolution .jpg or .xlsx formats, respectively. The figures and tables must be numbered consecutively. The tables have titles (appearing above the table), and the diagrams have signatures/subtext (appearing below the figure). The illustrations (tables, figures, pictures) are to be given references for their sources. Illustrations of no informational value, possibly of unpublishable quality, or of uncertain source may be withheld from publication at the publisher’s discretion.

Characters • If the draft document contains foreign characters (Greek, Cyrillic, Arabic, etc.), please use only a single font (e.g. Times New Roman).

Most frequently used characters:

Quotation marks (opening and closing): Alt0147, Alt0148; Alt0145, Alt0146	“ ” ‘ ’
Angle quotes (opening and closing): Alt0171 Alt0187	« »
En Dash: Alt0150	—
Ellipsis: Alt0133	...
Multiplication sign: Alt0215	×

Submission of the final draft • Send by e-mail as an attachment in electronic format (.rtf and .doc or .docx) to lilers@uni-nke.hu and put in the Author(s) name and the title of the manuscript in the subject (e.g. Smith et al.: The essence of law enforcement.). Please also mention the author(s) ORCID numbers in the email text, e.g. 0000-0002-8224-4089. If you do not have any, please register here: <https://orcid.org>. Publication will be decided by the LILERS Publishing Committee only after the manuscript has been completed and considered closed by the author. All accepted papers (including those not presented) will be published in digital format either as a paper in a conference proceeding or in a conference volume of the Faculty's academic journal “[Hungarian Law Enforcement](#)” as per editorial decision.

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Abstract Sample for studies including empirical research

Introduction: Alcohol consumption is a serious risk factor in some age groups and professional cultures, such as young adults and police officers.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine the alcohol consumption of Hungarian police students and their motivations for alcohol consumption.

Methods: A quantitative, cross-sectional study was conducted among police students at the Ludovika University of Public Service Faculty of Law Enforcement. The sample was designed by convenience sampling and included a total of 270 respondents. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was used to assess problematic substance use. Motivation for alcohol use was measured using the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised Short Form (DMQ-R-SF).

Results: The prevalence of current alcohol abuse was 85.2 per cent in the total sample. In the year before the survey, 77.0 per cent of the students were involved in excessive alcohol use (binge drinking), and 18.5 per cent were classified as problem drinkers (AUDIT 8+). There was no significant difference in the prevalence of current alcohol abuse ($p = 0.496$) or problem drinking ($p = 0.173$) between men and women. Police students' alcohol consumption was most influenced by social motivations ($M = 6.36$; $SD = 1.63$). Social motivation increased the risk of drinking alcohol in the past month by 50 per cent ($OR = 1.51$; $p = 0.001$) among police students. For problem drinking, social motives ($OR = 1.52$; $p = 0.002$) and enhancement motives ($OR = 1.53$; $p = 0.006$) were risk predictors.

Conclusions: Understanding the motivational structure and the predictors of problematic substance use can help in planning preventive and harm reduction interventions and in keeping police personnel healthy.

Keywords: police officer, college student, alcohol consumption, motivation

Abstract Sample for summary studies

Introduction: Today, one of the most significant social challenges both for Hungary and the European Union is the unauthorised or unauthorised mobility and migration, i.e. illegal migration, and the supporting and actively assisting offenders, i.e. human trafficking.

The study is of paramount importance as it aims to examine Hungary's illegal migration exposure for the period 2012-2024.

Objectives: During the research, we meticulously analysed the results of empirical studies on this topic in the national and international literature.

Methods: Our study is based on the comprehensive detection statistics and analyses of Hungarian law enforcement authorities (Police, Counter-Terrorism Centre, National Directorate General for Aliens) and EU bodies (FRONTEX, Europol).

Results: In Hungary, the average number of illegal migration offences per day per year in recent years was 208.91 cases ($SD=326.95$). After 2015, there was a marked decrease in the number of irregular migration offences and in the number of detected trafficking offences. However, after 2019, both irregular migration offences and trafficking offences started to increase. The experience of domestic law enforcement agencies shows that illegal border crossings into Hungary can be carried out with the help of smugglers, independently or at the border crossing points (the so-called green border), as well as in passenger and freight traffic at border crossing points.

Conclusions: Illegal migration and smuggling of human beings supporting it are considered profitable activities. In addition to the financial benefits, the current political, social and economic circumstances affecting migration in Europe and beyond the European continent make it necessary to pay particular attention to these illegal activities.

Keywords: illegal migration, human trafficking, Hungary, border