

### ***Список використаних джерел***

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### **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

The most effective way to prevent juvenile delinquency is undoubtedly to help children and their families at an early stage. Numerous state programs focus on early intervention, and federal funding for community initiatives has allowed independent groups to tackle the problem in new ways.

We are confronted with distressing headlines of recent acts of violence caused by adolescents all the time. Given this fact, we might easily forget that these shocking articles about criminal teenagers are actually rather rare. Thus, the hundreds of cases involving minors who have committed a petty crime vanish throughout the mass media coverage as they are far less shocking and, consequently, far less lucrative. The public discourse on the problem of juvenile delinquency often tries to make us believe that criminality among underage persons is uncontrollable. The aforementioned fear of the unknown combined with overplayed newspaper depiction of violence contribute to a public misconception about juvenile offending and develop a distorted and pessimistic view of perpetrators who are mostly victims themselves as one will find out in the course of the research paper.

#### ***Juvenile Delinquency in the U.S. – Causes and Prevention.***

Before one talks about juvenile delinquency it is indispensable to first explain this term. Finding a short definition to clearly describe that phenomenon is not easy, because there are hundreds of them already in existence. In general, a delinquent child is a child aged seven to 17 who refuses to obey a law or order made by a government or somebody in a position of authority. However, the age at which children can be declared criminally responsible differs from state to state. There are always minimum and maximum ages of criminal responsibility, the so-called demarcation ages that are determined by the state government [1, p. 26].

The idea behind establishing a separate system of justice is the general view that a youth's culpability below some particular age should not be judged on the basis of grown-up jurisdiction due to the still missing mental and emotional maturity as well as the lacking criminal intent of minors. These demarcation ages are open to question, because there is no clear and coherent explanation why a child at the age of seven born in Arizona is unable to make thought-out decisions when acting unlawfully, even though a minor of the same age who lives in Maryland is capable of doing so and, thus, cannot shirk his/her responsibility meaning that the youth can be declared delinquent.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) provides for:

A nationwide juvenile justice planning and advisory system spanning all states, territories, and the District of Columbia;

Federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in state and local juvenile justice programs and practices; and

The operation of a federal agency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which is dedicated to training, technical assistance, model programs, and research and evaluation, to support state and local efforts [2, p. 71].

Juveniles, who during the period of growing up run away, play truant from school or buy alcohol are not dangerous delinquents, even though they have acted against the law. That means that it is always to be distinguished between criminal behaviour on the one hand and childish misconduct, which cannot be deemed "truly" delinquent, on the other hand. Such acts are not illegal when committed by adults, but are prohibited for underage persons. These acts which are illegal when committed by juveniles due to the offender's age and which are considered legal committed by adults, are known as status offenses.

The quantity of criminal charges increased almost continuously between 1985 and 2002; starting off with approximately 340,000 cases of juvenile delinquency in 1985 and reaching a number of about 630,000 charges 17 years later in 2002.

These above-mentioned figures, which are probably even higher when taking into consideration that not all committed offenses are reported to the police, make one aware of the still existing delinquency rate among American youths.

#### *Risk Factors in General.*

A variety of individual, familial and community risk factors are associated with youth violence. To some extent, it has already been proven that a lot of these hypothetical predictors of juvenile delinquency as will be mentioned on the following pages, actually contribute at least partly to a criminal lifestyle. However, one has to be careful not to come to the wrong conclusion which is that every juvenile delinquent is influenced by every single risk factor which is presented in this research paper. Before considering different ways of handling these people and before focusing on

how to prevent juveniles from being convicted of violent offenses, it is necessary to understand a few of the innumerable peril variables that presumably make youths susceptible towards delinquent behavior [3, p. 13].

Since a few years the impact of first person shooter-games (FPS) and other violent computer games, as one possible reason, has been controversially discussed just as much as the connection of SVJ with mental health problems, for example hyperactivity and depression. Because further research in these scientific fields is needed, these predictors will not be mentioned in the additional course of this paper. Even though it is important to emphasize that the causes of criminal behaviour is not only restricted to the ones itemized in the following. Criminology findings on various spheres of influence are rather limited; the outcomes definitely state that there has to be some causal relationship between certain social and individual conditions and violent offending. This research paper will direct the reader's attention to the most important of all referred risk factors.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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### **COMPENSATION FOR NON-MATERIAL DAMAGE IN THE WEST-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

For the first, non-material damage means damage, loss or destruction to any portion of the Real Property, the loss of which is not a Material Loss.

Who is responsible for damage that has occurred through human error and how, in particular, reparation can be provided for the consequences of bodily injury or the death of a person are questions that are answered differently in every country, even within Europe. There is widespread agreement on the principle that whoever is culpable of causing damage to another party is obliged to compensate. The stage of development of the society, economics and technology, as well as the traditions and aspirations of national law, are the decisive factors here. Increased efforts have nevertheless been made recently by international organisations, and in particular by the European Community (EC), to bring about legal approximations, in the tort law sectors also, of the European countries: Germany and Netherlands [1].

One of the strongest impacts of the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) in Germany is that data subjects now can claim compensation