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## INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE FOR PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

### МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД ЩОДО ПОПЕРЕДЖЕННЯ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ СЕРЕД НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ

*In this article the features of international experience in the prevention of juvenile delinquency were investigated. The systems of foreign countries for the organization of preventive measures were defined. The necessity of comprehensive cooperation between population and law enforcement authorities for effective prevention of illegal activity among teenagers was substantiated.*

**Keywords:** international experience; prevention; illegal activity; law enforcement authorities; foreign program; cooperation.

*Розглянуто особливості міжнародного досвіду профілактики дитячої злочинності. Проаналізовано системи зарубіжних країн щодо організації профілактичних заходів у цій сфері. Обґрунтовано необхідність усебічної взаємодії населення та правоохоронних органів для забезпечення ефективного запобігання протиправної діяльності в підлітковому середовищі.*

**Ключові слова:** міжнародний досвід; профілактика; протиправна діяльність; правоохоронні органи; закордонна програма; співробітництво.

*Рассмотрены особенности международного опыта профилактики детской преступности. Проанализированы системы зарубежных стран относительно организации профилактических мероприятий в этой сфере. Обоснована необходимость всестороннего взаимодействия между населением и правоохранительными органами с целью осуществления эффективного предотвращения противоправной деятельности в подростковой среде.*

**Ключевые слова:** международный опыт; профилактика; противоправная деятельность; правоохранительные органы; зарубежная программа; сотрудничество.

**S**tatement of the problem. For implementation and development new, effective forms and methods of prevention offences committed by children it is essential to explore views in experience of other countries, execute certain foreign methodical achievements and practical techniques in this area of field. Taking into account this problem, it becomes very relevant to search concepts adapted to the contemporary conditions of modern life with aim to prevent the juvenile delinquency.

Analysis of the latest researches and publications. Foreign experience of crime prevention among children was observed by such scientists as V. Antipov, R. Abyzov, G. Avanesov, A. Alekseev, O. Andreev, A. Bandurka, N. Barahtyan, I. Holosnichenko, S. Goncharuk, A. Dzhuzha, A. Ishchenko, V. Kazmirenko, J. Kvitka, Y. Kondratyev, V. Kolpakov, L. Lesko, N. Nizhnyk, R. Opatskiy, S. Povolotska, V. Olefir, V. Synov, L. Tuzov and others.

Purpose of this article is a comprehensive research of experience in the sphere of crime prevention among children by law enforcement activities in foreign countries and practicable ways for its implementation in Ukraine.

Statement of material. Improving the system for prevention of misdemeanors committed by juveniles is based on the scrutiny of police experience in other countries. The numerous foreign sources indicate that the modern state is primarily searching for protection

from illegal activities by using legal capacities of law enforcement activities and justice.

Law enforcement bodies of foreign countries devote much attention to this problem because the prevention of juvenile delinquency is recognized like priority direction of public and private establishments. Nowadays it is characterized by negative quantitative and qualitative changes in the level, structure and dynamics of misdemeanors committed by juveniles almost in all countries of the world.

In the early 80s the UN paid attention to the youth and its position as a leading humanitarian problem of our time. For the first time in the history of this authoritative organization in 1985 was proclaimed the International Year of Youth and UNESCO declared in 1998 the Year of teenager [1, c. 4]. Also worth noting that the UN special structures of crime prevention were created more than 50 years ago. According to the UN General Assembly resolution dated 1 December 1950, international congresses are conducted every 5 years and they provide forum for the exchange of political attitudes, provision of incentives in struggling against crime and its prevention. Thus, if during the first Congress of the United Nations in 1955 in Geneva were attended by representatives of 40 countries and on the twelfth Congress in 2010 in Brazil took part 103 States (Ukraine did not take participation for unknown reasons and on the previous 11th Congress which held in 2005 in Bangkok our country had its delegate) [2, c. 239].

Quite interesting is the experience of such countries as the United States of America and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who have significant achievements in the field of preventive maintenance of offenses among children. Anglo-American system of crime prevention has a dominant and leading position in Europe, America and Japan [3, c. 36], as it is carried out in three main forms: situational, social and prevention by means of the public [4, c. 76–77].

Western scientists have identified the following approaches to the prevention: structural approach that links the implementation of effective crime prevention of significant social and economic reforms in society; psychological approach that recognizes the

crucial importance of preventive influence on potential perpetrators, and although the persons who have committed offenses (with aim to prevent of recurrence); situational approach, what assigns the decisive role to influence of social and individuals factors of the environment affecting on the committed offenses by juveniles, and the totality of thus factors create a favorable situation for the criminal activity [5, с. 978].

With these approaches scientists verified concepts targeted to measures of general prevention (structural approach) and theories that justifying necessity of special preventive measures (psychological and situational approach). British and American criminologists special attention paid to the special measures of prevention.

For many years these directions of prevention activities carried out separately from each other. At the same time primary prevention was carried out primarily by the police, secondary – by juvenile justice and social services, tertiary – employees of the penitentiary system and probation services. Recently, it is emerging tendency to use in preventive activities the multifaceted approaches that extend outside of the conventional classification and providing the implementation of many agencies and organizations [6, с. 274]. In this case final value belongs to preventive measures that are aimed at eliminating the external factors contributing to the commission of offenses and preventing the formation of negative qualities in children.

The modern criminological schools in the United States of America have developed a new concept with the idea of restorative justice with great importance to the necessity of transition from repressive measures to restoration. The last 10–15 years this concept has been actively implemented as its foundation was the formula about primary competence of police is active work to prevent crime rather responding to calls for appointments. In spite of this much attention is paid to the demonstration of the presence in residential areas with the highest child offenses. The peculiarity is that police refused to use official cars and started using bicycles or patrolling the streets on foot to approximate the local population.

Trust relationship between police and citizens became to assist in detection of offenses by obtaining information about the

whereabouts of children who have committed offenses. In connection with this, the effectiveness of prevention activities was improved significantly, while the loss in the police decreased significantly [7, c. 232]. Therefore, as in the Great Britain and in the United States is a constant monitoring of the effectiveness of various programs in order to match the financial costs of their implementation and the real economy by reduction of crimes and other offenses among juveniles. Also always the most effective programs are used to provide not only social but also economic effect [8, c. 74]. In order to encourage public participation for cooperation with law enforcement agencies it is applied various measures such as issuance of free uniforms; promotion of courtesies (reference cards for birthday, memorable and award medals); organization of free lunches, parties, issuing cash prizes; posts in the media. All this gives people a sense of self-importance and necessity of their activities.

Interestingly enough is experience of crime prevention in general, and the offenses committed by children in Japan because the direction of this country is determined by the active reliance of special measures of struggle and not only early prevention, and rehabilitation of young offenders often conducted by the people [9, c. 44]. The main idea that defines the purpose and principle of punishment in Japan is a rehabilitation of young offenders on the basis of individual preventive influence and work with them. According to Japanese specialists the preventive effect of punishment should provide not only the severity and intimidation but the inevitability and education. The main factors that ensure the effectiveness in the prevention of children's offenses are the pre-trial prosecution of the numerous cases, close cooperation between police population, successful coordination of Justice.

Central role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency is allocated to such services structural as police patrol service. Throughout the country there are special points of contact with law enforcement agencies, which include members of voluntary associations of citizens. Each point includes about 50 families, and there are about 700 thousand points in the country. Also the

effectiveness in the field of crime prevention committed by juveniles depends on a developed civil organization cooperation with police authorities called «Federation of crime prevention, it consists of 50 associations at the prefectural, 1200 district departments at police headquarters, 410 thousand local offices at police stations. They conduct various measures to prevent crime among children and youth, organize among its members groups called «vigilante groups» who are patrolling the streets at night and have a close relationship with police department. Moreover, very often it is used the voluntary assistance of ordinary citizens in Japanese penal colonies. The members of the association called "Voluntary Visitors» visit prisons and special schools for young offenders to assist in the training, organization of leisure activities and help in development of labor skills. Such associations as «Women's Association re-education», «Association of re-education», «Association of Parents and Teachers», «Voluntary association of employees» engaged in improving of living conditions for children who have taken the path of illegal activity. The members of these associations help to refresh in educational establishments [10, c. 256]. It should be noted that the main emphasis in the implementation of activities related to the prevention of child offenses is done on the partnership and cooperation of various social institutions and people.

Police is a key element of partnership in the framework of many programs of local governments in Western Europe and North America, South and East Africa. The basic condition for the effectiveness of policing considered the prevention of crime and illegal behavior of children in particular, and primary task is rapprochement with population, the elimination of social exclusion, making contact with community including local business groups. [11, c. 69 ]. For example, there are more than 1,000 municipal councils for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in France. The structure of these councils include local elected representatives, regional representatives of various ministries and departments (with housing issues, governance, employment, justice) and representatives of private organizations dealing with issues related to children, drugs and reforms of correctional institutions.

These councils collectively discuss the problem of illegal minors, especially reasons for its appearance, and organize measures aimed to preventing the commission of various offenses and crimes among children. They work under the slogan «Help someone else child and you help your own», «Together we shall reach more», «Protect neighbor and you will protect society as a whole» and so on. In turn, people are actively collaborating with police. Society, media, family, schools bring up in every child a sense of respect for law enforcement from early childhood. Each police station has a special department of public relations. And oddly enough, but there where are the municipal council the infant of offenses decreased significantly and close relationship between people and police allowed to prevent various crimes.

In Denmark for the prevention of offenses among children created the State Council for the Prevention of Crime, it is independent structure that reports directly to the Minister of Justice. Central Council is a division of the General Assembly, it consists of 46 units (government and municipal authorities, research institutions, trade unions, youth and sports organizations and others). The head of the council executive committee members are: the National police commissioner, chief of the city police, the National police chief constable, representatives of insurance companies and local governments of Denmark, scholars and practitioners. The Committee establishes cooperation directly with the media. The new initiative is participation of council representatives in the development of urban and local plans for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The Council provides recommendations of preventive measures in connection with urban construction, reconstruction and upgrading of poor neighborhoods [12, с. 289].

The state policy in Italy concerning the financial support in developing and implementing programs for prevention of illegal behavior of minors and young people is one of the most important factors reducing crime. Main directions of policy is making and posting in all cities social centers for minors, implementation of prevention programs in schools, such as a program for prevention of

prosperity drug abuse among children and youth; conducting measures in order to support families at risk [13, c. 37].

At the beginning of the XX century in Italy were developed two programs preventing illegal behavior of children and young people what positively influenced on the reducing of its level:

The project «Zond» (Progetto Sonda). It was based on the theory of communication using the latest achievements of cybernetics and scientific technology. The main purpose of the project was to prevent offences committed by children in alcohol or drug intoxication. In cities with strategic points of special danger, apartment buildings, stores were installed special technical means what enable to track the number of illegal goods sold to children;

The project «Prevention of mental deviations, marginalize, drug addiction, alcoholism» (Progetto D.E.T.A.) It combines the use of a multidisciplinary approach, consisting of sociological, psychological and criminological components. To a greater extent the program is aimed on the prevention of juvenile delinquency rather than family and juvenile environment. In practice these two projects have been very effective in spite of some failures and lack of theoretical and methodological knowledge, which are essential in the scientific sense.

The analyzing of various foreign crime prevention programs among children draws attention to such circumstances as extensive public participation (ordinary citizens, volunteers) in prevention; active role of the state in the organization and financing of preventive maintenance of offenses programs at the national and at the local government level.

Conclusions and proposals. Not much credits need to be done in order to point out the fact that the necessity of complex innovative model for prevention of offenses among children is primarily caused by the need of more effective responses on the illegal behaviour of juveniles. New understanding of methods and ways of preventive juvenile delinquency must be based on the best practice of European countries and also the experience of Canada and the United Kingdom. For the development of effective forms and methods for prevention of juvenile crime it is necessary to study and implement the best foreign developments but it needs to perform taking into account national

features due to previous development of the Ukrainian and modern processes that are constant in all spheres of life.

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