

What are individual risk factors? History of violent victimization. Attention deficits, hyperactivity, or learning disorders. History of early aggressive behavior. Involvement with drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. Low IQ. Poor behavioral control. Deficits in social cognitive or information-processing abilities. High emotional distress.

Preventing youth violence is vital to the well-being of everyone. By understanding how youth violence affects communities and all its residents, prevention approaches must be selected.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTE ON CHILD'S HOMELESSNESS AS A CRIME PHENOMENON BACKGROUND

Today, in modern Ukraine, the crime by a person of no fixed abode is an underexplored problem that touches upon different spheres of public life. First of all, it is closely related to the notion of homelessness which has already existed for many centuries.

The relevance of the topic is that the current social and economic decline in Ukrainian society has caused a deep crisis of the family, has contributed to the exacerbation of such negative phenomena of society as alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction, unemployment and of course begging with homelessness. Against this background, there is an acute threat of family destruction as a social institution, and in such circumstances, child homelessness is gaining ground in Ukraine and as a consequence, juvenile delinquency is spreading.

The main reasons for the child homelessness origin include: inability of many families to raise children through poverty or parental irresponsibility; using cruel forms of child rearing in families that intersect with domestic violence; imperfection of rehabilitative and preventive work used in used in orphanages; unemployment, rising prices for basic necessities, in particular baby goods and, as a result, material well-being aggravation of a significant population stratum in Ukraine.

Concerning the action against vagrancy and homelessness, scientists determine the list of main directions of combating homelessness: adoption of a single legislative act that would regulate relations in the field of combating and preventing crime; increasing public participation in the fight against vagrancy and homelessness, enshrined in appropriate prevention programs and plans; including the courses on teaching self-defense, healthy, and safe

life skills to school programs; development of national education programs for parents communication with children; improving the work quality of social services whose main purpose is social adaptation of different types; reducing the level of child neglect (for example, setting up special youth centers by the type of dormitory where a young person can seek shelter and counseling for reconciliation with parents, employment, conflict resolution, etc.).

To sum up, we can say that the root causes of this problem are the family institute, the level of spiritual and moral development of the parents, the birth culture and awareness of the behavior common rules.

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COUNTERACTING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN. EXPERIENCE OF THE USA

Children are the most vulnerable and unprotected part of society. The more violence in society increases, the more urgent the problem of domestic violence against children becomes.

Children's problems are increasingly attracting humanity's attention. Objectively assess these issues and, accordingly, implement a state policy on children in Ukraine, is possible not only by studying and researching the situation of children, but also by analyzing those processes that are related to children outside Ukraine.

In many countries, children's social services function effectively and diversely. For example, child care services in the United States are targeted not only at the child but also at the family as a whole. They have the same goals and fulfill the following tasks: providing certain economic autonomy for the family by the state; prevention of violence against children and abuse of children; creation of various institutional forms of guardianship, as well as support for non-institutional forms, including "public" ones.

In 1974, the United States adopted a Law on Preventing and Eliminating Abuse of Children. According to this Law, a National Center on Child Abuse has been established. The current system of child protection services in the United States includes four aspects: report; investigation; intervention; completion of the case.

In addition, there are governmental and non-governmental commissions to investigate violence in the United States, and special shelters have been set up to house women with children who have left their homes for abuse.