

application procedures, including multiple exams, further alienates otherwise qualified prospective applicants [1].

To curb recruitment obstacles, some agencies have begun offering bonuses and other incentives to prospective and current officers who test proficient in a language other than English or who regularly speak another language as part of their main work responsibilities [1].

***Список використаних джерел***

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## **CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN THE USA**

In today's policing environment, it is smart to focus on crime prevention as a foundational strategy. FBI's 2016 *Crime in the United States* report revealed that violent crime is on the increase – 2016 had the highest single-year spike in violent crime in 25 years – yet burglary and property crime figures are continuing to trend down [1]. Active and successful crime prevention programs not only reduce crime and save lives, but they also reduce workload for patrol officers and detectives and provide opportunities for positive interactions with the public. In almost all crime prevention programs, there usually is some type of community outreach or educational element that seeks to establish positive interactions between the police and the many community groups that make up the neighborhood with the hope of reducing crime. Successful crime prevention programs demonstrate strong partnerships and show communities that their police executives are contemporary leaders who are in touch with the needs of the community members.

Crime prevention strategies do not need to break the budget or fit into a single mold; however, most crime prevention programs will fall into one or more of four broad approaches.

- community involvement and community-police partnerships
- hot spot enforcement to reduce fear and garner trust
- environmental design
- situational awareness and education

Likewise, crime prevention today is often being led by community leaders, nonprofit organizations, localities, states, provinces, and businesses, as demonstrated by these examples. In Colorado, as in many parts of the United States, crime prevention is primarily addressed by local law

enforcement agencies with a focus on the specific types of crime that are most significant in their localities. Innovative crime prevention programs are born from necessity and shaped by available resources and local partnerships. Many municipalities focus on neighborhood watch programs, citizen police academies, and similar community-based programs:

- senior citizen police academies
- youth police academies
- Coffee with a Cop
- National Night Out
- prescription drug drop-off locations
- home and business security surveys
- vacation property checks
- safe driving programs for youth and chronic offenders

Small and large localities in Colorado working to address specific crime prevention needs often join crime prevention associations, such as the Colorado Crime Prevention Association, which lists 26 agency members in addition to individual members on their website. Many states and local regions have similar organizations that provide free resources and networking to prevention practitioners. Additionally, free and low-cost resources from nonprofit organizations such as the National Crime Prevention Council and the IACP supplement programs with current training and information [2].

### **Crime Prevention Specialists**

Another method is the management of crime prevention by state government. A significant value of a state-managed program is the continuity of services and standardized training across the state. Virginia's approach makes prevention training available in all regions of the state and rewards proactive efforts. Additionally, in 1994, Virginia codified the certification of crime prevention specialists [3]. Virginia's approach specifies the eligibility and minimum training requirements for certification, as well as requirements for recertification every three years. Uniformity of skills is ensured through training and eligibility requirements [4]. Virginia has maintained more than 500 certified specialists since 1996 and allows sworn, non-sworn, and volunteers at law enforcement agencies to apply for certification.

Using trained volunteers is an excellent way of connecting with the community, improving trust, and increasing available resources. In 2009, as a result of crime prevention specialist outreach and training, the city of Virginia Beach had 250 volunteers who donated 16,368 hours in one year, saving the city an estimated \$336,000 [5].

Crime prevention specialists and their regional counterparts have been proactive in creating shared tools and are called upon as resources to address crime trends and to educate others. The following points are examples of their community impact:

- In 2001, after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, crime prevention specialists created a tool to assist in the anticipated increase in requests for security assessments. Later it was revealed that law enforcement executives reported

a 36 percent increase in requests for business assessments and a 61 percent increase relative to school and church security assessments [6].

- In 2013, specialists served as a resource to the Governor's School Violence Task Force. The task force recommended a change in legislation to require a checklist be conducted on all public schools utilizing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. This checklist was designed by a crime prevention specialist. Additionally, several crime prevention specialists, architects, and other professionals developed a recommendation document for newly built schools [7].

- In 2014, recognizing the upward trend of metal theft, specialists collaborated with the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI) to develop a model metal theft prevention course, which later led to the creation by ISRI of a Law Enforcement Advisory Council including the then-president of the IACP, then-executive director of the National Sheriff's Association, a state attorney general, a prosecutor, and crime prevention specialists, among others [8].

- In 2015, recognizing the need to address faith organizations from a prevention viewpoint, specialists developed a one-day training session that is taught on average six times a year, reaching more than 1,000 law enforcement and faith leaders.

One of the first of its kind in the United States, the Certified Crime Prevention Community program encourages localities to develop and implement collaborative community safety plans within a flexible framework. It provides an ongoing process through which communities can reassess and update their plans to address emerging community safety issues [9].

After recognizing the proactive programming that many of Virginia's colleges and universities are engaged in and in following up on the request from the Virginia Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators for a similar recognition program for campuses, the Certified Crime Prevention Campus program was introduced in June 2013 [10]. Small towns, large cities, counties, large universities, and a community college are included among those certified across the two programs. Both are voluntary programs that offer tangible and intangible benefits.

Thus, the study of models, forms and methods of crime prevention used in foreign countries shows the constant movement of state and non-state institutions in their implementation with the aim of protecting the rights and freedoms of people and citizens from criminal encroachments, prevention of relapse, prevention of committing new crimes.

#### Summing Up

Evaluating the foreign experience of crime prevention, it is important to note that this activity in the countries of the European Union and the USA is carried out on the basis of scientifically based, comprehensive, resource-provided programs developed by specialists of scientific research institutes and centers, and therefore its positive aspects can also be implemented in the penitentiary system of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine in the field of execution of punishments and probation.

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### **PUNISHMENT AND COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Organized crime is being a big problem for every country for many years. There was time when organized crime level was lower or higher but unfortunately, we can not absolutely wipe it out today even though we don't stop trying to do that. Actually it is not so easy because even high punishment can't guarantee full liquidation organized crime groups. Different countries are trying to unite dealing with it because this is really global international problem.

With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response. If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined not only in one country, but in many, then those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means. If the enemies of progress and human rights seek to exploit the openness and opportunities of globalization for their purposes, then we must exploit those very same factors to defend human rights and defeat the forces of crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings [1, p. 3].

There are some countries with the highest level of organized crime. And the type of organized crime can be different: trafficking in persons, drugs trafficking, money-laundering, asset misappropriation, counterfeiting