

units, four one-stop centres, 14 child justice courts, two reformatory centres, a social rehabilitation centre, 10,200 community-based child care centres and a social cash transfer programme that reaches 319,000 households. The Ministry recently established a Child Protection Information Management System and is piloting innovative mobile reporting projects to improve data collection and analysis from the community at district and national levels.

In 2013, the first national study on the prevalence of violence presented an historic opportunity to implement violence prevention and response programmes based on robust data. In 2013, more than 25,000 cases of violence were brought to established service points (One Stop Centres, Police or Community Victim Support Units).

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*Сом К.*, здобувач ступеня вищої освіти Національної академії внутрішніх справ

**Керівник з мови: Зубенко В.**

### **COMMUNITY POLICING AS A CONCEPT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE POLICE**

The highest social value in Ukraine, according to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, is a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security. The security of citizens in each country is ensured by the police, namely public order. However, the police need to interact directly with citizens. That is why there is a «community policing» around the world as a principle in policing, built on constant communication, when the police and the community are aware of their shared responsibility for security. This trend is widespread around the world, and therefore, taking the experience of the United States, we will understand why it is also needed for Ukraine.

The concept of community policing has been around for a long time and in the US it can be traced as far back as the 19th century. The primary purpose for its inception was to have police engaging with communities to build strong relationships between its members and law enforcement. One of the earliest and major tactics of community policing involved officers going on foot patrols through the neighborhoods they serve. In today's modern era, this has evolved to departments incorporating social media and/or community engagement systems to share relevant local information with residents. It has been an integral strategy for cities that have looked to combat violence, drugs and other criminal activities [1].

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

Community policing comprises three key components:

1. Community Partnerships.
2. Organizational Transformation.
3. Problem Solving.

The process of engaging in the proactive and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and evaluate effective responses [2].

**Community Partnerships.** Community policing encourages interactive partnerships between law enforcement agencies, their officers, and the people they serve. By developing connections within the community, police are better informed and empowered to solve public safety problems.

Police: partner with agencies such as probation and parole, health and human services, schools, and other law enforcement agencies. All agencies benefit from sharing resources and experience; forge partnerships with people who live and work in the community. These partnerships can help develop trust and transparency, leading to more efficient and effective policing and better community-police relationships; often partner with entities such as support groups, issue and advocacy organizations, and the faith-based community. These partnerships allow for more coordinated and targeted use of shared resources; develop partnerships with the small business community, large corporations, and local chamber of commerce and visitors bureaus; develop partnerships with local newspapers, television outlets, radio stations, and bloggers. These lead to greater transparency, better public image, and more effective crime solving.

**Problem Solving.** Community policing officers are encouraged to proactively identify problems, develop innovative responses, and evaluate the results. Crime fighting is more proactive than reactive.

Officers: identify and prioritize problems, determine the nature of the problem, and the scope of the problem; research what is known about the problem to gain a thorough understanding of all possible contributing factors; develop solutions to bring about lasting reductions in the number and extent of problems; evaluate the success of the response and make adjustments as necessary; look for vulnerabilities in the crime triangle. Problems can be solved by disrupting the relationship among the victim, offender, and location.

**Organizational Transformation.** A variety of organizational features and characteristics help support community policing partnerships and problem-solving efforts. Agency Management – Community policing helps law enforcement executives to incorporate community-policing ideals into all areas of an agency. Organizational Structure: A community policing structure provides line-level officers with decision-making authority and accountability. This empowers the officers who interact and build

relationships with their community members on a daily basis. Personnel: Community-policing ideals are incorporated into all personnel practices including recruitment, hiring, selection, training, and evaluations. The goal and emphasis of every practice is the development of a positive relationship between police and the community. Information Systems and Technology: technology plays a central role in providing access to accurate community information and enhancing two-way communication [3].

Most U.S., Canadian, and UK police departments use the SARA (or SARAM) problem-solving method:

- S - Scanning (need to identify and describe the problem);
- A - Analysis (determine what is the general problem of this problem, as a result of which it is related);
- R - Response (priming at the highest value, the need to develop optimal ways to solve this problem, including several long-term thrusts);
- A - Evaluation (evaluation of the results of solving the problem. If the results are independent, you can get other ways);
- M - Maintenance. Solve the problem with an effective result when it has lasting results. Of course, you can get information and short-term positive conveniences, but the question arises: "How can you save a longer period of time without the constant intervention of law enforcement, the public, NGOs?" [4].

Regarding the effectiveness of this concept, we will take the example of the country that was the first founder of the concept of "community policing", namely the state of Washington, USA. By the mid-1990s, there were nearly 300 local patrol groups of nearly 14,000 locals in the US capital, Washington. Sometimes such volunteers patrol in groups that include police or National Guard soldiers. The results of this practice did not take long: in 1993 in the US capital, the level of night thefts with burglary decreased by 40%, and the share of car theft in the structure of all crime decreased from 12% to 2%.

Continuing the successful example of voluntary patrols in Washington state, note that it is not limited to its center. This practice is widespread in more provincial towns, which include the city of Ancortes, which has a population of just over 16 thousand. The local police department has been successfully operating a patrol since 1992, which includes more than 80 conscious citizens who are interested in law and order and security of their own city. The patrol is divided into two groups - "Center" and "West", which protect public order and are the "eyes and ears" of the police.

**Ancortes.** In 2010 alone, members of auxiliary patrols spent more than 3,500 hours free of charge. The main forms of work of these patrols include:

- protection of public order in the most criminogenic places;
- monitoring of suspects and cessation of antisocial behavior on their part;

- inspection of the safety of personal property of residents of Ancortes, who are on vacation outside the city (188 raids in 2010);
- issuance of written warnings to persons who parked the car in unauthorized places;
- patrolling in the city center to protect property in offices legal entities;
- informing the public about sexual acts in the city crimes.

In addition, the participants of such voluntary patrols during various events, celebrations of defining events for the city help the local police, in addition to maintaining public order, also regulate traffic [5].

Thus, the concept provides an opportunity for the public to cooperate with the police to quickly identify and resolve problems with public order, crime prevention. The concept also defines the implementation of some of the functions of the police, namely social services and crime prevention should be a priority in law enforcement.

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*Степанко Е.*, курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
**Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.**

### **TRANSNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE CRIME ORGANIZATIONS**

Large numbers of illegal migrants move directly from China into large Chinese communities in Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, and Costa Rica. In those countries, which have no visa requirement, local criminal organizations obtain documentation for the migrants. In the late 1990s, Interpol identified 18 local Chinese gangs that were federated in Central America under the Fa Yen triad. According to a 1995 report, Taiwanese