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## **PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THE USA**

Crime is a socially dangerous phenomenon that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time [2].

Crime prevention is a system of measures taken by state bodies, public organizations, government officials and other persons aimed at counteracting the processes of crime determination, aimed at re-socialization of potential criminals, prevention of new crimes [1].

In the United States, there are three models of preventive action: the model of public institutions, the model of individual safety and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has reduced the number of robberies by 30%. Here the reward for the information having operational and preventive value is used. More attention in the practice of crime prevention in the United States is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crimes, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive resolution of family conflicts, and building trust between the police and citizens.

The United States of America is characterized by a special system of protection of minors in criminal proceedings, due to a number of features of the legal system of the state. Historically, the United States was home to the world's first juvenile justice system. A probation system was introduced to manage and control minors after their release.

The legal system of this country has established three main requirements for juvenile justice. First of all, it is a specialization of the judiciary, which provided for the availability of autonomous premises for consideration and resolution of cases concerning minors; specialized judge and isolation of juveniles from adults in pre-trial detention facilities. The trial was simplified and took the form of an interview between the judge and the defendant behind closed doors. An important feature of the American juvenile court was that the supervision of juvenile custody was exercised by a judge (until now it was a public office). This, in turn,

formulated the concept of "delinquent" ("offender"), which basically combined the concept of "child offender" and "child at risk".

Another feature of the "children's" court in the United States was the extensive cooperation of the court with the population of the judicial district. There were a large number of charitable organizations, women's clubs, societies to protect children from abuse. The peculiarity of this cooperation was that juvenile courts used the information collected by these societies on the living conditions of offending children and even gave appropriate instructions to these organizations, and women's clubs in turn were used to supervise children who remained at large [3].

Thus, in the United States, the following structure of "juvenile justice" was formed: the creation of special laws on minors - the allocation of seats for special judges - the emergence of the position of guardian - the broad involvement of the public. Given the above, this structure was characterized by the following principles: individual approach to the child; special procedure for the trial of juvenile charges; emphasis on helping minors, not punishing them; implementation of selected measures for a minor by the state guardian and the public; discussion with guardians and parents of appointment of educational and medical actions.

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