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## **INTERACTION PUBLIC AND POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION: FOREIGN AND UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE**

Foreign positive experience in crime prevention can be used in domestic law-making and law enforcement practice in Ukraine. It is necessary because of the following reasons:

1) strengthening the effects of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies through the participation of citizens in the detention of criminals and offenders, law enforcement, providing information about crimes committed;

2) economic benefits, which are to save budget funds through the use of free assistance to citizens in crime prevention;

3) optimization of time, forces and tools of police officers that allows to focus attention on more important issues of law enforcement;

4) the cooperation of various social institutions and crime prevention individuals;

5) increasing the citizens' trust in public authorities in general and law enforcement agencies in particular.

Moreover, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 2015, the main criterion for the effectiveness of the National Police is the level of public trust to them [4], which is determined by conducting regular independent opinion polls.

The Concept of Criminal Justice Reform in Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of April 8, 2008 №311 / 2008 [5] can be considered the first attempt to normatively define the principles of law enforcement activities of a new type, which pays due attention to the interaction of law enforcement agencies with the public, as well as the social and service orientation of law enforcement agencies. However, the main provisions of this Concept are just beginning to be implemented. This concerns the reform of the Ukrainian police and its transformation into the National Police; normative consolidation of the obligatory consideration of the level of trust of citizens when assessing the effectiveness of the activities of police bodies, etc. After organizing the work of the patrol police in Ukraine, the level of the trust is in the range of 50-80% in different cities [2]. Moreover, according to sociological institutions, every 4th Ukrainian takes a direct or indirect part in the anti-terrorist operation [3].

At present, there is a process of greater involvement of citizens in crime prevention activities; for example, the volunteer movement is very common. Some achievements can be noted only in the military sphere and anti-corruption activities. Thus, with the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in 2014, there was a revival of the volunteer movement.

In addition, in recent years there has been a positive trend in the expansion of corruption prevention entities at the expense of public organizations and individuals. Currently, there are about 200 public organizations in Ukraine, the purpose of which is to form a state anti-corruption policy and limit corruption risks in the activities of various public authorities and local governments. Certain grounds for preventing corruption with the help of citizens were included in the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" in 2014. For development of civil society in Ukraine, the creation of appropriate frameworks for increasing public participation in the prevention of crime and corruption must be implemented. This requires, firstly, regulatory framework that will allow more active involvement of citizens in law enforcement, and, secondly, the relevant management decisions of the heads of central executive bodies, including criminal justice authorities.

In the United States, the activities of public patrols "Guardian Angels" are widespread. They include only volunteers, without the participation of police. Their appearance is almost indistinguishable from that of the police, except for the absence of service weapons. The efficiency of these patrols is high, as indicated by the reduction of general crime in the area of their operation to 30% [1]. The creation of such patrols in Ukraine with the appropriate amendments to the current legislation would improve the crime situation in many regional centers of the state. Such patrols could become the "eyes and ears" of Ukrainian police and facilitate the prompt intervention of law enforcement officers in conflict situations or the apprehension of criminals on the "hot trail". In order to encourage citizens to provide information about persons suspected of committing a crime or who are wanted, it is necessary to supplement the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" 2015 with provisions on monetary incentives for informants who provided information about the crime or criminal, wanted by law enforcement agencies.

But, unfortunately, this experience was not used properly. This was hindered, firstly, by the lack of political will, the relevant management decision of the leadership of law enforcement agencies at the regional level, as well as the proper state funding of the presented prevention programs. Secondly, there was no desire of the community itself to use the positive foreign experience, which provides an increase in the level of security in the area of residence and a significant reduction in criminal situation in the state.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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### SYSTEMS THAT OVERCOME CRIME

The relevance of the research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade there has been a growing trend of crime around the world. Moreover, at the same time, there has been the lack of measures of social and legal control from the growing criminalization of public relations.

Crime depends on the income level of certain groups of countries. Crime is declining in high-income countries. Countries like the USA and the EU member states. On the other hand, in countries with the low-income the crime is increasing. For instance, such tendency we can observe in African countries.

Serious crimes start with minor offenses. The effectiveness of the New York concept of the theory of broken windows reduced crime by 65 percent. In 1994 New York City Mayor R. Julian immediately began fighting crime because in the 1980s there were more than 1,500 serious crimes daily [4]. The meaning of this theory is revealed in such a way that trifles like broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial importance in committing offenses in megacities. Feeling impunity for illegal actions, citizens begin to break the law and order more actively. Observations prove that even one broken window in the porch, house or apartment will soon lead to breaking windows as a norm; hence, it will lead to an increase in the number of serious offenses. Basically, the theory of broken windows is an epidemiological theory of crime, according to which crime is just a contagious epidemic which must be fought. The content of this concept was primarily the fight against such seemingly minor violations as graffiti on the walls and ticketless travel of passengers. Thus, none of the subway car could leave if there was at least one inscription on it. All drawings were immediately erased or painted with fresh paint in order to bring to the attention of vandals a clear message: no one will see their drawings.