

attacks such as 9/11 cannot be prevented by police organization the population still maintains its trust that the training of these few individuals is enough to maintain order. Such large police organizations exist solely within densely populated areas. The question may arise, "How do smaller cities and towns deal with similar situations?" Smaller districts have no need for large police force deployment, therefore units like Sheriff's office take care of misconduct and violent outbursts, more personally than the large metropolitan police. In recent years however, smaller town law enforcement has begun to acquire military grade equipment like armored vehicles, tear gas, as well as riot shields have drawn away from the standard ways that people expect from their local police. Police across the US have become more militarized against its citizens.

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## **WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BE INVOLVED IN YOUTH VIOLENCE?**

There is no simple answer why some people become involved in violence. But there are ways when a person becomes a victim or perpetrator or both. It is often described as risk factors. This means the types of situations and circumstances that make it more likely for a young person to be either victim or perpetrator of violence. Some early childhood risk factors include impulsive behavior, poor emotional control, and lack of social and problem-solving skills. Many risk factors are the result of chronic stress, which can harm the brain development of children and youth.

Youth violence is a leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults. Youth who experience violence also have a higher risk for physical and mental health problems, including smoking, substance use, depression, and suicide.

Youth violence can have immediate and life-long physical, emotional, and economic consequences. It takes a huge toll on young people, no matter if they are the victim, the aggressor, or the witness. And, it hurts everyone else in a community.

A young person may have a risk factor of friends who are a bad influence. Each individual person will have their own set of risk and protective factors, unique to them. Having a large number of risk factors can be an indicator someone is more likely to be either a victim or perpetrator, or both. The risk factors can be grouped under the headings of Individual, Family, School, Community, Peers and Societal (to do with the society around us).

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 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