

– організація міжнародного співробітництва у цій сфері;
– створення кримінологічних програм по боротьбі з організованою злочинністю;
– кримінологічна експертиза всіх прийнятих в Україні законів з точки зору їх впливу на організовану злочинність. Практично немає жодного закону, який би не використовувався організованою

злочинністю у своїх цілях. Видається, що діє ціла система по лобюванню інтересів організованої злочинності в законодавчому органі (як приклад можна назвати новий КПК України, Закон Савченко і ін.);

– проведення конференцій із проблем удосконалення протидії організованій злочинності.

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MIGRANT WORKERS IN EUROPE: THEIR EXPERIENCE OF CRIME AND ATTITUDES TO THE POLICE

Most of our knowledge of the involvement of immigrant workers in crime either as perpetrators or victims comes from either the media or the police. What we often do not appreciate is the culture these workers bring with them, for example, their experience and attitudes to the police in their home country and how it may have affected their conduct. Over the last ten years, the problem of migration, especially work migration, has received a significant degree of attention. Melossi [1, p.87] analysed the European and American approaches in dealing with

migration and migrant workers and argued that “the process of criminalization of migrants depend therefore, to a large extent, on the receiving norms and practices of the countries where they are admitted”. Proving that the labeling approach developed in the 1960 is still relevant today. Commentators have also attributed the financial crash of 2007-2009 and ongoing military conflicts to a rise in global migration [2, 3]. As there has been an increase in migration, concerns have been raised in the host countries [4, 5]. The

issue of work migrants has now grown to include their role in economic development, in addition to their impact on the structure of criminal activities within the host country [6]. This concern is shared by other thinkers who specialize on the issue of “human capital” [7, 8]. This research aims to contribute to this discussion and comment on the social harm issues that surround modern work migration. Specifically, this study will focus on the relationship work migrants have with their host countries and police.

Many studies have been done on this issue than come from a “top-down” approach [3, 5, 7]. This research will provide an original contribution to this debate by providing a “bottom-up” study of migration and crime. Meaning, this research is primarily concerned with the experiences of immigrant workers and their relationships with establishment figures. In garnering these original insights and analyzing this data, an original commentary will be provided regarding the ongoing immigration and crime debate.

This study is interested in the relationship between immigrant workers and the police of the host country. Many issues have been raised by researchers in this field. This section will comment on the experiences of other nations with regards to immigrants. This research understands that each country must be understood on a case-by-case basis. By understanding the problems experienced by other nations, such as South Africa, greater insight can be garnered regarding the phenomena of the immigrant-police relationship. This is not to be convoluted with the belief that a nation's experiences with immigrants is normative. Rather, such relationships should be understood holistically. In doing, it is argued, this research will garner a critical understanding of the immigrant-police relationship.

This project made use of 138 semi-structured interviews with migrant workers. These interviews were conducted with migrant workers in three field areas; England, Russia and Ukraine. The three groups of participants included: 52 respondents in Russia (including Ukrainians, Uzbekistanis and Moldovans); 64 Lithuanians interviewed in England (Norfolk and Cambridge area) and 22 Nigerians

interviewed in Ukraine (Kharkiv).

The interviews covered several themes including: General issues surrounding the participants' activities in their current country of residency; Participants' relationship with the police in their home nation and in their host nation; The experience of participants as victims of crime and as criminals; Participants' use of alcohol and illegal drugs; Participants' experiences of xenophobia and racism; Participants' experiences of corruption; Participants' economic behavior.

The data of this study suggests that in the short term immigration perspective, immigrant workers in Russia, arrived with their own stereotypes of corrupt relationships between citizens and police. This particular group of immigrants did not expect to find any significant cultural difference. They knew “how to play the system”; they were familiar with the host country's norms regarding corruption and police. In this regard, cultural stereotypes play a role in the adaptation of immigrant workers and host countries.

In the situation of long term migration, such as in England, immigrants arrived with their own stereotypes of corruption when interacting with the police. With time, and under the influence of a very different model, the immigrants largely changed their behaviour when interacting with police. It was observed that the cultural stereotypes taken from different cultures were transformed under the influence of a new cultural context.

Regarding criminal activity and the structure of immigrants' work environment, it is interesting to note that participants from England largely believed that their employer (or the organisation they worked for) discouraged them to engage in criminal acts. This is in contrast to the answers of the immigrant workers in Russia. These workers largely agreed that the way in which work was organized has a significant impact regarding the criminal activities committed against them. These workers largely believed that it was the way in which work was structured that resulted in their participation in criminal

activity. The workers emphasised that such criminal activity was in large part perpetuated due to their illegal status and the difficulties in obtaining legal work. It is understandable therefore, that respondents cite the corrupt activities of civil servants and police as the cause of their own criminality.

Evidence suggests that the cultural stereotypes that are developed in the immigrant's nation of origin have a significant impact in the cultural adaptation of the immigrant. The experiences of immigrants with the police of their host nation often conflict with their preconceived ideas concerning the police generally. These general preconceptions about police are almost exclusively determined due to their experiences in the nation of origin. As a result, immigrants are largely surprised at how the

police of their host nation behaviour in contrast to how they expected them to behave, as based on their preconceived stereotypes. Sometimes this surprise is mild as observed with Nigerian and Ukrainian immigrants, or more extreme as observed with Lithuanian immigrants who settled in England. The majority of immigrant workers will change their behaviour in order to more aptly respond to this relatively unfamiliar police style. As a consequence of this, immigrant workers become more familiar with the police of their host country. As a result of the immigration experience, respondents had a tendency to view the police of their host nation more favorably than that of their nation of origin counterparts.

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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND VICTIMIZATION: TESTING THE PRINCIPLES OF SITUATIONAL ACTION THEORY

Most A variety of studies have confirmed a strong association between juvenile victimization and juvenile delinquency. The Integrated

Lifestyle Exposure Theory states that lifestyles are seen as an indicator of exposure to environmental settings in which both