MODELS OF CRIME PREVENTION AND HOW IT CAN BE USED IN CRIME AMONG YOUTH

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Abstract

This article analyses the models of crime prevention and their characteristics used in the countries of the world. Analysis of crime prevention models and their performance indicators, development of new and effective models of crime prevention among youth and their future implementation were discussed.

Keywords: crime prevention, Public Health Model, models of crime prevention, types crime prevention, criminality among youth.

Introduction

According to Cesare Beccaria (he is seen by many people as the 'father of criminology'), the aim of punishment is not to cause pain to the offender, but to prevent them from doing it again and to prevent other people from committing crime [1].

Depending on the 'Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime' (UN Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13) 'crime prevention' comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes [2].

Today, different approaches and models of crime prevention are used in different countries of the world. Although they differ from each other in the form and methods of their implementation, they have the same general goal, that is, to prevent crimes, to eliminate their causes and the conditions that allow them to be committed. Analysing the crime prevention models used in the countries of the world and their performance indicators will greatly contribute to the development and implementation of new and effective crime prevention models in the future.

Analysis and Results

In the course of the research, crime prevention models in European and North American countries (USA, Canada), as well as in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and the Russian Federation were studied and analysed.

In European and North American countries (USA, Canada) the most commonly used approach for classifying crime prevention strategies is the epidemiological public health approach developed by Brantigham and Faust [3], which focuses on crime and violence as an epidemic.

More over all physicians and other health professional activities have the goal of prevention. What is to be prevented depends on the context, and the patient's position on the spectrum from health to disease.

Primary prevention keeps the disease process from becoming established by eliminating causes of disease or increasing resistance to disease. Secondary prevention interrupts the disease process before it becomes symptomatic. Tertiary prevention limits the physical and social consequences of symptomatic disease [4].

Preventive healthcare, or prophylaxis, consists of measures taken for the purposes of disease prevention [5]. Preventive care is the branch of health care that strives to prevent mental and physical illnesses. Many members of the health care team must partner together to achieve proper preventive care. Preventive care is divided into three levels of care: primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention [6].

This model is also used in Uzbekistan's health care system. In particular, it defined the main areas of health prophylaxis:

Initial prophylaxis - creation of a favourable environment (improvement of the ecological situation, working, living and recreational conditions of people), prevention of the production of products that have a negative impact on public health, fortification of food products, including flour, and iodization of salt**;**

Primary prophylaxis - measures for vaccination, targeted screening and medical examinations, a healthy work and rest routine, regular exercise, making exercise a part of everyday life, compliance with personal hygiene rules, healthy and proper nutrition, elimination of excess weight and obesity, combating harmful habits, improvement of health, education and upbringing, and improvement of the medical culture of the population;

Secondary prophylaxis - developing and putting into practice a set of measures to eliminate specific risk factors that may lead to the emergence, progression or recurrence of diseases caused by a decline in immune status under certain conditions, overexertion, adaptive deficiencies, and coordinating the activities of healthcare institutions [7].

In Uzbekistan drug prevention includes primary, secondary and tertiary prevention:

Primary prophylaxis of substance use disorders is a system of medical, pedagogical, psychological, and social measures aimed at preventing the first attempt of non-medical substance use by eliminating the factors contributing to initiation of these substances or increasing the resistance of the individual to the influence of these factors.

Secondary prophylaxis of substance use disorders is a system of medical, pedagogical, psychological, psychotherapeutic, and social measures aimed at stopping the use of psychoactive substances before dependence develops.

Tertiary prophylaxis of drug use disorders is a system of medical, psychological, psychotherapeutic, and social measures aimed at preventing the progression of drug use disorders and their negative social and medical consequences [8].

Corresponding preventive health measures have been grouped into similar stages to target the prevention of these stages of a disease. These preventive stages are primordial prevention, primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention [9].

Primal prevention consists of future parents taking all measures that'll help them keep out of societal stress during their coming child's primal period. Such a health promotion par excellence will provide their offspring with optimum conditions to build a serene personality, lifelong resilience, psychic and somatic health, and to become a good parent in its future adulthood [10].

Following the epidemiological perspective, crime prevention can be classified by three levels of intervention:

1. Primary intervention is directed at modifying the conditions that lead to crime in the physical and social environment at large. Primary prevention efforts are directed to the general public or the community at large in a specific area.

2. Secondary intervention is directed at early identification and intervention in the lives of individuals or groups regarded as vulnerable. Secondary prevention interventions are targeted to a subset of the population considered at higher risk of committing a crime or being victims of crime.

3. Tertiary intervention is directed to an even smaller subgroup of individuals who have already succumbed to criminal behaviour or have already been victimized. Tertiary prevention is oriented to preventing recidivism [11].

The conventional crime prevention programs follow the PST (Primary-Secondary-Tertiary) model that is an analogy of the public health model. The public health model distinguishes three levels of prevention: primary (or universal) prevention; secondary (or selected) prevention and tertiary (or indicated prevention). The model focuses on reducing the risk of and increasing resiliency against problem behaviour [12].

Types of crime prevention in Uzbekistan

According to the legislation of Uzbekistan, prophylaxis of offences is a system of legal, social, organizational, and other measures for the general, special, individual, and victimilogical prophylaxis of offences, used to maintain and strengthen the rule of law; to detect and suppress offences; and to identify and eliminate the causes of offences and the conditions conducive to them [13]. And measures to eliminate the causes of the crime and the conditions that allow it to be committed are defined as "a set of legal, social, organizational, educational, medical, and other measures aimed at preventing the commission of a crime in the future [14]. The types of prophylaxis of offence are: general prophylaxis of offence; special prophylaxis of offences; individual prophylaxis of offences; victimological prophylaxis of offence [13].

General prophylaxis of offences is the activity of the authorities and institutions carrying out and participating in the prevention of offences to prevent offences, to identify and eliminate the causes of offences and the conditions conducive to them

General prophylaxis of offences measures include:

development and implementation of state and other programmes for the prevention of offences;

legal awareness-raising among the population;

identification, elimination of the causes of offences and conditions contributing to them, and the making of proposals for eliminating the causes of offences and conditions contributing to them.

General prophylaxis of offences may also include other measures in accordance with the law [13, article 22.].

Special prophylaxis of offences is the activity of the bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offences to develop and implement special measures aimed at preventing certain types of offences, eliminating the causes of these types of offences and the conditions contributing to them, identifying certain categories of people and exerting preventive influence on them. The grounds for the implementation of special prophylaxis of offences are:

certain types of crimes and people are becoming more common;

The emergence of challenges and threats to public safety and public order and the interests of individuals, society, and the state.

The law defines as types of special prophylaxis of offences: special prophylaxis of offences among persons with previous convictions, special prophylaxis of offences among persons who abuse alcohol or use drugs, psychotropic and other substances that affect intellectual-volitional activity and prophylaxis of child neglect and juvenile delinquency [13, article 24.].

Individual prophylaxis of offences is the activity of the bodies and institutions directly involved in the prophylaxis of offences to identify, keep records of and exert educational influence on people with antisocial behaviour, prone to committing offences, who have committed offences. Individual prophylaxis of offences is determined on the basis of the characteristics of the individual, his or her social environment, social and living conditions and lifestyle, and other factors characterized by anti-social behaviour, the propensity to commit an offence, and the degree of public danger of the offence committed.

The basis for the application of individual prophylaxis of offences is the existence of reliable evidence of a person's antisocial behaviour or propensity to commit an offence or to commit an offence. Individual prophylaxis of offences of a compulsory or restrictive nature is applied on the grounds provided for by law [13, article 28.].

Victimological prophylaxis is the activity of the body or institution directly involved in the prophylaxis of offences to apply preventive measures aimed at reducing a particular person's risk of becoming a victim of an offence [13, article 43.].

In some countries, the following types are used: general and individual [15; 16], general, special and individual prophylaxis [17].

In our view, this approach to crime prevention mirrors the characteristics of traditional crime prevention programs that follow the PST (Primary-Secondary-Tertiary) model.

Models of Crime Prevention

Michael Tonry and David P. Farrington classifies Models of Crime Prevention as follows: Developmental, Community, and Situational Prevention. By developmental prevention, we mean interventions designed to prevent the development of criminal potential in individuals, especially those targeting risk and protective factors discovered in studies of human development. By community prevention, we mean interventions designed to change the social conditions that influence offending in residential communities. By situational prevention, we mean interventions designed to prevent the occurrence of crimes, especially by reducing opportunities and increasing risks [18].

The integrated theory first proposed by Elliott, Ageton, and Canter (1979), combining strain, social control, and social learning (and sometimes social disorganization) theories, has been repeatedly tested and consistently supported for a wide range of behaviors including licit and illicit substance use, violence, and other forms of illegal behaviour [19].

Prepared by Garner Clancey Models of Crime Prevention ташкил топган are four key models of crime prevention: Developmental, Social, Situational and Criminal Justice. Each model employs different approaches to prevent crime. Some methods of crime prevention bring about quick results, while others can take many years to result in lower crime. Each model has strengths and weaknesses. Ideally, the best way to prevent crime is to use a combination of strategies from each model.

Developmental model: Often known as early intervention, developmental crime prevention seeks to address the early causes of criminality. Reducing community and individual risk factors and increasing protective factors, help to prevent crime later in life. The most celebrated examples of developmental crime prevention include parenting programs, school enrichment initiatives, pre-school regimes and improvements in transition to school arrangements.

Social model: Strengthening neighbourhoods helps prevent crime. Local communities that have strong bonds and where people know each other are less prone to experience crime. Enhancing 'social capital' or the relationships between people can be beneficial in protecting people from crime. Effective social crime prevention is difficult to achieve because it can involve so many different aspects. Community building activities, provision of welfare services and increasing community support groups all help to enhance the sense of community and prevent crime.

Situational model: Stopping the opportunities for crime is an effective way of preventing crime. Increasing the risks of detection, reducing the rewards for offending and increasing the difficulty of offending are all ways to prevent crime.

Situational crime prevention can be as simple as installing locks and alarms, increasing surveillance through lighting and making buildings harder to enter, damage or hide near.

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Criminal Justice model: The form of crime prevention most commonly understood is associated with the criminal justice system: police, courts and prisons. Research tends to suggest that these measures are only partially successful. These measures work best when accompanied by the other models. More police, improved arrest rates, harsher penalties and prison are some of the common strategies associated with the criminal justice system. Increasingly there is recognition that there are smarter ways to stop crime – these rely on all models of crime prevention working together [20].

Theory on the Crime Prevention by Environment. The concept of crime prevention by environment was initiated in 1971 by Jeffery (1977) who proposed the Theory of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: (CPTED) using the principles of natural learning. Crimes often occur from criminals' impulses in encountering the physically unstable environment. The appropriate design of environmental spaces can reduce crime and reduce the fear of crime. The crime prevention by environment consists of 4 key elements; 1) Surveillance is to help observing who commits the crime causing the risk in being watched over the behaviours such as neighbour's alarm, CCTV installation, etc., 2) Access control is to control the one-way access for preventing the outsiders to enter the area easily, 3) Division of personal area is to create the sense of occupying the area by clearly separating the territory between personal space and public space to prevent the outsiders from penetrating into the personal space, 4) Maintenance and management is the care and maintenance of residences to keep order to show that people living in the house all the time can prevent crime [21].

The researcher has suggested to develop the prevention of crime by the environment as follows: 1. City planning: The city planning should be designed to reduce crime such as having only one entrance and exit to be able to monitor the scene and strangers in the community. 2. Design of dwellings: It should create measures to build houses with the clear architecture so that people can see clearly on the outsiders. There should be the maintenance of houses to always be available by cleaning, repainting, repairing windows and fencing, bringing in the natural resources available in the community to prevent crime in order to save money and prevent crime. 3. Community activities. There is a policy to create activities to build relationships and to promote harmony to encourage people in the community to create a sense of togetherness and help to supervise and provide the information such as sports activities, cultural activities of people in the area and turning out on security surveillance. 4. Neighbourhood alarm: There should the neighbour warning policy that is the relationship of people in the community to prevent crime by the environment by monitoring the safety to help monitoring in the risky areas and informing the behavioural clues to the police in litigation applying the technology and information obtained from Line or Facebook to the crime warning in the community. 5. Public inspector: It is important to establish a public inspection policy in all communities. In selecting volunteers for community surveillance, it must collaborate with police officers in the surveillance of volunteer officers in the community. 6. Define the crime prevention policy by environment to formulate the strategies to reduce the risks of crime can benefit either the police station, the community leaders, or people by strategically planning under the crime prevention strategy by the environment to promote personnel awareness on the policy and the direction of success of the organizations [21].

Research has identified four separate categories of crime and delinquency prevention (Perlgut, 1981): Corrective prevention attempts to prevent crime by ameliorating social conditions which seem to lead to crime, e.g. by reducing overcrowding, creating viable neighbourhoods, rehabilitating slums and providing community health clinics and recreation facilities.

Punitive prevention uses police to deter crime through lawyers, the police courts, gaols and the legal system.

Mechanical prevention emphasises hardware such as locks, doors and grilles.

Environmental prevention manipulates building design and the relationship between buildings and their environment to reduce opportunities for crime [22].

Other researchers tried to enhance a core comprehensive model for preventing crime. The model integrates traditional social and individual oriented crime prevention, the situational prevention strategy of making it harder to commit crimes, combating crime via the criminal justice system, and societal security and risk management perspectives. The general model can, in principle, be used to prevent all forms of crime, from terrorism to domestic violence, youth crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants and domestic burglary. The concept of 'prevention is used here in a broad sense to mean reducing the occurrence of future criminal acts and reducing the harm caused by crime [23].

In the North Carolina Youth Violence Prevention Center is also applied to a to Reduce Youth Violence in Impoverished, Rural Areas [24]. For those up to age 25 years, there is also Multisystemic therapy for Emerging Adults, which has had promising results internationally and its feasibility is being explored in New Zealand by the Department of Corrections [25].

As early as 2002, the International Congress on Criminal Law resolved at the 17th World Congress that there should be options to extend the 'special provisions' that apply to minors who have committed crime to those aged 18 to 25 years [26].

In some literature termed 'developmental prevention' is used [27], for the assumption is that crime prevention starts early and has a role alongside other methods of crime prevention. Developmental prevention refers to interventions designed to prevent the development of criminal potential in individuals, especially those targeting risk and protective factors discovered in longitudinal studies of human development [28].

R.L.Boostrom, J.J.Henderson pointed out, different implications for police-community relations emerge from three crime prevention models: the social service model, the security model, and social service model, the security model, and the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) model. The social service model assumes that the community can aid in assuring an adequate social service system for its members. The security model proposes mobilizing the community to increase the effectiveness of individual security. While the previous model focused on service delivery, this model is focused on security deterrence. The CPTED model rests on the recognition that the physical

environment can be a crucial factor in explaining the nature and rate of crime in a community. In addition, crime analysis and the examination of crime trends provides an information base used to develop crime prevention strategies [29].

In addition to the above, science also has approaches such as 'early prevention', 'social prophylaxis', and 'criminological prophylaxis'.

Early prevention appears to have a preventive effect on people with deviant behaviour who are prone to committing crimes. The early adoption of preventive measures against such a person will make it possible to correct individual behaviour, i.e., eliminate social deviation before a criminal threat arises. As preventive measures, they resort to methods of persuasion, assistance, and encouragement of law-conscious behaviour [30].

So, A. Bakaev notes that the functions of early prevention should be implemented by social and educational institutions [31].

Thus, criminological prevention appears as a special activity to identify and study the determinants of criminal behaviour and exert preventive influence on them, blocking, minimizing, and possibly eliminating them[30].

According to S.S.Niyozova, victimological prophylaxis of crimes is an activity that is carried out in order to prevent subjects who commit them from being victimized by various types of crimes and to reduce their level of victimhood, their tendency to become victims, and to eliminate the causes and conditions that enable it [32, p.16].

Q.A. Saitkulov refers to the victimological prophylaxis of crimes as organizations or institutions that directly carry out the prevention of crimes, those who are likely to be victims of crime due to their antisocial behavior, victims of crimes, as well as victim factors, situations, and reasons that cause them to suffer from crimes and enable them It is a system of general, special, individual, legal, social, organizational, psychological, medical, pedagogical, and other measures of victimological prevention of offences, which are used to reduce the risk of victims of offences by identifying and eliminating conditions [33, p.62].

The concept of social prophylaxis is broad and includes concepts of all types of crime prevention [34, p.37].

Crime prevention is contentious. Different people have different conceptions as to what it ought to refer, and different agendas in terms of the kinds of organisational and philosophical objectives they are trying to meet. To appreciate the nature of these differences it is useful to consider three abstract models of crime prevention: Conservative Model Of Crime Prevention; Liberal Model Of Crime Prevention, Radical Model Of Crime Prevention [35].

The traditional or conservative model of crime prevention starts from the premise that the basic issue is one of crime control. It is founded upon the notion that the key issue is adherence to the law, and that law enforcement and crime prevention should therefore be directed at addressing potential and current violations of the law.

The mainstream, or liberal, approach to crime prevention views crime as a social problem linked to particular individual deficits and group disadvantages. It is based upon the idea that people, rather than

crime control, should be the starting point for change, and that reform is needed at the level of individual and collective circumstance.

The radical, or conflict, model of crime prevention sees law and order as an arena of political struggle. Crime and criminality is historically and socially constructed, and is best understood as reflecting structural social divisions and inequalities. It is most closely associated with Marxist criminological theory (which sees class analysis as central to an understanding of crime under capitalism), feminist criminological theory (with gender relations and power differentials the major focus), and critical criminology (referring here to perspectives that examine the oppression and marginalisation of groups on the basis of class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, and race). The key concept is that of fundamental social change, which should be directed at enhancing the material well-being, social rights and decision-making power of the majority in society [35].

Today, the mass media plays an important role in shaping people's worldviews, especially among young people. In our opinion, in the era of increasingly developing digital mass media, people are not only informed about anti-social or criminal events, anti-social behaviour or their promoters, but also help to draw correct conclusions from the harmful consequences of anti-social behaviour or crimes. Effective results in crime prevention can be achieved only by distributing media products that reflect the factors that cause crimes and their elimination, ways and methods of protection from them. In this regard, the development of 'media criminology', a new branch of criminology, is of great importance.

Media criminology is a developing sub-discipline of criminology, as the public's interest in consuming true crime increases in every format. This subject examines representations of crime in the media, including news, journalism, online discussions, film, TV, and podcasts. Using relevant criminological and sociological theories, it relates to media representation to wider understandings of crime and deviance [36].

Access to news continues to become more distributed. Across all markets, less than a quarter (23%) prefer to start their news journeys with a website or app, down nine points since 2018. Those aged 18–24 have an even weaker connection with websites and apps, preferring to access news via side-door routes such as social media, search, and mobile aggregators [37].

Since the Digital News Report began tracking respondents' main sources of news, social networks have steadily replaced news websites as a primary source for younger audiences overall, with 39% of social natives (18–24s) across 12 markets now using social media as their main source of news, compared with 34% who prefer to go direct to a news website or app [38].

The social media landscape continues to evolve dramatically, with new social networks like TikTok entering the field as well as existing platforms like Instagram and Telegram gaining markedly in popularity among young audiences. As social natives shift their attention away from Facebook (or in many cases, never really start using it), more visually focused platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube have become increasingly popular for news among this group. Use of TikTok for news has increased fivefold among 18–24s across all markets over just three years, from 3% in 2020 to 15% in 2022, while YouTube is increasingly popular among young people in Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America [39].

Within this framework, the government could focus on media literacy education as a necessary crime prevention tool. The increasing impact of different media sources on youth has drawn attention to media literacy education, in other words, using the media to educate and change attitudes and behaviours concerning media coverage on youth crime. According to a publication by the Australian Institute of Criminology, 'children should critically evaluate the images which are presented to them on an everyday basis, in all forms of electronic entertainment, including video and computer games and the Internet. This could take a similar format to traditional literature classes, or drug and sex education classes'. In the case of Canada, Media-Awareness.ca is an online tool, which teaches the youth on being critical with different media sources and offers information on how to attain accurate and unbiased crime information. This initiative further encourages media sources to be more reliable, and accountable [40].

It is important to note that the communications policy remains largely a 'work in progress', yet requires a two-way exchange with long-term goals and a consistent supply of reliable information.

As the media continue to evolve, research should continue to explore why people view crime-related programming or access crime-related information, and how they interpret such information in light of their experiences and the experiences of others in their social networks. Ultimately, such research can lead to a better understanding of how people gain knowledge about crime and develop or shift their attitudes about crime and justice issues [41].

So, the mass media have altered public perceptions about deviance, social problems, and especially crime, by stressing the most dramatic, vivid, and memorable instances as typical or characteristic of the category as a whole for instance, by depicting the most violent incidents as typical of criminal behaviour in general [42].

Conclusions

Based on the research results, we propose to classify crime prevention models as follows: Developmental or Social, Criminological, Victimological and Media model.

Developmental or Social model: early intervention, developmental crime prevention seeks to address the early causes of anti-social behaviour and criminality in all aspects of community life. Reducing general and individual risk factors and increasing protective factors, help to early prevent crime. This process involved the public.

Instead of torture and severe penalties, Beccaria believed 'finally, the most certain method of preventing crimes is to perfect the system of education' [43].

Criminological model by organizations and authorized persons directly engaged in the fight against crime, prevention of crimes, detection, detection and arrest of persons who have committed crimes, consideration of the issue of responsibility, re-offending of persons who have been sentenced and are serving it, have passed it, or are conditionally released from serving the sentence, is a model that

provides for the implementation of complex measures aimed at prevention. This model relies on all crime prevention models.

Victimological model provides for the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at reducing the risk of people suffering from offences, including crimes, by identifying and eliminating the factors, circumstances, and situations that cause people to suffer from offences.

Media model. In this model, the media, including news, journalism, online discussions, cartoons, film, TV, and social sites, blogs, and podcasts, draw conclusions from the harmful consequences of anti-social behaviour or crimes in society.

In our opinion, in crime prevention, the implementation of the 'Media model' allows achieving effective results in the fight against the spread of antisocial behaviour and crime among youth in society.

And the types of crime prevention are proposed to be classified as follows: social prophylaxis, criminological prophylaxis, and victimological prophylaxis.

Each model and type above, in turn, is implemented in two different directions: General and Situational. In general directions, measures are organized based on general characteristics, while in situational directions, they are implemented taking into account specific situations and situations.

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