

## LITHUANIA POLICE ACTIVITY IN COMMON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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**Annotation.** The aim of the article is to evaluate the Lithuanian police activities in the common juvenile delinquency prevention. According to the legislation, Kaunas district police activity and sociological analysis results, the work of the police in the fields of the legal education and job training facilities, prevention programs preparation, participation in raids, the organization of the employment of minors and working with the young police supporters is analysed. The article concludes that when carrying out the general prevention of juvenile delinquency, police formally endeavour to develop and carry out the activities and assigned means. A number of factors inhibit the juvenile crime prevention effectiveness: excessive workload and lack of time for qualitative work, shortage of staff, lack of funding to preventive measures, lack of cooperation with the social partners and especially with the local community, training system imperfections, wages and workload imbalance.

**Keywords:** crime prevention, juvenile delinquency prevention, preventive measures.

### INTRODUCTION

Crime prevention is understood as the appropriate activities of the state institutions, various social movements and other civil society organizations and individual citizens in order to eliminate the crime causes and conditions, or at least limit their influence.<sup>1</sup> Prevention of juvenile delinquency is an essential part of crime prevention in society. Enrolling in lawful, socially useful activities and adopting a humanistic approach to society and public life, young persons can develop not criminal attitudes to the social environment.<sup>2</sup>

Crime prevention, depending on what are the aims, can be broken down into different strains. Therefore, it can be defined according to various criteria - strategic purpose, place, object, etc. Depending on the focus, prevention is divided into the general and individual. General prevention is the impact measures to identify and eliminate common causes and conditions of criminal acts.<sup>3</sup> Individual - sanctions aimed to influence individually individuals

<sup>1</sup> Šatkus P., Bukauskas A., Ragauskas P. ir kt. *Problemos. Aktualijos. Patarimai. Informacija*. Vilnius: Judėjimas „Stabdyk nusikalstamumą“, 1998. P. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Jungtinių Tautų nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencijos gairės (Rijado gairės), 1 punktą.  
[http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs\\_teis\\_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm](http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs_teis_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm); [2012-03-14.].

<sup>3</sup> Lietuvos policijos generalinio komisaro įsakymas 2009 m. birželio 2 d. Nr. 5-V-384 „Dėl viešosios policijos prevencijos padalinio pareigūno (apylinkės inspektorius) tarnybinės veiklos aprašo patvirtinimo“. Įsakymas skelbtas Policijos departamento prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos interneto svetainėje.

who are predisposed to commit a crime or are likely to become crime victims. Between the general and individual sanctions is very close (direct and reverse) connection. General impact measures form the basis on which we can prevent certain crimes, and individual sanctions lead to an increase of efficiency of the general impact measures.<sup>4</sup>

It is generally accepted that the prevention of juvenile delinquency in Lithuania today is important. There are a number of general crime prevention agencies: 1) the law enforcement agencies, courts, penal institutions, 2) education and educational institutions, and 3) social welfare, employment, facilities of rights of the child, 4) community-based organizations and other entities.

In addition, the fact that children make about a fifth of all crime, and young people from 14 to 29 years account for about 60 percent of all offenders, and child crime latency as well all are an indication that preventive work in this area is still space for improvement. This implies a desire to carefully assess one of the key - the police - institutions engaged in youth crime prevention work and performance. The police are the public social services provider, whose mission is along with other governmental and non-governmental institutions to protect society from the negative effects of crime. Police carried out high-quality preventive activities can greatly affect juvenile behaviour.

*The aim of the work* is to evaluate police activities in the general juvenile delinquency prevention. At the end, on the basis of Kaunas County Police activity analysis, the general police preventive measures are addressed and factors influencing officials' preventive work are disclosed.

The method of the scientific literature, regulatory document analysis is applied in the article. To evaluate the effectiveness of police work, the article was based on the results of survey<sup>5</sup> of juvenile affairs' police officers employed in territorial institutions of Kaunas County<sup>6</sup>. In total 78.8 percent of Kaunas County Juvenile police officers were surveyed.

Čepas A. Drakšienė, R. Drakšas, G. Babachinaitė, A. Dapšys, A. Jatkevičius, V. Pavilionis and others studied juvenile crime prevention aspects.<sup>7</sup> Different authors,

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<sup>4</sup> Leliūgienė I. *Socialinė pedagogika*. – Kaunas: Technologija, 2002. P. 185.

<sup>5</sup> Sociological study was conducted by Master Neringa Balčiukynaitė led by the author in the preparation of a Master thesis.

<sup>6</sup> Since 20<sup>th</sup> of the February 2012 Kaunas County Police Headquarters includes the Kaunas city PC, Kaunas district PC, Jonava district PC, Kasiadorys district PC and Kedainiai district PC.

<sup>7</sup> Žr., pvz.: A. Jatkevičius. *Nepilnamečių smurtinio nusikalstamumo prevencija: daktaro disertacijos santrauka: socialiniai mokslai: teisė (01S)* / Vilniaus universitetas, 2003; G. Babachinaitė, A. Čepas, A. Dapšys ir kt. *Nepilnamečio asmenybė ir nusikalstamumas*. – Vilnius: Mintis, 1984; A. Čepas, V. Pavilionis. *Ankstyvoji nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencija*. – Vilnius: Mintis, 1973; A. Dapšys. *Nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo*

revealing various aspects of juvenile delinquency and describing the crime as phenomenon in different ways, agree that crime is a negative phenomenon, with a major damage to the public and as early as possible it will effectively prevented, the lower the crime rate will be in the future. Police officers' activity in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention is not widely analysed.

## **POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

*In the Juvenile Affairs police officer's career details* (hereinafter - Career Details) the basic general prevention directions are defined: legal education in educational institutions and community groups; prevention project development and their implementation; events (legal knowledge competitions, quizzes, sports events) organization; communication with the territory population, etc.<sup>8</sup> The article will discuss the police work in the legal education and job training facilities, prevention programs development, participation in raids, the employment of minors organization and work with the young police supporters fields.

***Legal education and job in training facilities.*** The provision of the law on police activities that "The police shall support legal education programmes of various forms, promote legal knowledge at educational institutions, mass media and printing activities"<sup>9</sup> and the provision of *Career details* that "officers carry out preventive work in schools: consistently implement legal education, participate in meetings with teachers, pupils and their parents",<sup>10</sup> make the legal basis of police co-operation with educational institutions.

In order to develop this collaboration in the 18<sup>th</sup> of March, 2004 Chief of Kaunas County Police Headquarters Order "*On secondary schools and gymnasiums assignment*" headquarters branch managers were assigned to individual schools and along with the school community to provide a general preventive measures to ensure the safety of children. By the December 23, 2004 Chief of Kaunas County Police Headquarters direction "*On patrol near schools*" police standby duty in school approaches was introduced.

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prevencijos sistemos esmė ir jos kūrimo kryptys. *Teisės problemos*. 1994; A. Drakšienė, R. Drakšas. *Nepilnamečių baudžiamoji atsakomybė*. – Vilnius: Eugrimas, 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Lietuvos policijos generalinio komisaro 2009 m. gruodžio 1 d. įsakymo Nr. 5-V-893 „Dėl viešosios policijos prevencijos padalinio specialisto (nepilnamečių reikalų policijos pareigūno) tarnybinės veiklos aprašo patvirtinimo“ 8.15 str. Įsakymas skelbtas Policijos departamento prie VRM interneto svetainėje [2012.02.03]

<sup>9</sup> LR policijos veiklos įstatymo 8 str. 3 d. *Valstybės žinios*. 2000, Nr. 90-2777.

<sup>10</sup> Lietuvos policijos generalinio komisaro 2009 m. gruodžio 1 d. įsakymas Nr. 5-V-893 „Dėl viešosios policijos prevencijos padalinio specialisto (nepilnamečių reikalų policijos pareigūno) tarnybinės veiklos aprašo patvirtinimo“. 8. 12. str.

In 2011 in Kaunas County Police officers arranged for children 69 quizzes (competitions) on legal issues (in 2010 - 63), 33 of which were organized in the city of Kaunas. In Kaunas city in year 2010 and 2009 were organized 27 and 29 quizzes respectively. If number of competitions for children organized by police officers is increasing, lectures are read less and less. For example, in 2011 in Kaunas city 514 lectures have been read, and in 2010 and 2009 623 and 686 lectures respectively. In order to partially evaluate the police work in this field scale and efficiency, it is appropriate to compare the number of events with number of the educational institutions. In 2011 in Kaunas County were 424 children education, training and care institutions, in Kaunas - 215 institutions. This means that in the single institution of Kaunas only 2.4 lectures are read on average. It is significant that in some areas (especially in rural areas) similar measures have been organized in little or they were not organized, therefore, it can be concluded that the legal education and cooperation with educational institutions are more developed in larger centres, while in rural areas it is not sufficient. For the sake of objectivity it must be recognised that shrinking number of officials and the funding of preventive work does not allow police commissariats to work more effective in the field of legal education.

***Preventive program development and execution.*** One of the Juvenile police functions is to develop and implement together with other agencies and non-governmental organizations prevention programs, targeted actions, related with child rights violations, drug, abuse, prostitution, violence prevention and dissuasion.<sup>11</sup> When assessing police activities in this field in formal (quantitative) aspect, it should be noted that the number of programs prepared on the police initiative since 2009 rises slightly, but cooperation with the social partners, especially in projects developed by other institutions, tend to weaken (see Table 1). This is worrying because the success of the preventive work lays in the overall activities of the all institutions, which are much more effective than the single, and the individual organizations' measures<sup>12</sup>.

**Table 1.** Number of prevention programs in Kaunas County 2009 - 2011.

Years	Prepared and implemented prevention programs on police initiative	Developed and implemented programs with other social partners	Developed and implemented programs with other social partners
2009	4	11	33
2010	3	10	17
2011	6	7	7

<sup>11</sup> Ten pat. 10. 5. str.

<sup>12</sup> Jungtinių Tautų nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencijos gairių (Rijado gairės), 1 punktą.  
[http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs\\_teis\\_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm](http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs_teis_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm); [2012-03-14].

Source: the author made according data of Kaunas County Police Headquarters' Board of Public Order Prevention Department.

The intensity of Police interaction with the social partners is partially revealing by number of information - methodological publications about juvenile offenses prepared by the police with other institutions (see Table 2). This information serves to schools, child right protection organizations, social movements, and so on organizations, in targeting the overall activity in juvenile delinquency prevention field. Decreasing the amount of such publications suggest that cooperation with the social partners tends to decline.

**Table 2. The number of prepared summarized information in 2009 - 2011**

Prepared summarized information about a child offenses for educational and other institutions		
Years	Kaunas County Police Headquarters	Of them Kaunas City Police Headquarters
2009	<b>168</b>	<b>31</b>
2010	<b>135</b>	<b>26</b>
2011	<b>128</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: the author made according data of Kaunas County Police Headquarters' Board of Public Order Prevention Department.

Unambiguous assessment of these trends is difficult; however, it can be assumed that this may be outcomes of a reduction in manpower, financial constraints, increased workload and declining officials' motivation to work. For example, from 2009 to 2012 after reduction of police authority appropriations by 25 percent<sup>13</sup> the less is spent to preventive programs as well. Data of the Centre of Crime Prevention of Lithuania of years 2005 – 2010,<sup>14</sup> shows that funding for national programs significantly decreased. For example, *the National Crime and Control Programme* in 2009 were assigned 6.6 million Lt., in 2010 only 105 thousand Lt. were assigned. Similarly, *the National Drug Control and Drug Prevention Program, Juvenile Justice 2009-2013 program*, and *The children and youth socialization program* budgets decreased.

When analysing this activity with the purposeful, i.e., the efficiency point of view, first of all, it is appropriate to disclose the objectives of the programs and their implementation techniques. Police officers participate in programs and projects such as: "Be safe," "Live safely", "Do not be indifferent", "We are against violence", "Themis", and others. Their main objectives - to organize legal education for children; train them to safely behave being alone at home,

<sup>13</sup> Vitkauskas K. Lietuvos policijos pareigūnų motyvacinių veiksnių analizė. *Viešoji politika ir administravimas*. 2012. T. 11. Nr. 3. p. 381.

<sup>14</sup> Ataskaitos apie Nacionalinės nusikaltimų prevencijos ir kontrolės programos įgyvendinimą. <http://www.vrm.lt/index.php?id=1042>; [ 2012-04-17].

backyard, school; to initiate child and police cooperation in fields of violence against children, early crime prevention and so on.

When assessing these programs, one can see an abstract of their goals, objectives similarity or even overlap, as well as the lack of funding (Ministry of Education and Science spends for this program only 1200 -1800 Lt.). Implementation of the programs in most cases is limited to quizzes, drawing competitions (little related to program goals and objectives) organization. For example, the program "Live safely" is implemented through organization of the children's quiz in which teams are given three tasks: 1) to introduce the team, drawing on "I'm safe", 2) to perform the practical task of the organizers, 3) saying goodbye slogan or quatrain on the quizzes - competition theme. It must be recognized that such presented measure is unlikely to be effective. Thus, when evaluating selected tools to realize the objectives of programs, involved a small number of students (school teams are made up only of 5 children) and little funding, there is doubt about their rationality and feasibility.

***Police officials' participation in the raids.*** As one of the common preventive measures for the control of high-risk or juvenile meeting places, educational institutions approaches, police uses raids organization. The purpose of these raids is more control, allowing the prevention of disorder or to protect minors from the potential violence or abuse. Kaunas County Police implementing measures plan „*Measures to ensure child safety and public order during the summer*“ in June - August of 2011 organized targeted raids, meetings with stationary children's holiday camp administration. During raids they visited youth gathering places, near schools, resorts, beaches, parks, and so on., where juvenile, who tend to commit a crime, can gather.<sup>15</sup>

Both police agencies, and other institutions - Prisons Department, child rights protection professionals, educational institutions, community representatives and others organize raids. When analysing the Kaunas County police conducted raids frequency, we see that number of the raids organized by the police increase, what is to be assessed as preventive police work intensification (see Table 3). On the other hand, the fact that in 2011 in Kaunas city was organized 64.0 percent (2009 - 83.0 percent) of all raids conducted by the County, suggests that in other areas of the county this preventive measure has yet adequately applied. I would like to believe that indicators of year 2011 will be the beginning of a new, more optimistic trend, indicating a more even distribution of these measures in the county.

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<sup>15</sup> Kauno apskrities vyriausiojo policijos komisariato 2011 metų veiklos ataskaita. Kaunas, 2012-01-25 Nr. 20-IL-103.

The table shows that, apart from the police organized raids, officials collaborate with other institutions, participating in their measures

**Table 3.** Organized and participated in raids in Kaunas County and Kaunas City in 2009 - 2011.

Year	Organized raids in Kaunas County	Organized raids in Kaunas City	Participated in raids in Kaunas County	Participated in raids in Kaunas City
2009	615	511	558	369
2010	893	547	822	614
2011	1013	648	1010	589

Source: the author made according data of Kaunas County Police Headquarters' Board of Public Order Prevention Department.

Police contribution to the implementation of the general prevention measure in comparison with other organizations participation in this field is dominant. This is confirmed by the relatively lower number of raids organized by other entities. Unfortunately, an objective assessment of the effectiveness of these raids, according to Kaunas County Police Headquarters and the police units reports, is impossible because they not analyze raids efficiency.

Some secondary legislation viciousness complicates Police officers work. For example, in 1999 Kaunas City Council has adopted a decision *on the protection of children in public places of the city*, banning children under the age of 16 without parents, foster-fathers be in public places for from 22.00 pm. to 6.00 pm. However, under the Council's own permission in 2004 - 2007 there were young entertainment club "EX-it" in centre of Kaunas, where on Fridays from 18.00 to 22.00 were organized **discotheques** for children aged 12-16. After a discotheque, children had to go home already in time prohibited them from being on the streets. That this preventive measure is not properly executed the fact that at the cinema to evening screenings (unless it is an adults-only film) children are admitted from the age of 14 witnesses. Such objections in city government decisions created conditions for unrestricted presence of children in prohibited time in city, increased tensions between youth and police officers and the latter were prevented from effective performance of their functions.

**Juvenile busyness organization.** Youth idleness rate is one of the determinants of crime, and therefore an important part of prevention work is to implement projects promoting busyness of minors. One of the children's busyness enhancing measures - summer camps. Since 2003 the Police Department in cooperation with the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union organizes summer camps for children, in which were every year about 150 children. Kaunas county territorial police institutions in the implementation of various prevention programs in 2011 in Birštonas, Kaišiadorys, Kėdainiai and Jonava districts organized 5 children's summer

camps. Also, the police authorities organized a variety of events: drawing competitions, paintball, street basketball, kayaking and so on. Every summer by territorial police officers efforts of about 7 thousands of children at risk are entertained.<sup>16</sup> However, when assessing this job with respect of feasibility of functions assigned to police, I consider that organization of the child busyness events due to the nature of this activity and the necessary skills to persons working this work should not be assigned to the police.

***Young supporters of the police.*** Youth involvement in the prevention of juvenile delinquency is an important part of the activities of police officers and one of the performance indicators of the preventive police work with juveniles. In 1998 after approval of “*The Young Police supporters*” regulations police supporters clubs have been established. Developing this activity, by police officers and students’ initiative in schools lectures on legal issues are read, meetings with law enforcement officials on juvenile issues are made, various quizzes and competitions are organized.<sup>17</sup> At the end of 2011 in Kaunas County were 1873 young police supporters. Each year, the county police supporters’ ranks include more than 200 students (see Table 4).

Table 4. **Young supporters of the police in Kaunas County in year 2010 - 2011**

The young police supporters ranks joined:		
Year	2010	2011
Kaunas city PC	9	40
Birštonas PC	11	4
Jonava district PC	10	0
Kaišiadorys district PC	4	10
Kaunas district PC	146	131
Kėdainiai district PC	26	13
Prienai district PC	2	6
Raseiniai PC	30	20
<b>Total:</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>224</b>

Source: the author made according data of Kaunas County Police Headquarters’ Board of Public Order Prevention Department.

The table shows that in the areas different number of young people getting involved in police supporters ranks. This suggests that these regions Juvenile inspectors work is more formal and they do not have the confidence of youth.

Generalizing the police officers in the area of general prevention of juvenile delinquency, it follows that police authorities formally seeks to develop these activities, the

<sup>16</sup> Ten pat, p. 2

<sup>17</sup> Judėjimas „Jaunieji policijos rėmėjai”. <http://www.vilnius.policija.lt/index.php?lang=1&sid=120&tid=94>; [2012.08.13].



more preventive work is carried out in the city of Kaunas than in other County cities or districts. The weakening trend of the police co-operation with the social partners is also noted. It can adversely influence the overall efficiency of the preventive work.

## **EFFICIENCY OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION**

Examination of common juvenile crime prevention measures reveals a more quantitative side of the police work, that is, the number of programs and the types of measures, what does not always allow to make an objective assessment of the quantitative aspects of this activities - efficiency. The quality of this work often depends not on volume of measures, but on the professionalism, motivation officials implementing them and organization management performance.

*Career details* provide that in the territory served by the Juvenile Police officers should not live more than 3 thousand children.<sup>18</sup> In reality, these areas are very different based on number of children living in them: in Kaunas County in 57.1 percent of officials underserved areas live 1.5 -3 thousand minors, in 2.9 percent - Up to 500 children, worrying is the fact that as much as 20 percent of officials work in larger than legal limits areas. This increases the preventive work quality problems risk.

The legislation provides that the Juvenile Police Officer, working under a personal plan, should the main part of the workday assign for general prevention activities.<sup>19</sup> This is confirmed by more than a third of respondents (37.1 percent). Almost same number of officials argue that preventive work takes up about half of their working time (31.4 percent) and 8.6 per cent of respondents say that this work takes practically the whole working time. It is assumed that the general prevention is the dominant part of the police officers working time. On the other hand, is this time sufficient to perform qualitatively all the preventive measures? Only 25.7 percent of officials said yes answering this question, while 74.3 percent indicated that for them is not enough time for the qualitative performance of all measures envisaged in *Career details*. As many as 80 percent of respondents indicated that they have to work after working hours or during weekends (23 percent officials do this often, and 57 percent - in some cases) - this implies a presumption that officials workload is not reasonably calculated and is too big.

<sup>18</sup> Lietuvos policijos generalinio komisaro 2009 m. gruodžio 1 d. įsakymas Nr. 5-V-893 „Dėl viešosios policijos prevencijos padalinio specialisto (nepilnamečių reikalų policijos pareigūno) tarnybinės veiklos aprašo patvirtinimo“ 6 punktas.

<sup>19</sup> Ten pat., 8.15 punktas.

Expectations about the scope of the work and its evaluation are significant for officials' activity motivation. 45.7 percent of respondents think that their workload is partly consistent with earnings, but some much more (48.6 percent) of officials believe that it is too high and wages according to the work done is too low (51.4 percent). The most officers, with more than 10 years of service, express latter opinion. It is assumed that longer working man living costs rise (family, kids, lifestyle, etc.), thus increasing the demand for wages as well. In this respect, it must be assumed that the police officers horizontal promotion system is not sufficiently effective and motivating to work well. Excessive workload, according to opinion of the vast majority of respondents (71.4 percent), reduces the quality of preventive work.

The effective professional development system is important for quality of the activities. More than half (54.3 percent) of officials during the past 5 years, have been in various training courses or seminars by a few times. By one time 34.3 percent of respondents took part in and 5.7 percent during this period did not participated in qualification development. It is difficult to explain admitting of part of the respondents (5.8 percent) that they not remember participating in such courses. It is thought that this could be the result of some formally organized courses, expressed as indifference of former employee training.

The successful prevention of juvenile delinquency requires entire public efforts.<sup>20</sup> In this respect, an important guarantee of preventive work success is expediency and precision of communication with the social partners. 62.8 percent of officials agree that this cooperation rather useful, but 34.3 percent of respondents believe that the relationship with partners is more formal, thus generally what is necessary is done and only to the extent required. In order to determine the level of the police cooperation with individual institutions, the officers had a 10-point system to assess what their communications with partners are productive. Schools recognized as the best social partners (8.8 points) and Municipal as worst (3.8 points). Even 72.4 percent of officials say the absence of any real help from the municipalities, while 12.8 percent felt the support only occasionally. Police relations with the local community and civil society organizations are also not strong (5.1 and 5.5 points). Weak police and local community relations are evidenced by the fact that 43 percent of officials say that in the performance of juvenile delinquency prevention, they do not receive any help of population. Only 14 percent of respondents really feel community support. This shows that Lithuania has

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<sup>20</sup> Jungtinių Tautų nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencijos gairės (Rijado gairės), 2punktas. [http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs\\_teis\\_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm](http://www.nplc.lt/sena/nj/Dokumentai/Uzs_teis_aktai/Rijado%20gaires.htm); [2012-09-14]

not yet formed a strong local community, people lack civic and police - public communication skills. All of this reduces the efficiency of police work.

It is significant that the officers themselves differently evaluate prevention programs and police preventive measures effectiveness and their ability to reduce juvenile crime. The question "Do you think the ongoing preventative program shapes juvenile skills to resist a criminal offense?" only 7.2 percent of officials were firmly convinced of the effectiveness of programs, and 62.0 percent while not believe. In response to the question "Do you think that the police activities in the prevention of juvenile crime actually help to solve this problem?" 17.2 percent of officials said that the allegedly convinced, 51.4 percent agrees in part and 31.4 percent of respondents have serious doubts. These responses should enforce to think hard about the preventive work in juvenile crime modernity, chosen activities methodology and tools expedience and the activities organization and administration quality.

## CONCLUSIONS

Having analysed the police general prevention measures, based on the Kaunas County Police Headquarters material, it must be concluded that implementing the general juvenile delinquency prevention, a variety of measures are used, this indicates that formally police is trying to develop these activities and carry out its functions. However, due to staff and preventive programs funding decrease implementation of these measures is not as effective.

Effectiveness of juvenile crime prevention carried out by police is hampered by such factors: excessive workload and lack of time for quality work, a shortage of personnel and funds, lack of cooperation with the social partners and the local community, especially training system imperfections, wages and workload imbalance, decline of officials motivation to work.

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## LIETUVOS POLICIJOS VEIKLA VYKDANT NEPILNAMEČIŲ NUSIKALSTAMUMO BENDRĄJĄ PREVENCIJĄ

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### Santrauka

Straipsnyje siekiama įvertinti Lietuvos policijos pareigūnų veiklą, vykdant nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo bendrosios prevencijos priemones. Remiantis teisės aktu, Kauno apskrities policijos veiklos bei sociologinio tyrimo rezultatų analize, nagrinėjamas policijos darbas teisinio švietimo ir darbo mokymo įstaigose, prevencinių programų rengimo, dalyvavimo reiduose, nepilnamečių užimtumo organizavimo bei darbo su jauniaisiais policijos rėmėjais srityse.

Straipsnyje daroma išvada, kad vykdant nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo bendrąją prevenciją policija formaliai stengiasi plėtoti šią veiklą ir vykdyti jai pavestas priemones. Nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencijos efektyvumą stabdo eilė veiksnių: per didelis darbo krūvis ir laiko kokybiškam darbui stoka; personalo trūkumas, nepakankamas prevencinėms priemonėms skiriamas finansavimas; bendradarbiavimo su socialiniais partneriais ir ypač vietos bendruomene stoka; kvalifikacijos kėlimo sistemos netobulumas; darbo užmokesčio ir darbo krūvių neatitikimas.

**Pagrindinės sąvokos:** nusikaltimų prevencija; nepilnamečių nusikalstamumo prevencija; prevencinės priemonės.

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