

# Transformation of Approaches to Police Functioning in Line with the Introduction of the Broken Windows Theory and the SARE Model

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**Abstract** The purpose of the study is to examine the foreign experience of using methods of effective crime prevention in modern Ukrainian realities within the framework of the broken windows theory and the SARE model (scanning, analysis, response, and evaluation). A complex of general and special scientific methods of cognition is used, namely: terminological, system-structural, formal-logical, historical-legal, comparative-legal, socio-legal, method of interdisciplinary analysis. The proposed study is one of the first attempts in Ukrainian criminology to investigate the transformation of approaches to police functioning in line with the introduction of the broken windows theory and the SARE model in the context of cross-border cooperation and global globalisation processes and to outline the spiritual-value aspects of the practical implementation of the investigated concepts. Current problems of Ukrainian society are considered, measures for crime prevention and crime reduction are proposed, a general excursion into the history of the establishment of these concepts is conducted, spiritual-value aspects of the broken windows theory are highlighted, the foreign experience of implementing the SARE model, and the specific features of their functioning are investigated. The study justified the need for practical implementation of the analysed theoretical findings in Ukrainian realities. A large number of scientific papers are devoted to the study of the broken windows theory, but the situation remains disappointing: it has not received proper popularisation and practical implementation. The need to combine the efforts of state authorities, civil society institutions, and the entire social community to consolidate cooperation in the further popularisation of this area of scientific research is substantiated. It is proven that from the standpoint of practical implementation of the broken windows theory, the action "restore order near your house" would be effective. An annual competition, encouraging concerned citizens and entrepreneurs who want to make cities neater and more attractive to visitors can be announced. The police and the public should take a principled position in these processes. According to the broken windows theory, the indicator of deterioration of the criminal situation depends on the number of minor offences. The theory clearly demonstrates how the smallest details affect substantial successes, achievements, and victories. It is aimed at the eradication of impurity, the fight against evil. Littered streets, polluted environment, neglected residential buildings, painted walls are the cause of various offences and other negative phenomena in society. The broken windows theory is not only external cleanliness, but also internal, as a guarantee of harmony, well-being, and a normal moral and psychological climate in the group and the state. In addition, this theory is an effective factor in crime prevention. For example, when an investigator conducts an inspection of the scene of an accident, they focus on the smallest details and subtleties of both fixing traces of a crime, and criminal, criminal procedural, and international legislation. Therefore, the theory under study can be developed on a much broader scale, considering it in the aspect of a spiritual-value component: purity of thoughts, the ability to respect a person as the highest social value. In the institutional hierarchy of all criminological theories and concepts, the SARE model is promising for implementation, which is a logical continuation of the broken windows theory and has not yet received proper popularisation and scientific understanding. The Canadian experience of its practical application has shown the successful overcoming of poverty, unemployment, drug addiction, domestic violence, suicidal moods, corruption component, high crime rate, and distrust of citizens. The introduction of the SARE model in Ukrainian reality is an important step in the context of the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine towards crime prevention. Thus, the social aspects of the broken windows theory and the SARE model for their implementation are unlimited. In close cooperation between states, authorities and society, investment projects are of great importance in the way to cleanliness in cities, crime prevention, and optimisation of the police functioning process. As part of the implementation of the analysed concepts in practice, it is proposed to start performing joint studies. It is believed that such criminological findings require practical implementation at the regional level. This year, the Main Directorate of the National Police in the Ivano-Frankivsk region proposed to include in the plan of research and development of the National Academy of Internal Affairs for 2021 the study "Criminological broken windows theory and the model of interaction between the police and the SARE community in crime prevention", which will contribute to the activation of scientific work on writing methodological papers, preparing conclusions and recommendations to further implement these findings in practice

**Keywords:** broken windows theory; police functioning; state authorities; spiritual-value component

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## Introduction

The use of experimental methods of research opens not only new opportunities for solving current problems but also ensures the achievement of true knowledge about social reality. Such findings integrate modern theoretical approaches to conducting original investigations and are a source of a comprehensive analysis of current problems of legal reality. In this aspect, criminology is substantial, it is the most effective science in the fight against crime.

The criminological broken windows theory considers minor law violations not only as a factor of the criminal situation but also as an active aspect affecting the level of crime in general. It is formulated by the American sociologists J. Wilson & J. Kelling, first published in 1982 in the *Atlantic Monthly* journal [1].

The authors of the theory give an apt example: if the broken glass is not replaced in the window of the house, then later there will not be a single whole place left in it, and then looting and rapid deterioration of the general criminal situation will begin. Committing minor offences (such as vandalism, public drunkenness, jumping over a turnstile in the subway) is a prerequisite for committing more serious crimes [2]. Researchers have empirically justified the connection of the state of criminogenicity in certain areas with their sanitary condition, the quality of equipment and maintenance [3], proving that the crime rate is lower where residents and local authorities care about cleanliness and order [4].

The broken windows theory was actively applied in practice first in New York, and later in other cities in the United States, Europe, South Africa, and Indonesia. Rudolph Giuliani, who was elected mayor of New York in 1994, and the new local police commissioner William Bratton announced the fight against such minor violations as graffiti, stowaway travel, begging, fights with rubber batons, etc. What was previously ignored has become unacceptable. Despite criticism and ridicule, R. Giuliani consistently battled "broken windows", which led to an overall reduction in the number of crimes in the city. Residents got a cleaner and safer city, and confidence in the ability of the police to cope not only with minor offences but also serious crimes. In the end, the number of crimes against the person in New York decreased by 56% [5]. By carefully monitoring the cleanliness of the streets and washing graffiti off the walls, the New York authorities not only taught citizens to behave more culturally but also achieved a substantial reduction in the crime rate in the city. This proves the truth of the implementation of the analysed theory in everyday activities because the right socio-cultural attitudes contribute to compliance with social norms and overcoming crime.

The following researchers have devoted their scientific works to these issues: J. Wilson and J. Kelling [1], M. Levine [5], Lee Kuan Yew [6; 7], M.V Hrebenuk [8], M.G. Kolodiaznyi [3; 4; 9], S.S. Maulik [10], O. Petrov [2], G.G. Holdyn & L.O. Ternova [11]. Substantial are the practical findings of R. Giuliani [12] & T. Hardy [13] towards crime prevention and normalisation of relations between the police and the community based on cooperation. Therewith, the question of comparative analysis and interaction of the broken windows theory and the SARE model through the prism of the spiritual-value component was not the subject of special study.

*The main purpose of the paper* is to examine foreign experience in using methods of effective crime prevention in modern Ukrainian realities within the framework of the broken windows theory and the SARE model. The following tasks are defined to achieve this goal: develop theoretical and methodological foundations for the conceptual interaction of social institutions of society with state authorities; identify the relationship between the state of urban pollution and crime processes; outline ways for state managers to form responsibility for solving community problems; develop approaches to creating a safe housing environment based on the principles of good neighbourliness and morality; examine the social microclimate in collectives and reformatting personal consciousness towards serving the interests of society and the state.

## Results and Discussion

Active work to prevent minor violations and punish violators of even the least substantial rules creates an atmosphere of intolerance to violations in general. Such activities allow detaining or substantially limiting the possibilities of recidivists who usually neglect the rules of behaviour in public places, which leads to deviant behaviour [14]: they say, if others can, then why am I not allowed? That is, zero tolerance on the part of society for small things subsequently creates an atmosphere of tolerance on a large scale. This formula consists of the fact that a person, observing violations of the rules of behaviour by other members of society, does not try to prevent them. Over time, such rules are no longer considered mandatory, and the absolute majority completely ignores them (this refers to violations that have become known due to various circumstances). The indicator of "permissibility of violations" should constantly decrease under the influence of an increase in the level of general culture and education of citizens, which will contribute to the establishment of a civil society where social harmony and well-being, the establishment of law and justice prevail. On the other hand, external

impurity can be a consequence of the disordered state of mind of a person. This aspect of the broken windows theory is insufficiently investigated, which confirms the relevance of the study.

### **1. The broken windows theory in various fields of public life**

This theory affects the efficiency of staff work. If an employee constantly violates internal regulations, is late for work, and is not responsible for unfulfilled tasks, then others, convinced of impunity, also express a desire to do so. As a result, the socio-psychological climate in the team worsens, delays become common, and staff productivity decreases. It is important to notice “broken windows” in time, which may turn out to be a dirty counter, a rude employee, or scattered garbage near houses. It is necessary to organise a set of measures for the prevention of minor violations, and it is necessary to start with compliance with generally accepted rules of living and behaviour, in particular, maintaining cleanliness and order in the entrance, house, city, involving broad segments of the population and, above all, young people [2].

According to A. Petrov, a complex of unresolved economic, social, and national problems is an indicator of crisis phenomena in society. Among them are the following: economic and energy crisis, rising prices and inflation; a decrease in the standard of living of most of the population, which leads to increased social tension, the influence of such socio-psychological factors as anger, envy, hatred, nostalgia for the past; the crisis state of individual social and professional groups, an increase in unemployment; migration problems, interethnic conflicts; psychological and professional degradation of the individual in a market economy [2]. There is also a destructive impact on the entire spectrum of public relations when interethnic conflicts unfold under the slogans of democracy, “freedom, equality, and brotherhood”, and new extremist-nationalist formations are created with a clearly aggressive goal. These problems are the basis for levelling morals and increasing the crime rate.

It is important to outline further ways to overcome them. In particular, the crime prevention strategy should include a number of large-scale measures, primarily on information policy, promotion of universal values, the introduction of positive foreign experience in modern local realities; the cult of violence, propaganda of cruelty, and radical nationalism, morally deformed behavioural stereotypes, including the use of profanity, should be eradicated from television screens and book pages. Prevention should be conducted at the initial stages of the development of negative processes, that is, at

the stage when the motivation for illegal behaviour is formed [2].

### **2. The broken windows theory in the context of trans-border cooperation and world globalisation processes and local realities**

The Mayor Of New York, R. Giuliani on November 19, 2017, as part of the working visit to Ukraine, participated in the round table “Kharkiv: security and public order” meeting, where he shared the experience on how to make cities cleaner and safer. Among the main advantages of Kharkiv, the politician noted the cleanliness and neatness, and explained that this aspect directly affects the level of security. In recent years, the city has become one of the cleanest and most comfortable regional centres. The main merit belongs to both local authorities and residents and activists who take an active part in eco-actions and measures to improve the city. According to R. Giuliani, cleanliness and order are not only a guarantee of security but also a factor in the attractiveness of any locality. The head of New York gave a simple example that confirms this connection: “if you pass by a building that has no windows, – they are broken or there is no glass at all – then you think that everyone does not care what is happening around. Soon, windows will be broken in the neighbouring house, and the feeling of impunity will spread to neighbourhoods and districts. This situation also developed in New York: while graffiti was not washed off, there was more and more of them, but when they began to respond quickly, the problem disappeared. There is more order in the city” [14]. The politician noted that due to the introduction of the concept of zero tolerance for crime back in 1994, which consisted in bringing individuals to justice even for the smallest offences, in New York in just two years it was possible to reduce the level of serious crimes by 30%, and premeditated murders – by as much as 50% [15].

Now in different localities of Ukraine, the situation is disappointing: there are buildings with broken windows, desolation, and disorder caused by military operations or a natural disaster. L.O. Ternova rightly notes that our entire planet can be displayed as a house with broken windows. Each such window is evidence of an armed conflict or another revolution, which causes unpleasant associations in the imagination [16]. Natural and man-made disasters occur increasingly often, leaving residents of their homes, causing widespread ruin [11]. Emphasis should be placed on the general harm of keeping silent about the facts of minor offences, which is the driving force for committing serious and especially serious crimes.

The universality of the investigated theory is evidenced by the activity of enterprises, where the relationship between the presence of “small cracks on windows” and global consequences within the entire business is most clearly reflected [17]. In particular, the quality of products and their high competitiveness in a market economy directly depends on the elimination of defects or other substantial errors that are made during the production of such products. A similar situation develops in teams, when advanced ideas must go through appropriate adaptation periods before acclimating and changing the system from within. These are complex, lengthy processes that require inspiration and considerable effort. Researcher M. Levine, in the book “Broken windows, broken business: how the smallest details affect great achievements” (2017), explores the broken windows theory using the example of world-famous companies: Google, Ikea, Coca-Cola, etc. [17].

M. Kolodiazhnyi defines the advantages of the broken windows theory in comparison with other areas of crime prevention, namely:

- establishment of zero tolerance for crime among citizens;
- strengthening responsibility among ordinary citizens for the state of security in local communities;
- reducing the burden on state budget expenditures due to the implementation of some measures within the framework of this theory at the expense of individuals;
- improving public-private partnership in the field of crime prevention;
- overcoming citizens' fear of crime. In addition, its effectiveness depends on compliance with the principle of complexity simultaneously with other areas of crime prevention of a general and special preventive nature [10].

Lee Kuan Yew – one of the creators of the Singapore “economic miracle”, the first Prime Minister of Singapore, the author of the memoir “Singapore history. From the third world to the first” [6] – provides answers to theoretical questions related to state construction and nation formation, interracial hostility, the search for a national idea, that is, to the key questions of today – how to “educate” the people and form a strong society [10]. Even before the 1982 broken windows theory, Lee Kuan Yew realised in the 60s that to create a successful and rational society, an economically efficient country, it was necessary to get rid of Asian indifference to garbage, Buddhist attitude to dirt on the streets, number of homeless people, street noise, unsanitary conditions, and other antisocial elements of public life. The fight against littering was one of the priorities of Lee Kuan Yew's social policy. However, as the politician noted,

“improving the physical infrastructure was easier than changing people's habits (...) their behaviour remained the same as before” [7]. Over a relatively short period of time, a substantial number of institutions appeared in Singapore society, in which ordinary citizens of the country actively took part [10].

In addition, attention should be focused on the problem of global law and order, because the security of the state is cross-border in nature. Borrowing international experience, popularising the best accomplishments and achievements of leading countries will contribute to the order and consolidation of the national community.

### 3. Spiritual-value approach in criminological science

Adopting the experience and borrowing of knowledge developed by various sciences opens up new prospects for investigation of the most important problems of natural science and humanities, substantially enriches the developed scientific discipline, which integrates scientific approaches, sources of investigation of current legal and social issues.

The importance of criminology is growing in today's conditions when the socio-spiritual crisis of public relations has worsened in the world, and new challenges have arisen, the essence of which is extremely difficult to understand. In the context of spreading ideas and values that are not inherent in society, ensuring new standards of living should make substantial efforts to implement the main task – the fight against crime. It is necessary to suggest alternative ways out of the situation to prevent such negative manifestations. In the aspect of the spiritual-value paradigm, the broken windows theory is not developed at the proper level. However, in police practice, such findings would be effective, for example, when investigating the psychological profile of a person.

Considering the main postulates of the broken windows theory, the prevalence of disorder increases criminal activity in prosperous urban areas. Unwillingness to tolerate such a situation leads to a change of place of residence, as a result of which social ties and control that previously restrained criminals are weakened. In the end, a prosperous neighbourhood turns into a hotbed of criminal activity [1]. In this aspect, the city of Detroit (USA), that belongs to the top ten most criminogenic cities in the world, is notable. If earlier Detroit was famous for machine building, today it has turned into a ghost town, where about 80 thousand dilapidated and abandoned buildings and almost 900 thousand residents live.

The disorder causes crime, and crime multiplies physical disorder, which can include abandoned buildings or cars, broken windows, spontaneous

landfills, etc.; social disorder, typical examples of which are drinking alcohol in public places, begging, noisy neighbours, or inappropriate behaviour [1]. In this case, the question of internal cleanliness is raised, but from a different perspective – social, when external untidiness subsequently manifests itself in disorder, and internal – in socially negative behavioural manifestations, general apathy and trouble. Thus, it is proposed to consider the broken windows theory in the aspect of identifying internally deep processes of the spread of evil, as a result – external antisocial behaviour manifested in an imbalance of the internal spiritual state.

It is also important to conduct comprehensive studies in this area. The development of the broken windows theory in Ukrainian realities involves an interdisciplinary cross-section, attracting knowledge from economics, sociology, law, psychology, political science, and religion. It is necessary to combine the efforts of all sciences in countering crime, and using the example of the broken windows theory, it will be most effective to influence the maximum number of people who are prone to marginal or conformist behaviour.

#### **4. Introduction of the broken windows theory in police activities**

An important condition for improving the criminal situation in the state is to identify effective methods of countering crime to effectively operate police units. This is due to the fact that most of the detected crimes are investigated within competence and in accordance with the functionality of police units. It is the police who take the greatest number of measures to counteract crime in the state, and the solution to the issue of improving the criminal situation in any country depends on its effectiveness [8].

The police officer constantly counteracts various violations: from smoking or crossing the road in unidentified places to solving particularly dangerous crimes. That is, its scope of activity goes beyond the norms prescribed in the legislation because not all relations can be regulated at the regulatory level. For example, throwing a piece of paper on the street or swearing is a violation that is not provided for by law. A police officer does not have the right to pass by the offender and is obliged to make a remark.

It is necessary to develop joint recommendations with local authorities, the public, and conduct seminars to discuss current negative trends in society to organise counteraction and combat negative phenomena (for example, covering up-to-date information on billboards). Of the minor violations, there are substantial ones, and an increase in the number

of police personnel is necessary to ensure order on the streets so that people feel safe. However, excessive police presence is not always correct. A police officer should live by the principle: come to the place where they are least expected and most needed.

Adequate measures of influence should be taken against violators of the rules and norms of public life. When teenagers are drunk on the streets, parents should be aware of this. A police officer must have information about where students rent housing, what they do in everyday life and dormitories. Efforts should also be made to eradicate drug addiction among young people. In other words, the entire range of law enforcement activities is much more diverse than just implementing the law. Society wants to see such police officers: they must work overtime, be far-sighted in the field of countering negative phenomena.

Coming to a new place of work, the manager should inspect all the premises and get acquainted with the real situation in the teams; make efforts to create proper conditions for the training and work of personnel, increase the self-esteem of the police officer; conduct systematic meetings with authorities, heads of enterprises, institutions, organisations to raise funds for the purchase of necessary material and technical support, because the safety of citizens and peace in homes depend on it. Comfortable living conditions are also the key to reducing the crime rate. “Small cracks” should always be patched up, because there is a possibility that they will lead to substantially more negative consequences.

Trust as the main indicator in evaluating the work of a police officer requires qualitatively new approaches to obtaining it. It is necessary to work towards not only preventing offences and crimes to do this but also establishing relations with the population to serve every citizen within their capabilities. The police officer is a “consolidation link” between the public and the authorities, justice, the law, business, and the volunteer corps. Such cooperation should be based on the principle of mutual assistance, which will certainly contribute to the effective functioning of state institutions.

Many of the problems that exist in Ukrainian society encourage the development of more effective ways to overcome them. One of the priority tasks of the National Police of Ukraine is to introduce a set of measures to prevent offences and reduce the crime rate based on various concepts and approaches, among which the broken windows theory deserves special attention. It is able to bring useful results both for society and for every citizen, due to its implementation, it will be possible to maintain cleanliness and order in settlements, implement interesting social projects that substantially improve the quality of life [18].

### 5. SARE model for normalising police-community relationships: a Canadian collaborative experience

An effective extension of the broken windows theory is the SARE model (*scanning, analysing, responding, and evaluation*), proposed by Canadian police colleagues, which requires a separate scientific understanding. Notably, the SARE model is most effective for normalising relations between the police and the community. The first step is to implement *scan*: identify pressing problems, process statistics, documents, media history, news, and posts on the Internet. The scan should be comprehensive and reflect the state of cooperation between the police and the community. *Analyse* – means identifying how and why something happened. For example, why domestic violence is widespread, why drugs are distributed on this particular street, and why pedestrians die at a certain intersection. The analysis should be conducted from different positions, and it is extremely important not to ignore it before *responding*. At this stage, it is necessary to create a plan with a specific execution time, guided by the understanding that it should be legal, effective, ethical, and realistic; determine who else can be involved in the implementation of the tasks set, and what information is missing. It is important to listen to different participants, their ideas and advice. *Evaluation* does not involve finding the culprits, but working on mistakes. That is, the main task is to record opinions and constantly communicate with the community [12].

The SARE model was first launched at the level of a small settlement in Canada, where poverty, unemployment, drug addiction, domestic violence, suicidal moods, corruption, and a high crime rate progressed. Law enforcement agencies also had problems: distrust of citizens, lack of personnel, lack of equipment, insufficient material and technical support, lack of funds. The work on highlighting the positive image of a police officer was actually reduced to nothing.

According to this model, the police began to collect statistics, official data, and data from medical institutions; investigated public opinion, complaints, publications in the media, economic forecasts in the labour market, and the death rate of the population; conducted an analysis of crime related to alcohol abuse and drug addiction; created a rating of the provision of services by the police; established connections with politicians, entrepreneurs, social workers, doctors. The situation began to change for the better.

Advisory groups have also been established, which are now developing across Canada, with a total of up to 12 participants each: for example, a

youth group, a group of older people, etc. The volunteers formed a backbone that helped attract additional specialists. Cooperation took place with members of various interest groups, mostly activists, and ideas about the overall picture consisted of personal opinions, not official data. Some employees were engaged in attracting additional funding through grants. Regular briefings on their safety have been held for the community.

The powers of investigators have been expanded, and people have been appointed who report to the community on the results of their work to refute rumours and gossip. In turn, when unprecedented measures were taken and the police were silent, it provoked the spread of gossip about a substantial number of victims and attacks and looked like the inaction of the local police. Therefore, attention was focused on normalising relations with society, so that the police officer felt that their work was appreciated.

Proper working conditions were created and police training was organised. It was important to avoid formalities during training sessions to prevent the outflow of personnel from the police. The local police officer has enough days off to recuperate and rest because they are under constant stress and professional “burnout”. It is necessary to focus on improving the working conditions and well-being of police officers to overcome these challenges.

In addition, the Canadian police were active lobbyists for changes to local legislation: they managed to limit the sale of alcohol, set priority for educational activities among the population. The work with schools was active: police officers talked about violence, behaviour with parents, adults, handling weapons; and with pensioners – about how to protect themselves from fraud. Children and young people talked about drunk driving. Canadian police officers also organised readings, sports, and art events. Judges were also involved in such discussions, who, together with the police, discussed how to deal with problems. Special courts for domestic violence have been established.

Admittedly, not all initiatives were successful in the early stages, and the results varied. The work started with small steps, and it took Canada 20 years. The main thing was the analysis and optimisation of the process of functioning of the police, which provides that police officers should sit less for paperwork in the office, and go out on the streets and communicate with the population. It is necessary to convince law enforcement officers to act in such a way that they believe that this is not a new type of “commitment”, but an easier and more efficient way of their work [12].

The proposed study is one of the first attempts in Ukrainian criminology to investigate the

transformation of approaches to police functioning in line with the introduction of the broken windows theory and the SARE model in the context of cross-border cooperation and global globalisation processes and to outline the spiritual-value aspects of the practical implementation of the investigated concepts. Current problems of Ukrainian society were considered, measures for crime prevention and crime reduction were proposed, a general excursion into the history of the emergence of these concepts was conducted, spiritual-value aspects of the broken windows theory were highlighted, foreign experience of implementing the SARE model was investigated, and the specific features of their functioning were highlighted. The study justified the need for practical implementation of the analysed theoretical findings in Ukrainian realities. Despite the fact that a large number of papers are devoted to the analysis of the broken windows theory, the situation remains disappointing: it has not been properly popularised and implemented. It is required to combine the efforts of state authorities, civil society institutions, and the entire social community to further popularise this area of research. From the standpoint of practical implementation of the broken windows theory, the action "restore order near your house" would be effective. The police and the public should take a principled position in these processes.

### Conclusions

According to the broken windows theory, the indicator of deterioration of the criminal situation depends on the number of minor offences. The theory clearly demonstrates how the smallest details affect substantial successes, achievements, and victories. Apparently, littered streets, polluted environment, neglected residential buildings, and painted walls are the cause of various legal violations and negative consequences in society. The broken windows theory is not only external cleanliness, but also internal, a guarantee of harmony, well-being, and a normal moral and psychological climate in the group and the state. This theory is an effective factor in crime

prevention. For example, when an investigator conducts an inspection of the scene of an accident, they focus on the smallest details and subtleties of both fixing traces of a crime, and criminal, criminal procedural, and international legislation. Therefore, the theory under study can be developed on a much broader scale, considering it in the aspect of a spiritual-value component: purity of thoughts, the ability to respect a person as the highest social value.

In the institutional hierarchy of all criminological theories and concepts, the SARE model is promising for implementation, which is a logical continuation of the broken windows theory and has not yet gained the proper popularity and scientific understanding. The Canadian experience of its practical application has shown the successful overcoming of poverty, unemployment, drug addiction, domestic violence, suicidal moods, corruption component, high crime rate, and distrust of citizens. The introduction of the SARE model in Ukrainian reality is an important step in the context of the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine towards crime prevention.

Thus, the social aspects of the broken windows theory and the SARE model for their implementation are unlimited. In close cooperation between states, authorities and society, investment projects are of great importance in the way to cleanliness in cities, crime prevention, and optimisation of the police functioning process. As part of the implementation of the analysed concepts in practice, it is proposed to start joint scientific studies. It is believed that such criminological findings require practical implementation at the regional level. This year, the State Unitary Enterprise in the Ivano-Frankivsk region proposed to include in the plan of research and development of the National Academy of internal affairs for 2021 the study "Criminological broken windows theory and the model of interaction between the police and the SARE community in crime prevention", which will contribute to the activation of scientific work on writing methodological papers, preparing conclusions and recommendations to further implement these findings in practice.

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# Трансформація підходів поліцейського функціонування в руслі впровадження теорії розбитих вікон і моделі САРО

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## Анотація

Метою статті є вивчення іноземного досвіду використання в сучасних українських реаліях методів ефективного попередження злочинності в межах теорії розбитих вікон і моделі САРО (сканування, аналіз, реагування та оцінка). Використано комплекс загальнонаукових і спеціально-наукових методів пізнання, а саме: термінологічний, системно-структурний, формально-логічний, історико-правовий, порівняльно-правовий, соціально-правовий, метод міждисциплінарного аналізу. Пропонована стаття є однією з перших спроб в українській кримінології дослідити трансформацію підходів поліцейського функціонування в руслі впровадження теорії розбитих вікон і моделі САРО в умовах транскордонного співробітництва та світових глобалізаційних процесів, а також окреслити духовно-ціннісні аспекти практичного втілення досліджуваних концепцій. Розглянуто актуальні проблеми українського суспільства, запропоновано заходи щодо профілактики правопорушень і зниження рівня злочинності, здійснено загальний екскурс в історію формування цих концепцій, висвітлено духовно-ціннісні аспекти теорії розбитих вікон, вивчено іноземний досвід упровадження моделі САРО, а також специфіку їх функціонування. Автор обґрунтовує необхідність практичного втілення аналізованих теоретичних напрацювань в українських реаліях. Дослідженню теорії розбитих вікон присвячено численну кількість наукових праць, однак ситуація залишається невтішною: вона не набула належної популяризації та практичної реалізації. Обґрунтовано необхідність об'єднання зусиль органів державної влади, інститутів громадянського суспільства та всієї соціальної спільноти з метою консолідованої співпраці щодо подальшої популяризації зазначеного напрямку наукового дослідження. Доведено, що з позицій практичної реалізації теорії розбитих вікон ефективною була б акція “Наведи порядок біля свого дому”. Також можна оголосити щорічний конкурс, заохочуючи небайдужих громадян, підприємців, які прагнуть зробити міста охайнішими, привабливими для відвідувачів. Принципову позицію в цих процесах мають посісти поліція та громадськість. Згідно з теорією розбитих вікон, показник погіршення криміногенної обстановки залежить від кількості дрібних правопорушень. Теорія наочно демонструє, як найдрібніші деталі впливають на значні успіхи, досягнення та перемоги. Вона спрямована на викорінення нечистоти, боротьбу зі злом. Засмічені вулиці, забруднене навколишнє середовище, запущені житлові будинки, розмальовані стіни є причиною різних правопорушень та інших негативних явищ у суспільстві. Теорія розбитих вікон – це не лише зовнішня чистота, а й внутрішня, як запорука гармонії, добробуту, нормального морально-психологічного клімату в колективі, державі. Крім того, ця теорія є ефективним чинником профілактики злочинності. Наприклад, коли слідчий проводить огляд місця події, він акцентує увагу на найдрібніших деталях і тонкощах як фіксації слідів злочину, так і кримінального, кримінально-процесуального та міжнародного законодавства. Тож досліджувану теорію можна розвивати в значно ширших масштабах, розглядаючи її в аспекті духовно-ціннісної складової: чистоти помислів, уміння поважати людину як найвищу соціальну цінність. В інституційній ієрархії всіх кримінологічних теорій та концепцій перспективною для впровадження є модель САРО, яка є логічним продовженням теорії розбитих вікон і ще не набула належної популяризації та наукового осмислення. Канадський досвід її практичного застосування засвідчив успішне подолання бідності, безробіття, наркозалежності, домашнього насильства, суїцидальних настроїв, корупційної складової, високого рівня злочинності, недовіри громадян. Упровадження моделі САРО в українських реаліях є важливим кроком в умовах реформи Міністерства внутрішніх справ України в напрямі профілактики злочинності. Отже, соціальні аспекти теорії розбитих вікон і моделі САРО щодо їх втілення в життя необмежені. У тісній співпраці між державами, органами влади та громадою інвестиційні проекти мають неабияке значення на шляху до чистоти в містах, запобігання злочинності, оптимізації процесу функціонування поліції. У межах реалізації на практиці аналізованих концепцій запропоновано започаткувати виконання спільних наукових досліджень. Вважаємо, що такі кримінологічні напрацювання потребують практичної реалізації на регіональному рівні. Цьогоріч Головне управління Національної поліції в Івано-Франківській області запропонувало включити до Плану науково-дослідних та дослідно-конструкторських робіт Національної академії внутрішніх справ на 2021 рік наукове дослідження “Кримінологічна теорія розбитих вікон та модель взаємодії поліції і громади САРО у попередженні злочинності”, що сприятиме активізації наукової роботи з написання методичних праць, підготовки висновків і рекомендацій з метою подальшого втілення зазначених напрацювань на практиці

**Ключові слова:** теорія розбитих вікон; поліцейське функціонування; органи державної влади; духовно-ціннісна складова