

National and local support system for teenagers with tendencies to delinquency



Chief Officer of General Education Division of Vilnius
City Municipality and The Chair of Vilnius city's Child
welfare committee

Dr. Asta Balkutė



Delinquent teenagers in Lithuania

Delinquent behavior rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More than a half teenagers (7-9 grades) admitted they have done/participated in administrative misconduct.
Age and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7-9 graders are usually to demonstrate delinquent behavior• Girls – 27%, Boys – 35%.
Most common delinquent behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Group fights, possession of weapons, theft from shops.
Comparing data between 2006-2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delinquency is increasing among teenagers.
Victimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 47% of teenagers admitted to be victims of at least one administrative or criminal misconduct.
Most common behavior for victimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical violence at home (25%), Theft (18%), Bullying on internet (17%).
Use of alcohol and other substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 54% teenagers admitted to use alcohol occasionally• Those who use alcohol, show more tendency to criminal activities.

Teenager's Justice Models in Europe

Social Welfare Model

- Positive help and education instead of punishment.

Justice Model

- Focuses on justice based on merits.

Minimal Intervention Model

- Advocates for as minimal as possible criminalization, offers alternatives to jail time.

Restorative Justice Model

- Orients toward restoration of the victims' rights. Focuses on mediation.

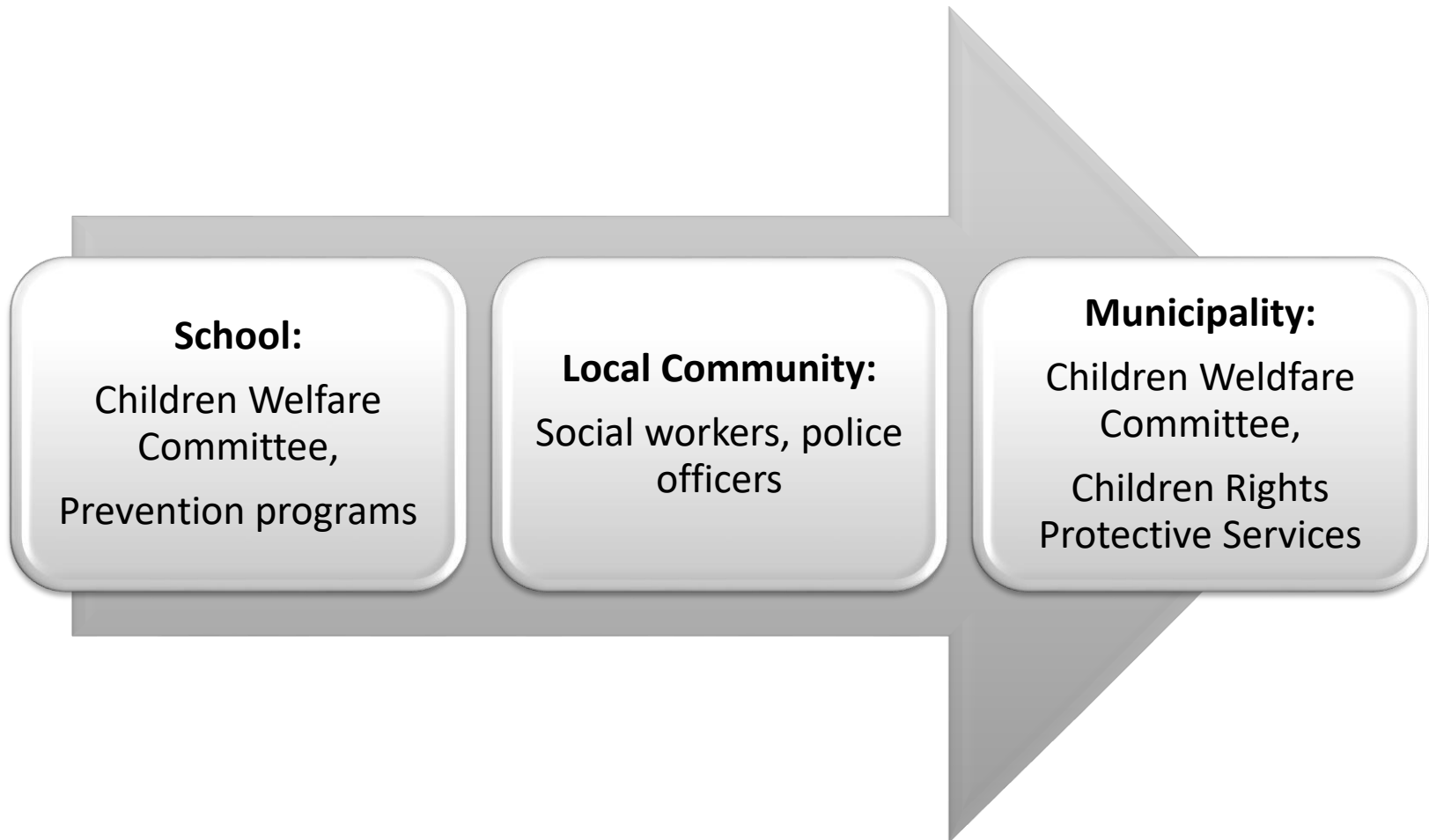
Neo Corective Model

- Focuses on incresing the responsibilities of those who committed crime. (Similar to adults' justice system)

Mixed Model

- Most European countries uses the mixed model – combination of two or more models.

LOCAL SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR TEENAGERS AND FAMILY (Institutions)



WHAT PREVENTION TOOLS DO YOU USE?



**Prevention
programs?**

**Intervention
tools?**

**Who takes
responsibility?**

Children Welfare Committee works based on the National law for minimal and average support for teenagers



Minimal support tools – providing educational and social support for the family and children while seeking positive changes in the behavior and social environment.

Average support tool – commitment/order to live in the socialization center where he/she receives intense support from specialists.

Principles considering the minimal and average support for teenagers



Best interests of
the child

Children's
participation in
decision making

Individualization

Untiseperation
from the family

Support as close
to the home as
possible

Local
community
engagament

Fostering sense
of responsibility

Minimal support tools

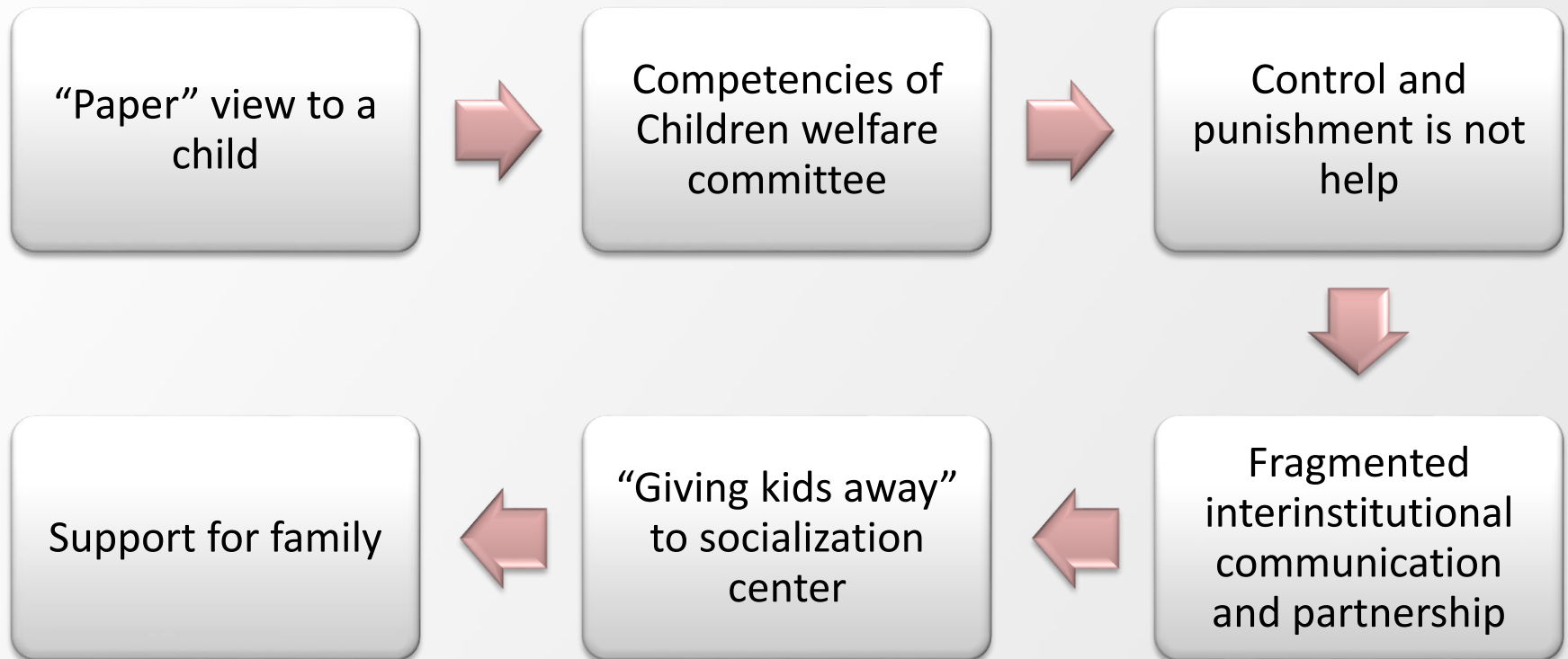
- 41 teenagers (25 boys and 16 girls)
- School is the most common to seek for help
- Main reasons and issues are related to lack of social skills, and poor school attendance.



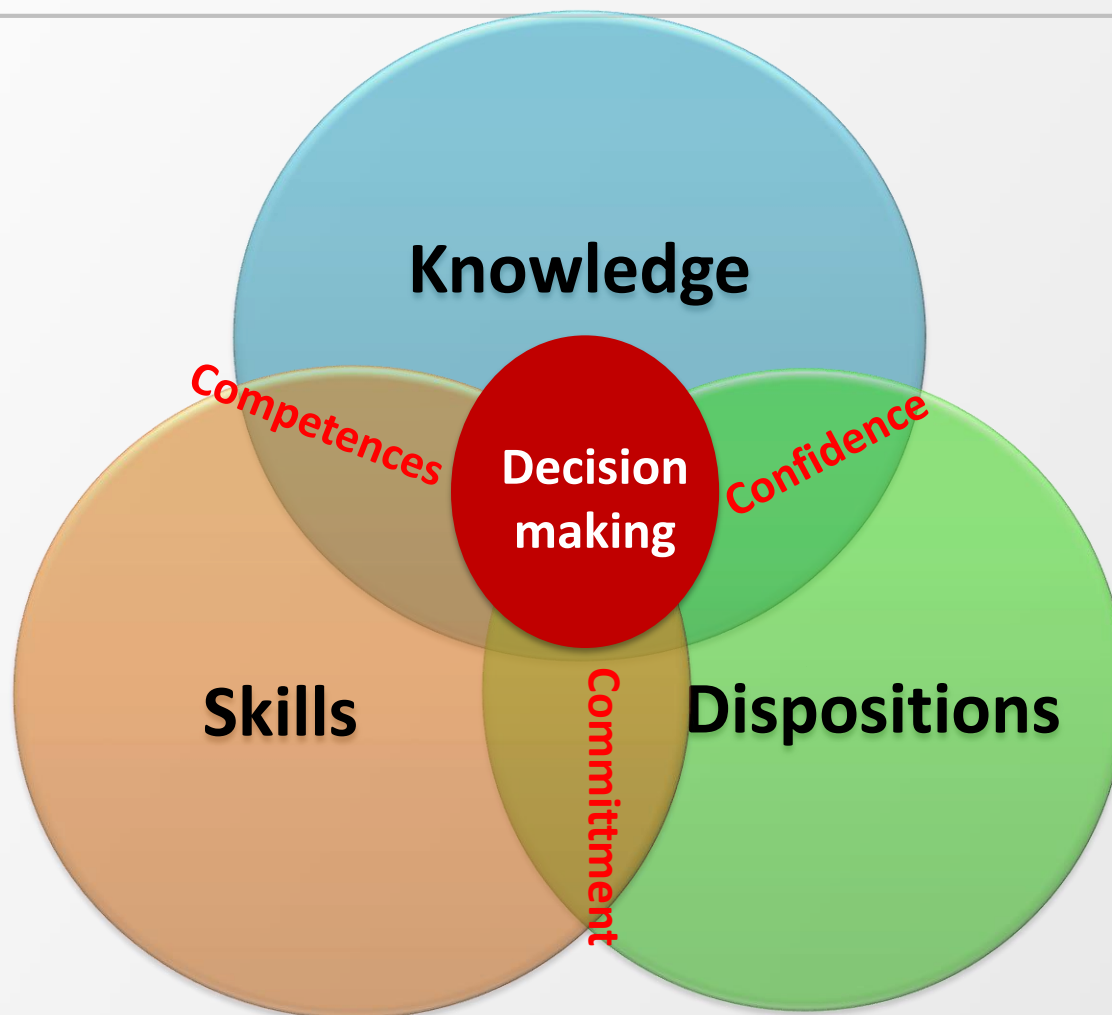
Average support tool

- 5 teenagers were ordered to be send to socialization centers.
- 3 teenagers were ordered to terminate this tool before the due date.
- Most common institution to seek for such tools are parents/guardians and police (for administrative or criminal misconduct).

Problems with support



Civic engagement model for children and youth



Thank you for your attention

Dr. Asta Balkutė
asta.balkute@vilnius.lt
8 (5) 211 2375

