

Self-reported delinquency studies - usability in social crime prevention

Muhamed Budimlić¹

Contemporary social control of crime, in particular justice and home affairs, freedom and security are based on programs to prevent and combat these forms of behavior. The bottom-line of this programs are knowledge and registration of crime. The Results of criminology researches are irreplaceable source of knowledge for the improvement of institutional social reaction to criminal behavior. This model of Criminal Policy contributes to the successful resolution of security issues, as one of the basic concern of citizens.

Unacceptable behavior of young people represent one important measure for the level of society development. Detection, of the etiological dimension of this social problem, combine both overview of content and structure of a measures of social control and social response to this phenomenon. Efficiency and effectiveness of measures undertaken by the society, vilboth in repressive and preventative efforts, directly affects both quantitative and the qualitative dimension of delinquent behavior.

Since it is crucial to know condition and pattern of delinquent behavior, in order to take preventive measures, conducting the researches is definitely an imperative. Today, one of the most used and reliable methodological approaches in researches of the etiology and phenomenology of delinquent behavior of young people are self-reported studies. Results of this researches, contribute to an overview of elements of social control in the context of "self-reported" of such behavior. Special importance of these studies is possibilities of implementation of studies results in planning and programming measures of social crime prevention of the young population, which is also an area where this article needs to realize its scientific and social contribution.

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¹ Prof.dr. Muhamed Budimilic, University of Sarajevo.