



PRINCIPLES OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR CORRECTION PROGRAM CREATION FOR YOUTH DETENTION CENTERS

Original scientific paper

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ABSTRACT

The necessity of delinquent behavior correction programs is determined by the prevention of wrongdoing and by the correction of behavior if a crime has been committed. The article aims to generalize the conceptual basis and principles of delinquent behavior correction program creation for youth detention center pupils. To achieve the set aims of the research, methods of scientific literature analysis method, interviewing, and mathematical statistics methods were used. Empiric research results on the effectiveness of various delinquent behavior correction program effectiveness, principles for the creation of effective programs, indicators, which can be used to evaluate the disposition of youth for delinquent behavior, and motives behind crimes were analyzed. Aggression level indicators and delinquent behavior disposition amongst pupils of the Kremenchuk youth detention center. Based on acquired data, a scheme of delinquent behavior correction program creation for pupils of various aggression and delinquent behavior disposition levels was developed.

Keywords: *aggression; behavior; resocialization; youth; wrongdoing*

INTRODUCTION

The activity of youth detention centers is determined by the requirement of correcting delinquent youth behavior, which committed wrongdoing. Conditions of education and staying in these youth detention centers are somewhat specific due to the conditions on which the youth end up in these places. The activity of these youth detention centers is regulated by the statement on the educational center of criminal-executive institution (Order of the..., 2013). Their main drawback is that both youth, that has committed minor infractions, and those, who have committed

serious infractions, are in one place. Delinquent behavior – is the behavior of a person or a group, which violates common morals. Delinquency is characterized by a repeated manner of wrongdoing. Alsheikh Ali (2020) has studied, that boys are more dispositional to delinquency than girls. Jurczyk and Lalak (2020) have concluded, that disposition to delinquent behavior is closely related to the aggression level (the correlation coefficient between aggression level and delinquency disposition was 0.5, $p < 0.01$). Delinquent behavior correlation programs are selected by an educational institution and are employed during the educational process,

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including the wrongdoing type, severity or complexity, and other factors (Alpysbayeva et al., 2019). A tendency for repeated offense and other factors indicates, that not all delinquent behavior correction programs, the usage of which is a reason for being in a youth detention center, are effective. Van der Put et al. (2021) research shows, that some delinquency correction and prevention programs may cause criminal behavior, which is the opposite effect. For example, the “Scared Straight” program, which was used to inform the youth about the punishment for wrongdoing, was ineffective. Information program influence mechanism is based on the fact, that youth will learn the negative experience (by watching their arrested kin) and will refrain from unwanted or delinquent behavior. However, many empiric pieces of research have shown the exact opposite effect of the employment of these programs. Camps, which utilize military discipline, are also an ineffective method of behavior correction. Educational programs teaching children not to use drugs, in which, policemen were employed, also had the opposite effect. Reasons for delinquent behavior are mostly attention deficit, and unreliable or partial families (Hoffmann, 2020; Retz et al., 2021). Children from unreliable families, or those, where children cannot find peace with their parents, have the most disposition to delinquent behavior (Azeredo, Moreira, Figueiredo, & Barbosa, 2019). According to data from Garofalo (2020) children from families, where parents committed crimes, are five times more likely to show delinquent behavior. Many pieces of research highlight the strong influence of a family on the juvenile crime rate (Onsando, Mwenje, & Githui, 2021). As such, respectable parenthood with children of age 13 has expedited the decrease in the crime rate of children of age 18 (Goering & Mrug, 2021). With that, Boccio and Beaver (2019) have researched, that a relationship between family structure changes and youth delinquency is only temporary and of low influence. Walters and Espelage (2019) have concluded that the level of parents’ education, the impulsiveness of parents, presence of a previous record in the youth indicate a possible crime in about a year. Burnside and Gaylord-Harden (2019) have learned that low desire for achievements in life, indeterminateness, and hopelessness regarding their future are the risks for repeated offense after a year. Understanding the motives behind crimes allows for research and develop effective correction programs for youth. The term “correction” is understood as a complex of methods, aimed at removing psychological

complications, and correcting social behavior and personality development of youth. Methods for behavior correction should remove existing behavioral problems and expedite the social adaptation of a child. Correctional programs should be developed under personality diagnostic results, reasons, and conditions of each case. As such, a universal correction program is an impossible task, yet effective wrongdoer treatment programs decrease repeated offense frequency by 25-30% (van der Put et al., 2021). Scientific literature includes a lot of results of one or another delinquent behavior correction program, and motives behind committed crimes. However, it lacks conceptual aspects and principles of these programs’ planning. The aim of the research is to research principles of creation and conceptual aspects of the effective delinquent behavior correction program.

Objectives:

To analyze delinquent behavior correction programs in the scientific literature;
 To generalize the conceptual basis and principles of delinquent behavior correction programs creation for youth detention centers pupils;
 To develop a delinquent behavior correction program mechanism, which would include individual aspects of delinquent children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted with the usage of quantitative approaches to resolve the objectives. These methods were used in the research:

- theoretical literature analysis on these keywords: “delinquent behavior”, “youth detention center pupil delinquent behavior correction program”, “delinquent behavior correction”;
- interviewing (with open-answer questions) of youth detention center pupils, research regarding the correlational relationship between aggression level and behavior disposition);
- statistical methods (Mann-Whitney criteria notion between acquired results);
- analysis, synthesis, and generalization of acquired data.

The research was concluded in three stages:

I – data search in the scientific and methodic literature, forming the corpus for the research;

II – conduct surveillance, interview, and questioning of pupils and mentors of youth detention centers;

III – analysis, synthesis, and generalization of conceptual basis and principles of delinquent behavior correction program creation for youth detention centers pupils. Pupils of the Kremenchuk youth detention center took part in the research. Age of pupils – 16-19 years. Participants under the age of 18 years old have given their allowance to take part in the research and allowance to publish the results on conditions of anonymity. Participants, who were younger than 18 years, have agreed with their parents (or single parent) or with guardians to take part in the research. Questionnaires, which were used in the research, do not influence the psychics or psychical state and help to study certain aspects of pupil personality. The will of pupils not to agree to participate in the research was noted during the research. Relevant answers from the pupils – 43, 20 of them are from pupils of age 16-17, while 23 were 18-19 years old. A. Bass and A. Darki's questionnaire was used to determine aggression levels. This questionnaire consists of 8 grades and 75 questions, which gives the ability to estimate the hostility and aggression index. For the delinquent behavior disposition evaluation, an O.L. Orel's method and delinquent behavior disposition scale from the delinquent behavior disposition scale. A study of the correlational relationship between delinquent behavior disposition signs and wrongdoer aggression has been concluded. A difference between aggression disposition indicators and delinquent behavior disposition was calculated through the Mann-Whitney criteria (Volnova, 2016). Pupils, who took part in the research, were categorized by these aspects:

- age (16-17, 18-19 years old);
- type of delict (misdemeanor and felonies);
- family of the pupil peculiarities (full, partial);
- aggression level;
- evaluation of delinquent behavior predilection.

Based on acquired data, these research questions were formed:

1. different age (16-17, 18-19 years), of different family peculiarities differs?
2. How does disposition to delinquent behavior in pupils of age 16-17, and 18-19 differ?
3. Are the type of committed crime and aggression level interconnected?
4. How the type of committed crime and delinquent behavior disposition are interconnected?
5. Is there a relationship between the family type of the pupil and the aggression level?
6. Is there a relationship between the family type of the pupil and the delinquent behavior disposition level?

7. Are the level of aggression and delinquent behavior disposition interconnected?

A differentiation of pupils into subgroups was concluded concerning the abovementioned attributes. On its basis, schemes for delinquent behavior amongst pupils of youth detention centers correction and prevention were suggested.

RESULTS

A. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction program development

Conceptual aspects of efficient delinquent behavior correction program for pupils of youth detention center development with the help of empirical research and keywords during the analysis of literature. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction programs for pupils of youth detention center development were presented in the works of Bochelyuk Zavatska, and Spyska (2016). Conceptual aspects, suggested by the author, are based on the differentiated approach to delinquent behavior correction program development. Shaw (2010) describes the conceptual aspects of crime prevention program basics in detail. The author highlights rational approaches to the concepts of crime prevention, which can be adapted to the delinquent behavior correction program for pupils of youth detention centers development. The concepts of crime prevention are as follows: crime prevention through society development; crime prevention on local levels; situational crime prevention; development and employment of offender reintegration (Tran et al., 2022). As such, reintegration program development is one of the crime prevention concepts, as repeated offenses take a prominent place in the overall crime rate. With this in mind, conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction programs for pupils of youth detention centers' development should be based on reducing or complete prevention of repeated offenses. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction programs for pupils of youth detention centers development are based on a differentiated approach to pupil personality development, severity and motives of the crime, skills, removing initial reasons of crime (negative influence of society – in family, in school, age-mate negative influence, other psychological reasons), prevention of crime through self-control development. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction program development should be based on the reintegration of youth detention center pupils into society.

B. Delinquent behavior correction program development principles

An integral indication of Delinquent behavior correction program efficiency is a level of youth resocialization and drop or absence of repeated offenses. United States Department of Justice provides 5 principal recommendations on the correction of delinquent behavior, which influence the education process:

1. Guarantee of behavior and psychic health safety during the correction.
2. Proper financing.
3. Selection of properly skilled staff.
4. Development and selection of according educational programs and forms of education.
5. Returning to the society (resocialization).

Other researchers (Levenson & Willis, 2019; Gagnon et al., 2022) recommend the principles of program development, which will help to reduce

the number of repeated offenses and delinquent behavior – those are principles of safety, hope, autonomy, respect, and empathy. Ritz (2022) highlights these components, principles, and theories, which are aimed to reduce the cases of repeated offense – interest amongst youth as a key, safe environment for crime-keen youth, health safety for the young wrongdoers, informed approach, small-group therapy, skills and professional qualities development, education, supervision and accountability, social control theory, contumacy theory. Experts Dein (2018) and Sumter, Wood, Whitaker, and Berger-Hill (2018) describe the positive influence of religious (Christian) nurture on correction of wrongdoer behavior correction and a decrease in repeated offense rates. Moreover, the scientific literature proves the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of programs, aimed at behavior correction, which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Effective and non-effective delinquent correction programs according to the review of data from literature

Effective	Non-effective
Aimed to correct behavior, correctly structured, aimed to change the attitude towards criminogenic actions, formation of proper values and behavior amongst wrongdoers, which are in the high risk zone.	Based on psychological nondirective techniques, use treatment methods, which do not target criminogenic needs.
Cognitive-behavioral models of treatment	Information programs

The effectiveness of delinquent behavior correction programs is based on the individual approach to each person, as the motives of crime and types of crime vary greatly. Motives of crimes are investigated in the work of Bochelyuk et al. (2016). As such, authors have presented these crime motives – motives, in which a human being cannot decide (high level of impulsiveness is present), revenge motives, spite (crime is committed against a person, with whom the conflict was), greed, and wish to possess financial goods, wish to have authority amongst friends, emulation, naive wishes (adventures, bravery). Motive analysis of previously committed crimes allows for employing a proper method in the correction of delinquent behavior. As a sum up of the scientific literature data, these conceptual bases and principles of delinquent behavior correction program creation for youth detention centers were presented:

- diagnostics of crime and delinquent behavior disposition;

- aggression level diagnostics;
- severity and type of committed earlier crimes;
- influence means categorization in accordance to crime severity of pupils, absence, and degree of crime, age, family and other factors, individualization and differentiation of means and methods of work with youth detention center pupils;
- careful approach, empathy when working with youth detention center pupils, feedback on the means and methods employments, which are used on the program, desire consideration and exclusion of ineffective and unwanted means and methods for specific persons;
- program component integrity;
- a systemic approach to the pupil behavior correction;
- making changes to the program when needed or if ineffectiveness or opposite effect appears;

- keeping required period of program employment and changing the program contents in specific periods of process;
- program component addition;
- wrongdoer education, detection of their talents regarding certain professions, guiding them into the realization of individual talents;
- repeated employment of program components after a certain period (including repeated offenses, if after a year – repeat the program employment each ear, delinquent behavior, and aggression disposition research each year).

Conclusions of the research in the study of

scientific literature and empirical data allow determining a first direction of effective delinquent behavior correction program search. The next step is the investigation of youth detention center pupil characteristics, for which the programs will be developed. For this, an interview with intention of aggression level evaluation was concluded. According to the scientists' data, it is an informative indicator of delinquent behavior disposition. The interview was also concluded with intention of investigating the delinquent behavior disposition evaluation. Peculiarities of committed crimes, age, family type, and other factors are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Characteristic of pupils, who took part in the research

16-17 years				18-19 years			
Attributes	Types of committed crime	Aggression level	Disposition to delinquent behavior (T-scale)	Attributes	Types of committed crime	Aggression level	Disposition to delinquent behavior (T-scale)
Partial families (n=11)	Misdemeanor n=7 (63.63%); felony n=4 (36.36%)	Aggressiveness – 32±0.34; hostility – 12±0.51	58±0.84	Partial families (n=16)	Misdemeanor n=12 (75%); felony n=4 (25%)	Aggressiveness – 35±0.21; hostility – 15±0.33	55±0.67
Full families (n=9)	Misdemeanor n=9 (100%); felony n=0	Aggressiveness – 27±0.25; hostility – 11±0.44	54±0.33	Full families (n=7)	Misdemeanor n=6 (85.71%); felony n=1 (14.29%)	Aggressiveness – 28±0.47; hostility – 11±0.35	59±0.28

As it can be concluded from the acquired results, partial families have higher percentage of severe crimes (Figure 1).

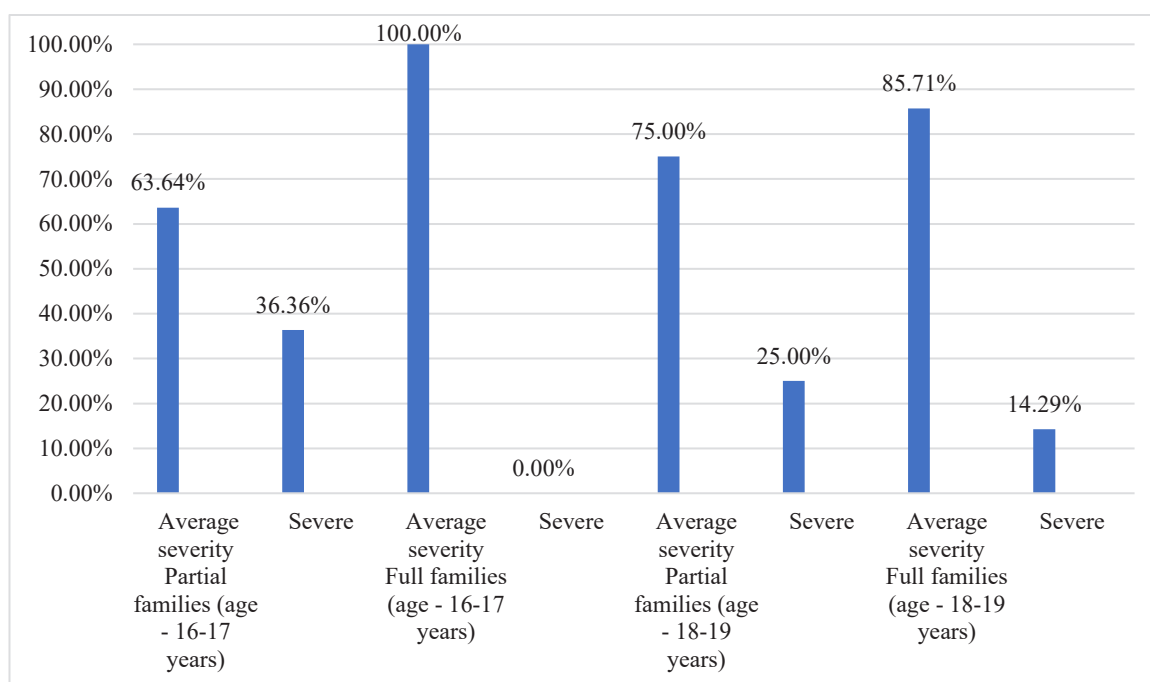


Figure 1. Severity of crimes of youth detention center pupils

While comparing disposition to delinquent behavior between age groups and between pupils from full or partial families, the research questions were answered:

1. Children from full families commit fewer crimes of high severity, than children from partial families (Table 2).
2. Disposition to delinquent behavior in pupil age groups of 16-17 and 18-19 years from full and partial families do not have any statistical difference ($p > 0.05$) (Figure 1).
3. Aggression level of pupils of age groups 16-17 and 18-19 years from partial families is higher, than in youth from full families ($p < 0.05$ on Mann-Whitney scale).
4. Comparison of type of crime and disposition to delinquent behavior amongst pupils, who have participated in the research, shows direct relation to pupils, who committed severe crimes and have a higher disposition to delinquent behavior.
5. In pupils, who participated in the research, aggression level was not dependent on the family type ($p > 0.05$) (Figure 2).
6. Disposition to delinquent behavior in the pupil age group of 18-19 years from full and partial families do not have any difference ($p > 0.05$) (Figure 2).
7. Aggression level and disposition to delinquent behavior in pupils are directly interconnected.

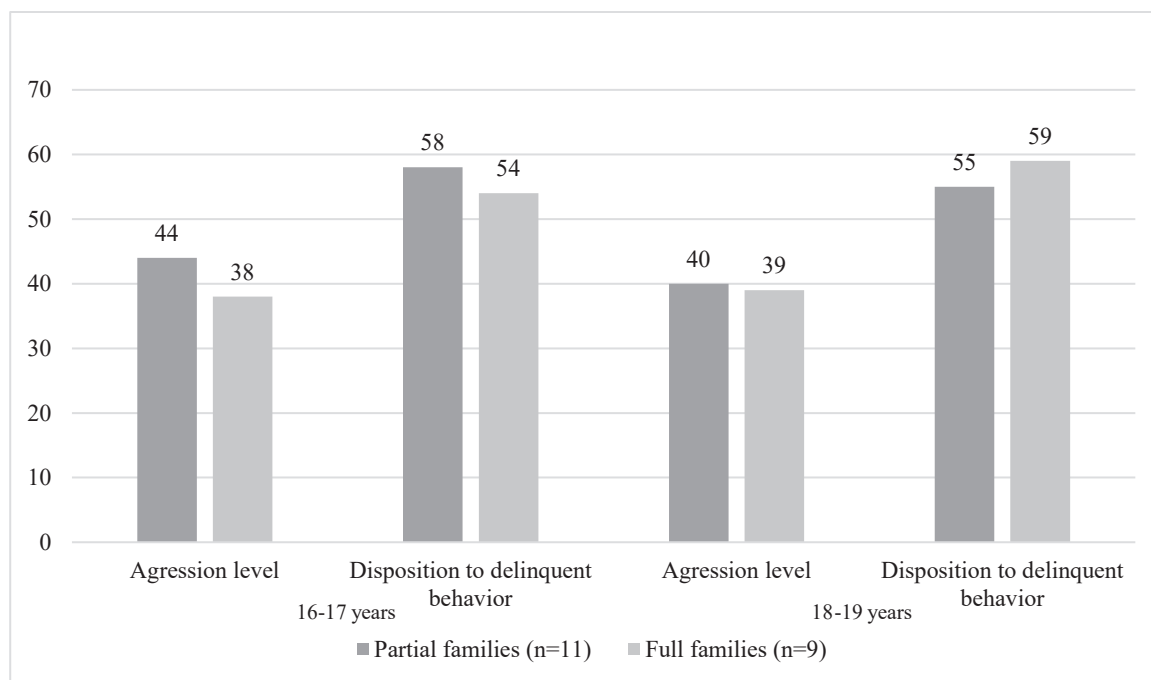


Figure 2. Disposition to delinquent behavior (presented in T-grade on a scale of disposition to delinquent behavior) and aggression level (points) in tutors, who participated in the research

As such, there is a difference between types of the committed crime, while other aspects do not have any substantial influence. This fact may indicate the unrelatedness of youth detention center pupils' disposition to delinquent behavior to the types of families and types of the committed crime. These results may be explained by the peculiarities of the respondent corpus, who participated in the research. It is possible to conclude based on acquired data, that pupils of youth detention

centers, who have participated in the research, do not possess a correlation between aggression level with delinquent behavior disposition and the type of family. With that, pupils of educational facilities possess high aggression levels and delinquent behavior disposition. Research of the correlation between aggression and disposition to delinquent behavior confirms as prognosed, that aggression level is closely related to the disposition to delinquent behavior (Table 3).

Table 3. Correlational relation of aggression level and disposition to delinquent behavior

Pupil age	Correlation coefficient
16-17 years	0.92
18-19 years	0.89

On basis of acquired results, it is possible to categorize pupils into groups in accordance to aggression and disposition to delinquent behavior levels, the severity of wrongdoings, and required ways of behavior correction. The correction program development scheme is as follows:

1. Pupil categorization by age.
2. Age group categorization by the severity of committed wrongdoing.
3. Categorization by motives of the wrongdoing.
4. Categorization (differentiation and, in some cases, individualization) of means and methods of correcting delinquent behavior by aggression levels and disposition to delinquent behavior.
5. Selection of staff to work with pupils of certain groups and for individual work.
6. Categorization of pupils by individual attributes and selection of methods for individual work.
7. Evaluation of delinquent behavior predilection.

DISCUSSION

Concluded research has enabled us to determine the reasons for certain delinquent behavior amongst pupils of youth detention centers correction programs' ineffectiveness and to analyze the principles of effective program creation. It is analyzed, that for the effectiveness of a delinquent behavior correction program, it is necessary to develop an individualization and differentiation mechanism under certain aspects and personal characteristics of wrongdoers, and their motives behind the crime. Including the complexity of committed crimes, youth aggression level, disposition to delinquent behavior, youth detention center pupils can be categorized into groups and to correct their certain behavior problems or correction of traumas or reasons, why the crime was committed. This expands the research results of van der Put et al. (2021) work on the heterogeneity of correction program effectiveness, which is explained by the complexity of wrongdoer personalities, their desire on the lack thereof to change their life, and other factors. Many experts have worked on the topic of delinquent effective behavior correction program development. It was concluded, that during the delinquent behavior correction process, factors of crime commitment and behavior delinquency should be considered. While summing the numerous pieces of research with different social statuses, severity, and motives of the respondents' crimes, it is possible to categorize and generalize principles, which are to be considered during

delinquent behavior correction program development for a certain group. As such, according to the concluded research, effective means of delinquent behavior correction are trauma treatment, which was received in society, family, and other activities, aimed at self-development and ergotherapy, and the positive influence of religion on behavioral changes (Ritz, 2022; Sadvakassova et al., 2022). As for the effectiveness of safety, hope, autonomy, respect, and empathy principles during the rehabilitation or stay in the youth detention centers, they were described by Levenson and Willis (2019), and Gagnon et al. (2022). It is necessary to account for and use these principles during the development of delinquent behavior correction in youth detention centers. Delinquent behavior correction programs should directly influence the decrease of certain individual and psychological qualities (aggression, disposition of the delinquent behavior) (Aleksandrov et al., 2020; Saduakassova & Svyatova, 2022). Studies on the use of delinquent behavior correction programs show that the effectiveness of their application largely depends on the characteristics of the potential offenders themselves. For example, (Lowenkamp, Latessa, & Smith, 2006) indicate the effectiveness heterogeneity of correctional programs, which were based on cognitive-behavioral or behavioral therapy. Some programs were effective, others were showing satisfactory results, and some had no effect. In this study, this was due to the integrity of the developed program. Level of aggression is a potent factor for delinquent youth behavior prognosis, who are in detention centers (Jurczyk & Lalak, 2020). A stress mitigation strategy has not expedited the reduction of delinquent behavior (Jacinda & Frances, 2022). Many pieces of research indicate the effectiveness of family therapy in decreasing the risks and cases of delinquent behavior after release from a youth detention center (Samper, Llorca, Malonda, & Mestre, 2021). However, parental supervision should be well planned, as according to Jagggers et al. (2021), parental control may not only be the protection factor but also be a risk of delinquent behavior during improper parenting. Specialists have repeatedly emphasized that children and adolescents with behavioral problems, a high level of disposition to delinquent behavior, and aggression must be given attention throughout their lives (Retz et al., 2021; Sandugash et al., 2022). As such, delinquent behavior correction programs should be developed for children, which have committed a crime not only before or at the time of youth detention center, but also afterward. Reasons for delinquent behavior should be

determined for the effectiveness of treatment programs. Usually, it is a lack of attention from parents (Hoffmann, 2020), stress (Jaspal, Lopes, Wignall, & Bloxson, 2021), and the criminogenic behavior of parents (Yan, Schoppe-Sullivan, & Beauchaine, 2021). Therefore, the elimination of the causes of delinquent behavior, and maximum correction of these causes is another principle of planning delinquent behavior programs. Families in which juvenile delinquents were raised are often a factor in the occurrence of these delinquencies. It is required to remove the misunderstanding and other factors, which were the reason behind the juvenile crimes, and to include this factor during delinquent behavior correction program development. Working with youth detention center pupils and their parents or guardians is worthy as well. According to Azeredo et al. (2019), children from unreliable families commit crimes more often. With that, the data, acquired during the research, indicates, that disposition to delinquent behavior does not differ from the full or partial family origin. These results may be explained by the peculiarities of the respondent corpus, who participated in the research. With that, Boccio and Beaver's (2019) research results indicate, that a relationship between family structure changes and youth delinquency is temporary and of low influence. It may indicate that family size is not always a primary reason for the crime. Juveniles, raised in full families with a lack of understanding between parents or between parents and children, low level of control, and the long absence of one of the parents due to several reasons, have the same risks of committing crimes, as those, who were raised in partial families. Another possible factor of offenses is the environment of juveniles, which must be taken into account both before the crime is committed and after leaving and during the resocialization of pupils from youth detention centers (Niyetbaeva et al., 2016). It is necessary to include motives of juvenile offenses to develop effective delinquent behavior correction programs, which were described in the work of Bochelyuk et al. (2016). The integrity of means (delinquent behavior motives correction, delinquent behavior origination reason correction, family therapy of abovementioned reasons, individual skills of pupils' development and determinedness to develop positive aspects of personality) and control on program influence result on certain aspects (aggression, impulsiveness, disposition to delinquent behavior) are important for the effectiveness and integrity of the program. It is the integrity of the behavior correction program that has a strong influence on

the decrease of repeated offenses (Lowenkamp et al., 2006). Another effective delinquent behavior correction method, according to the conclusions of researchers, is religion. For example, Montagnet (2022) states, that a connection between religion and offense depends on a crime, while criminologists' interest in religiosity to correct behavior is justified. Parents' religiosity is not a predictor of the prevention of their children's delinquency, but children's religiosity has a positive effect on the prevention of juvenile delinquent behavior (Guo, 2018; Chung et al., 2021). According to the data of Sumter et al. (2018), participation in religious traditions and ceremonies, and affiliation with Christian groups decrease the criminality rate and delinquent behavior. According to Dein (2018), religiousness strengthens psychological health and reduces delinquency. Sumter et al. (2018) also describe a positive influence of religion on delinquent behavior occurrences during resocialization and the ability to live without crime in the future. As such, employment of religion and religion development can be included in the delinquent behavior correction program.

CONCLUSIONS

Including the numerous recommendations of specialists after concluding empirical research, conceptual aspects and principles of delinquent behavior correction programs were highlighted. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction programs are aimed at the determination of positive characteristics of juvenile personalities, which have committed a crime, detection and full removal of delinquent behavior, and previous crimes reasons. Conceptual aspects of delinquent behavior correction program development are based on individualization and differentiation of programs for pupils with the inclusion of several aspects in crime commitment, and other aspects.

Delinquent behavior correction program development principles:

1. A research of youth detention center pupil characteristics and differentiated approach program development.
2. Including the pupil's individual characteristics (family size and relations, crime motives, aggression level and disposition to delinquent behavior, impulsiveness).
3. Integrity of programs (individual and group work in behavior correction, resocialization and positive character aspects development, parent or guardian work after the release of pupils).
4. Systematic appliance of developed programs.

5. Control over the results of the effects of the used methods and programs in general, prevention of adverse effects of the program methods (control over the occurrence of possible undesirable results of work with parents, or unpredictable reactions of pupils to changes in the behavior of parents or guardians) or programs in general.
6. Adjustment of the program's means depending on the results of the impact on the pupils.
7. Focus on the resocialization of pupils.
8. Providing recommendations for the relatives of pupils of the youth detention center, during their stay and after their release.

The application of the above-mentioned principles for the development of delinquent behavior correction programs should have a positive effect, however, it is necessary to conduct longitudinal studies on the effectiveness of various means that are used to correct behavior in complex programs or independently. As the analysis of scientific literature data shows, not every behavior correction program is effective for offender rehabilitation. Information programs and those based on psychological techniques that are not aimed at criminogenic needs are ineffective. Instead, programs aimed at correcting thinking and behavior, forming correct values, and cognitive-behavioral models of treatment are effective. Religion (Christian) practices also positively influence offenders. Conducted research on certain individual aspects of youth detention center pupils (aggression levels, disposition to delinquent behavior, and severity of committed crime) shows, that family size influences the severity of the committed crime. Indicators of aggression and disposition to delinquent behavior did not have statistically significant differences between pupils from full families and partial families. This may indicate the equalization of indicators among pupils who committed crimes of various severity, were brought up in different families, but after committing the crime are in the same conditions. However, other factors may have an influence, such as the length of stay in a youth detention center, the date of the crime, the peculiarities of interaction and mutual influence between students of the detention center, and others. Further research of these factors is required for clarification of acquired data. Restrictions. This research has many limiting factors, such as the number of research participants (43), age of 16-19, one country of research (Ukraine).

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