



# PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

Abstract proceedings of expert panel meetings organized  
by the ombudsperson for children  
– presentations summary

**ZAŠTITA PRAVA I INTERESA DJECE S PROBLEMIMA U PONAŠANJU**  
Zbornik priopćenja sa stručnih skupova pravobraniteljice za djecu - sažeci

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**Publisher**

Ombudsperson for children  
Zagreb, Teslina 10

**For the publisher**

Mila Jelavić

**Editor**

Sanja Vladović

**Reviewer**

Professor Antonija Žižak, D.Sc.

**Language editor**

Sanda Uzun-Ikić

**Translator**

Andrea Modly

**Layout and print**

Tiskara Velika Gorica, Velika Gorica

**Circulation**

200 copies

## **PREFACE**

The State and the state institutions as well as the individuals are obliged by a number of documents and rules and regulations at the national and international level to provide special care and protection to children with behavioral problems. However, the practice of their implementation is rather different, as attested by a number of difficulties that children with behavioral problems, their families and professionals responsible for their protection are faced with. The Children's Ombudsperson, acting within the scope of her authority, learns on a daily basis that the rights of children with behavioral problems are frequently violated in all aspects of their lives and on certain occasions not enough attention is paid to protecting their best interests.

Over the past few years, the Office of Children's Ombudsperson has been continually stressing these difficulties; taking part in the drafting of regulations and proposing their amendments; monitoring the implementation of strategic documents and the execution of mandatory measures; helping resolve individual cases; and making recommendations and proposals to the authorities on how to improve the integrated system for protection of their rights and best interests. Certain progress has been noted, but the process is too slow-paced.

The proceedings entitled "Protection of Rights and Interests of Children with Behavioral Problems" is a result of three expert meetings organized by the Office of the Children's Ombudsperson held 2008 in Rijeka, 2010 in Osijek and 2011 in Zagreb. It comprises papers by experts and scientists trained in different disciplines, such as: social pedagogues, psychologists, social workers, pedagogues, physicians and lawyers. They are coming from a variety of systems and institutions: educational system, social welfare system, health care, police, justice system, local communities, universities and the Office of Children's Ombudsperson. In this way the emphasis is being placed on the need for a multidisciplinary approach, collaboration, joint operation and coordinated activities of all segments of society trying to cope with this phenomenon.

Papers published in the proceedings cover various aspects of the protection of children with behavioral problems, starting from expert and practical research-based guidelines to elaborating on the effectiveness of certain state-run systems dealing with such aspects. Due to diverse and specific nature of authorial approach to the subject, eighteen papers were classified into four different categories or fields: prevention, intervention planning, mental health protection and protection of children in conflict with the law.

## **PREVENTION OF CHILD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS**

*Professor Josipa Bašić, D.Sc.*

### **PREVENTION OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN SCHOOL**

The paper introduces prevention as both, science and practice, in a brief overview of its historical development and present status. It provides an explanation and determines the place of prevention with respect to current range of interventions available. A separate section provides a brief description of preventive approaches aimed at the community-based prevention at the local, county and national level, as school programs need to be considered in broader context, more comprehensive than the school environment itself.

Regarding the subject of a roundtable discussion, a special place is given to potential answers to the following question: "Why prevention of risk behavior among school-aged children and youth?" Furthermore, the author outlines approaches to school-based prevention programs and evidence-based and scientifically based programs. By the end of the paper the author discusses the perspective of prevention investments in educational institutions, i.e. school environment.

***Ružica Pažin-Ilakovac***

## **SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS**

Early detection of risk factors and forms of behavior disorders in school children, as a public health challenge, is particularly emphasized in schools as one of their important environments. It is therefore necessary to constantly keep rethinking how to structure the entire school operation in a way to stimulate a healthy and creative development of students as a focal point of developmental curriculum, thus preventing behavioral disorders. School's pedagogical function and humanitarian role offers a great deal of possibilities for implementation of prevention program which would encompass all levels, areas and strategies of prevention activities. This paper aims to emphasize all the school goals and activities which might have a positive and protective effect on students' growing up process and development of their competencies required to achieve satisfaction and sense of self-accomplishment in life. In accordance with all this, the fundamental goal of this paper is to examine strategic, legal and theoretical possibilities in selected documents and potential points of reference for practical implementation of school-based prevention programs, particularly within the new curriculum framework. Structure, implementation and those in charge of carrying out prevention activities through collaboration and partnership between school, parents and a local community are given due consideration. In order to make improvements in this field, the need for (self)validation of school-based prevention programs is emphasized, serving as a basis for possible directions for research into their effectiveness and further development; similarly, the author emphasizes the need for development of required competencies through even more comprehensive and reflective professional training for all those performing prevention related duties.

***Professor Dejana Bouillet, D.Sc.***

## **PEDAGOGICAL MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PREVENTION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN**

Assuming that pedagogical measures are an integral part of the continuity of school-based prevention activities, which should in no way be imposed on students as a means of punishment, but for the purpose of stimulating students to change a particular behavior, this paper outlines one of the possible models for improving the quality of the way that the problem behavior prevention is integrated into the educational system itself, as prescribed by the regulations providing framework for educational system (the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the National Curriculum Framework in particular). The proposed model is based on the assumption that unacceptable behaviors of students are justifiably considered an indicator of possible development of problem behavior; it implies four prerequisites for systematic prevention in schools. These are: reaching consensus between all participants of the educational process on unacceptable behavior of students; defining standards of educational practice in cases of students manifesting unacceptable behavior; expanding forms and content of education; and having community providing support to school-based educational efforts. Provision and fulfillment of these prerequisites in every school would make it possible to treat pedagogical measures as one of the mechanisms of schools-based prevention activities; such measures would be invoked only if the student persisted in unacceptable behavior, in spite of the educational

activities undertaken by schools. In other words, pedagogical measures offered by the model are perceived as a way to discipline and help students, not as a means of punishment.

The author makes a reference to current practice in educational institutions, which weakens the effectiveness of their prevention efforts, giving special consideration to ambiguous and incomplete subordinate legislation where legislator's positive intentions have not yet been practically recognized. In conclusion, the author states that increasing schools' prevention potentials, aside from regulations, implies additional training for school staff, a more intensive community support and better recognition of practice based on performance indicators, where the most important thing is for the school staff to truly accept their role in education and prevention, to take a more active part in prevention programs and to give the system of pedagogical measures, to a much higher extent than before, a true pedagogic meaning, spirit and character.

*Arijana Mataga Tintor, D.Sc.*

## **COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION AS A RESPONSE TO LOCAL PARTICULARITIES**

A local community is a well established system made up of people and institutions. The contexts of local communities differ and so does the potential dynamics of developing partner relationships, affecting the establishment of a concept of systematic social support which constitutes a framework for prevention activities. This paper gives an account of the experience and practice of the town of Velika Gorica as a local community which is developing and implementing a municipal-based prevention program. Theoretical starting points for program establishment tie the exercise of and the respect for children's rights to building up resilience in the local community, while the local government system ensures that the program for children and youth is organized, integrated and coordinated in accordance with the social and cultural identity of a specific local area.

## **THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR PARENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION PLANNING PROCESS**

*Professor Nivex Koller-Trbović, D.Sc.*

## **CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION PLANNING PROCESS: SOCIAL PEDAGOGIC APPROACH**

This paper problematizes the topic of beneficiaries' – children and youth with behavioral problems and their parents – participation in the process for assessing risk, strength and the therapeutic needs, as well as the possibilities latent in a certain environment and specific intervention programming. This is a very complex and demanding procedure. The approaches and the relations between individuals involved have changed, which makes the whole process extremely complex. The understanding of a theoretical perspective is therefore of particular importance, as discussed in the introductory sections of this paper. The idea of what the actual approach looks like in practice, in this case a social pedagogic one was elaborated in the second part of the paper. Since the author is trying to raise awareness, throughout the text, of the complexity and high demands of the participatory approach,

but also its numerous advantages as compared to a classical approach, the paper indicates the need for continuous investment into development of competencies required by professionals to achieve beneficiary participation.

*Gabrijela Ratkajec Gašević*

## **READINESS FOR CHANGE IN YOUTH WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS**

This paper aims at gaining some insights into the way that young people perceive and understand behavioral change and their perception of intervention as a potential form of support while undergoing such change. The qualitative methodology was chosen as means of achieving that goal. The insights were based on seven semi-structured interviews with young people who were, having committed an offense, admitted to a treatment program, or more precisely, a special obligation to attend individual or group psychosocial therapy at the youth counseling center was imposed on them.

At the first level of analysis seven key themes were specified: perception of change; behavioral patterns that young people wish to change; action as an initiator of change; thoughts accompanying the change; aspects relevant to change; the importance of persons in the process of change; and a special obligation as an initiator of change. The paper also gives an account of the second level of analysis through key messages from survey participants relating to behavioral change. Young people experience change as complex and occurring on many levels, taking into account developmental aspect as well. Moreover, they emphasize the importance of the time dimension, in both achieving and sustaining the change. There is also the intertwinement of internal and external factors which may be observed at the level of influences stimulating and supporting change; circumstances that play an important role in change; raising awareness of the need for change; encouragement to persist throughout the change; and at the level of benefits from change. Based on the interviews, one may conclude that a change in behavior is not easy to accomplish and that young people are most often unaware of the process of change itself. Generally speaking, there is an obstacle to introspection and description of the course of change as well as to recognition of new behavior patterns. In final considerations, the author clarifies the importance of gained insights.

*Professor Marina Ajduković, D.Sc.*

## **THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR PARENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION PLANNING PROCESS**

The paper emphasizes the parents' role in the planning and executing of psychosocial interventions and legal measures aimed at changing risk behaviors and children and youth's behaviors that violate social and legal norms. Even with the experts' focus on children and youth with behavioral problems, the emphasizing of the role of parents is based on (1) their key role in the socialization process as part of the child's development from birth to adulthood, and (2) on the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 3 in particular, relating to child's right to protection of his/her best interest, and Article 5 relating to parents' right and responsibility to provide appropriate direction and guidance to the child.

Given the existing theoretical models for explaining the role of parents in the occurrence of behavior problems in children under 14 (the so-called group with the early development of behavior problems) and those over 14 years of age (the so-called group with late development of behavior problems) and presentation of actual cases encountered in the work of social welfare centers, the text argues

in favor of changing the paradigm for work with parents of children manifesting behavior problems and the introduction of comprehensive programs, which will at the same time ensure the change and strengthen families, i.e. parent-child relationships. In the process, a special attention is given to empowering a parent to assume the role of an active participant in changing the child's behavior.

## PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF CHILDREN IN THE CHILD WELFARE AND MENTAL HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEM

*Dubravka Marušić*

### PROTECTING WELLBEING OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

For the past ten years the social care system has been burdened by a number of difficulties related in particular to a lack of clear conceptual framework for protection and improvement of practice in working with individual groups of beneficiaries. This was heavily reflected in the area of protection of children with behavioral disorders living in residential treatment centers. It is important to emphasize that professionals having first-hand experience working with children and youth with behavioral disorders have warned countless times of the necessity of developing a comprehensive prevention strategy in the area of protection of children and youth with behavioral disorders and the need to perform systematic analyses and research related to character traits and needs of the population and characteristics of interventions for children and youth with behavioral disorders (as well as mutual adjustment between the *needs* and the *type of intervention* required); all this for the purpose of meeting the requirements for improving treatments provided to children and youth with behavioral disorders, as well as executing the court-ordered corrective measures.

The paper aims to give an overview of the current practice, that is, a professional approach to children and youth with behavioral disorders from the aspect of a professional employed by a residential treatment center and to indicate possible lines of development of prevention activities targeting different groups as well as the carrying out of treatment differentiation to meet the needs of children and youth with behavioral disorders.

Final considerations recognize a comprehensive approach observable in the concept of intervention continuity (continuity of risks/needs and population, intervention and program continuity), as a basic orientation in the process of improving the operation of residential treatment facilities for children and youth with behavioral disorders and the protection of wellbeing of this population.

*Ivana Jeđud Borić, D.Sc.*

### GIRLS AT RISK: COMPLICATED, NEEDY, BUT NEGLECTED

The field dealing with the risk-proneness of young girls is relatively neglected both in terms of research and theory. In an attempt to gain a broader understanding of this social phenomenon and the so-called usable knowledge, a survey was conducted in which, by using multiple perspectives (theoretical scientific, expert's and beneficiary's), a new, well-founded theory on risk behavior in adolescent

girls was created. The survey has established that different perspectives contribute in a specific way to understanding of the risk behaviors in girls, but that there is a consensus of perspectives on some key areas of risk-proness: family, school, peers and cliques, partners, character traits, normative orientation and behavior problems. Through data analysis, the so-called central category, which is of outmost importance for explaining the phenomenon of girls' risk proness, was isolated. This way they created a syntagm describing girls at risk as „complicated, needy, but neglected”. A comparison of perspectives and their specific contributions indicate that in dealing with a certain social issue (phenomenon) all perspectives are equally important for ensuring a more complete insight into and understanding of a particular issue.

*Ivana Sekol, D.Sc.*

## **TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR COMBATING PEER VIOLENCE AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN INSTITUTIONAL CARE**

The paper describes evidence-based strategies for combating peer-to-peer violence among children and youth in institutional care, resulting from a national survey recently conducted in Croatia. As the afore-mentioned survey inquired only into personal risk factors for peer violence in residential care institutions, the strategies described here are mostly those targeting users of institutional care as individuals. The author also gives an account of other interventions at the institutional or group-level, found in literature related to peer violence in school or prison environment. By combining strategies based on empirical evidence and aimed at individual beneficiaries with other strategies described in literature, this paper argues that a promising strategy for combating peer violence among youth in institutional care should be comprehensive, i.e. targeting at the same time the institution as a whole, treatment groups and beneficiaries as individuals.

*Krunoslav Borovec*

## **MEDIA VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES)**

Media violation of children's rights and privacy is a very much alive phenomenon in Croatia and the experts give heavy consideration to it. However, regardless of this fact and a number of warnings issued to the media saying that turning personal or family tragedies into entertainment for the masses has serious consequences, especially for the children, Croatian reporters frequently breach their code of ethics.

In this paper, based on the case study analysis, the author presents a case involving violation of rights of children confined to a residential treatment center, who, due to their personal and family characteristics constitute an extremely vulnerable group. The analysis has shown that the authors of the analyzed articles know nothing of children and youth population that they write about and that sensationalist account of a case involving „prostitution at Residential Treatment Center in Osijek” *disrupt* the boundaries of *private, intimate sphere of children, inmates of the center*. The media's image of the children involved in this case contributed to stigmatization and secondary victimization of the inmates. Media's negative evaluations and interpretations resulted in the creation of child's negative self-image. In addition to necessary compliance with the code of ethics, reporters must be able to es-

timate potential negative consequences of their coverage and weigh up whether the consequences of publishing the story are bigger than the importance of information for the public.

*Jugoslav Gojković, M.Sc.*

## **THE AVAILABILITY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROTECTION SYSTEM TO YOUTH WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS**

The paper aims at analyzing aspirations and practical difficulties encountered in the organization and implementation of the youth mental health protection system. In this paper, the author gives his views on the problems observed in the hospital treatment of under-age patients admitted for psychoactive substance intoxication, characterized by disabling psychic disturbances rendering the patients incapable to express their choices about medical treatment. The author is attempting to shed some light on this problem from three different aspects: the aspect of a patient and his/her rights; the aspect of moral responsibility of professionals for medical care delivered to a patient in a facility where he/she was admitted to; and the aspect of problems encountered in medical care provision.

In this paper the author gives examples suggesting great difficulties and omissions encountered in the development of a comprehensive system of child and youth mental health protection, especially youth with behavioral problems and global developmental delay. The author also gives an account of efforts currently being undertaken in the local community as well as the possibility of developing team work and improving psychiatric activities in the community *and implementing national strategy in the form of a fully functional system for youth mental health protection.*

## **PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW**

*Gordana Filipović, Sanja Vladović*

### **CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW – CHILD-FRIENDLY JUSTICE SYSTEM?**

Contemporary approach to juvenile delinquency has abandoned the principle of social retribution for unacceptable behavior and shifted its attention to providing help and support, acknowledging specific developmental needs of children, differentiating them substantially from adult offenders. Juvenile justice system requires such a treatment of juveniles that would take into account the child's age, promote child's reintegration and assumption of a constructive role in society. The basis for such an approach to children in conflict with the law was laid down in a number international documents used by international community to stress the importance of regulating different aspects of juvenile justice. Familiarity with international standards and principles is of exceptional importance for those dealing with juvenile justice issues in practice and those setting up rules and creating policies in this area. They impose obligations and provide guidelines to countries in creating a juvenile justice system and set up minimum standards for protection as a guarantee that children in conflict with the law will be treated according to the standards of human rights protection and that their treatment will be primar-

ily aimed at their protection and resocialization.

International documents are consolidated and aligned under a single goal – protection of child’s dignity and rights, while at the same time influencing children to respect human rights and freedoms of others. Valid international standards ensure the implementation of basic principles contained in these documents. They require that in treatment of children in conflict with the law, judicature gives ground to alternative measures and that institutional care is considered only as a last resort, while the priority should be given to guidance, supervision, counseling, probation, foster placement and other measures. Police code of conduct must be clearly regulated and each child arrest, detention or imprisonment must be carried out in accordance with the law, used only as a last resort and for the minimum required period of time. A child must be kept separate from the adults, pursuant to the pre-established standards. During the period of restricted freedom, the child must be allowed regular contact with family and granted the right to education. The standards require that the child’s right to presumption of innocence, the right to prompt access to legal or other appropriate assistance, the right to immediate issuance of the court order and the right to protection of privacy be respected.

*Renata Odeljan, M.Sc., Marijana Valjan Harambašić*

## **POLICE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENDERS – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

This expert article aims to outline legal provisions introduced by the new Youth Court Act – published in the Official Gazette, No. 84 dated July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011, effective September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011, relevant to the police treatment of children and juveniles misdemeanor and felony offenders – and provide an answer to a question whether and how will these novelties affect the methodology of police treatment.

In addition, the paper gives a detailed account of the current number and trends of registered juvenile offenders in conflict with the law.

*Lana Petö Kujundžić*

## **NEW YOUTH COURT ACT**

The new Youth Court Act was meant to bring the procedural law into line with the new Criminal Procedure Act (Official Gazette, No. 152/2008, 76/2009, 80/2011) and therefore the main novelty are the guidelines for the Attorney General’s professional conduct during the pretrial investigation and the pretrial proceedings in criminal cases. In procedural terms, the youth court judges and the juvenile advisory councils have a different role than they used to, where the juvenile judge would interrogate the offender, conduct the pretrial investigation and gather data on the juvenile offender’s personal and family circumstances. All these duties have now been transferred to the Attorney General, and the Judicial Panel remains a judicial body in the true sense of the word, invested with the authority to decide the criminal responsibility of juvenile offenders and the proper execution of juvenile sanctions, acting according to the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Act, with one exception: one may deviate from the procedural rules in cases where the application of such provision to juvenile offenders serves no purpose. Broader powers vested in the Attorney General will enable him/her to resolve most of the juvenile cases during the pretrial investigation or pretrial proceedings in criminal cases. This Act expands non-institutional corrective measures, special obligations in particular, one

of which is a special obligation left open for juvenile *judges who* have discretion to *create* such legal *obligations*. The corrective measure of confining a juvenile to the discipline center is now defined as being both, a non-institutional and institutional corrective measure, which may be also carried out over weekends so as to better suit the needs of juvenile offenders. Another novelty brought by this Act is a provision stating that a pretrial detention should be placed within a secure facility that should be equipped with a diagnostic center, a correctional center for a small group therapy where a juvenile offender might engage in work, i.e. receive training which is beneficial to his/her education and occupation. In other words, the pretrial detention remains to be the measure of last resort, used only for the minimum required period of time, and only when its purpose can not be attained by using a precautionary measure of temporary placement or pretrial detention.

*Lidija Schauperl, Đurđica Križ, Lidija Čačić*

## **APPLYING ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

This paper aims to give an account of the experience of professional counselors to the Zagreb District Attorney's Office working with youth offenders, minors ages 14 to 18 and young adults ages 18 to 21. In cases involving young people, society's response to the crime committed is of exceptional importance; in the course of the last few years special stress has been placed on alternative measures for juvenile offenders, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Council of Europe and other international documents, including the Yerevan Declaration on the code of conduct and practice of juvenile prosecutors in juvenile cases; the recommendations given in the Declaration are incorporated into the Youth Court Act of the Republic of Croatia. The authors provide statistics on the use of alternative measures in the Republic of Croatia, and give an overview of some decisions made by juvenile prosecutors based on the type of criminal charges filed against the juvenile. The article provides a more detailed explanation of the difference in decision-making criteria in applying the principle of purposiveness, with or without conditions attached, and special obligations which may be imposed within the parameters of conditional purposiveness. The paper outlines provisions of the Youth Court Act, effective September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011, relating to the use of pre-trial procedures in criminal cases. Having given an account of real-life practice, the authors emphasize the importance of work done by professionals assigned to the Attorney General's Office and other institutions, i.e. the actual practice where certain implementation issues are encountered, which might be solved through collaboration and dialogue.

*Neven Ricijaš, Assistant Professor, D.Sc.*

## **THE RIGHT OF JUVENILES TO ADEQUATE TREATMENT IN THE CARRYING OUT OF ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS**

This paper presents the author's review of the quality of juvenile alternative sanctions imposed and carried out in the context of the principle of effective community-based legal interventions. It relies on the basic assumption that the rights of children/minors are also in part exercised through their right to treatment in accordance with contemporary scientific and practical achievements.

The author problematizes the complexity of all sanctions containing elements of retribution and rehabilitation, which are carried out by competent practitioners, and which should be rooted in scientifically proven indicators of effective interventions. The selected principles of effective community-based

interventions are based on extensive and gradual approach, according to specific character traits of minors and measurable outcomes.

It needs to be emphasized here that this concerns the author's personal perception of the current practice in Croatia, in the broadest sense of the word – on a national scale. The purpose of this article is not to reexamine particular examples of good practice at the local level, or, by any means to comment on personal competence or work performance of individual practitioners. Assuming that all children have the right to adequate treatment, the boundaries of local environment get blurred and we focus our attention on national standards for juvenile alternative sanctions.

*Ljiljana Vukota*

## **TREATMENT OF JUVENILES – STATUS AND PERSPECTIVES**

Corrective measures used by the prison system include committing juveniles to a juvenile correctional facility, juvenile detention center, pretrial detention facility or certain security measures. A Corrective measure which consists in admitting a juvenile to a juvenile correctional facility is carried out at the Požega Youth Correctional Facility for female offenders and the Turopolje Youth Correctional Facility for male offenders. If a juvenile is sentenced to jail time, he/she will serve his/her sentence at the Juvenile Detention and Treatment Center of the Požega Penitentiary. While serving a sentence at the Juvenile Detention Center, the court may decide to ease the conditions of confinement for the juvenile, depending on the results of the treatment program. From 2009 through 2011 the Act on the Execution of Sanctions Imposed on Juvenile Misdemeanor and Felony Offenders, the Rules on the Execution of the Corrective Measure of Referring a Juvenile to Youth Correctional Center and the Youth Court Act were adopted. The implementation of new regulations and the need to improve the way that sanctions imposed on juveniles are carried out, have led to an analysis of the present status, particularly in the part concerning the execution of corrective measure of referring a juvenile to a correctional center. The results suggest that there may be some difficulties here, but also that resources are available and that there is a willingness to make changes aimed at constituting expert bodies, better time structuring and program planning, improving communication and empowering teamwork in carrying out, monitoring, reassessing and evaluating results of a treatment program, assigning the juvenile a more active role at all stages of the execution of corrective measure and creating treatment-friendly environment and introducing dynamic security.

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