

front of the home or workplace of abusive men – was used as a strategy to prevent the recurrence of violence by an intimate partner.

The concepts, principles, and methods that underpin the expansion of violence prevention in the United States can also be helpful in developing violence prevention programs in other countries. US public health institutions and funds can also stimulate and support the development of international organizations, which in turn will promote evidence-based violence prevention programs and programs in other parts of the world and help countries learn from each other.

While public health leadership need not and indeed cannot direct all the actions to prevent and respond to violence, it has a significant role to play. The data at the disposal of public health and other agencies, the insights and understanding developed through scientific method, and the dedication to finding effective responses are important assets that the field of public health brings to the global response to violence.

Language adviser **L. I. Rusanova**

UDC 343.9:343.226

LOLITA ANDRIIVNA MAGDA

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

CRIME PREVENTION (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE)

In our country, the crime rate is still high. In this regard, the study of the positive experience of crime prevention in Western countries is very relevant. But, it is worth noting that, analyzing foreign experience, it is necessary to carefully approach the issues of their implementation and use in Ukrainian practice.

In criminology, there is one of the “axioms”: the main direction of the fight against crime should be its prevention. And the experience of developed countries has long proved that every conditional euro, thoughtfully directed by the state to prevent crime, will be ten times more effective for society than eliminating the consequences of these crimes.

In European countries, crime prevention averages 60% of the work of police and other law enforcement agencies. In Europe, there are already several organizations that popularize the importance of crime prevention in their work. One of the best-known law enforcement organizations is the European Crime Prevention Network.

The Internet is available extensive information about the projects of non-governmental organizations such as “Safe Neighbourhoods in Køge” (Denmark), “Society and Police! With Care and Warning!” (Bulgaria) “Learning for a Valuable Life” (Slovakia). They are designed in cooperation between police and society and are open for implementation in other countries.

In Poland about 80% of the activity of the police is prevention work with marginalized groups, operational and network news, working for the police. Training police officers how to work with different ethnic group and so on. The police have a permanent and well-funded programme to reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in small and medium-sized cities, called "Safe city".

Interesting too is the experience of the police in the Germany. The project 'Walk around your hood - interdisciplinary security audits to identify feelings of (in)security and hot spots' is an instrument to distinguish between places where people feel unsafe and real crime hot spots and help in understanding the link to fear of crime. Systematic security audits in a local context enable the stakeholders to focus on areas that suffer from everyday and disorder that disturb people living in otherwise well-maintained neighbourhoods. Through the use of this instrument, opportunities to commit crimes could be reduced and feelings of security strengthened. Programmes of preventive work are developed on the basis of research of public opinion on security issues. The society itself will tell you where it is "pain zone".

Thus, the consideration of modern foreign practice in crime prevention gives grounds for possible borrowing of its individual components in order to improve the activity of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine.

Language adviser I. O. Gogol

UDC 342

DARIA PETRIVNA MALTSEVA

*Luhansk State University of Internal Affairs named after
E. O. Didorenko*

THE PARADIGM OF PUNISHMENT FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Domestic violence is a major problem not only in Ukraine but also in other foreign countries. This problem needs to be solved as soon as possible. Foreign countries are actively fighting violence and improving their legislation. The kind of domestic violence that Ukrainians considered only when physical force was used, foreign countries have long considered domestic violence not only as physical, but also as sexual, psychological, emotional and economic, for each of them it is provided a separate type of responsibility which can be administrative or even incarcerated.

The most severe punishment for domestic violence is in Northern Europe. For example, in Sweden, the person may be imprisoned for a gross threatening fight. The court also forces the offender to stay at a certain