

or emotional) between adults, who are or were cohabiting partners, or against family members, regardless of gender, sexual orientation.

It is noted that the offender's behavior has a serious impact on the victim, if it causes the victim to fear, in at least two cases: that violence will be used again or if it causes serious anxiety of the victim that significantly negatively affects his/her daily activities. In order for the specified crime to take place, the criminal behavior must occur “repeatedly” or “constantly”. A significant negative impact on daily activities may include, but is not limited to, signs such as termination or change of the victim's communication, deterioration of physical or mental health, changes in the daily routine, including meal times or time of household chores, school attendance, taking measures at home to protect oneself or children, changes in work patterns, working status and change of the route to work. The so-called “Clare's Law” determines current practice of police interaction with the public in overcoming the problem of domestic violence. A person can go to the police to check, if the partner shows the signs of “violent behavior in past”.

The rehabilitation program is supervised by the probation service. In our opinion, the positive elements of the system of criminal legal counteraction to domestic violence in the United Kingdom are the possibility of prohibiting contacts between the aggressor and the victim; possibility of prevention of the aggressor from accessing family housing; and the possibility of checking the partner for a violent past. It is advisable to implement such provisions in the legislation of Ukraine.

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UDC 342

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PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (EXPERIENCE OF THE USA)

The experience of the US in the fight for gender equality is quite long and extensive. In the US there are many different communities who unite in the struggle for gender equality a large number of people, state structures and public organizations. The hallmark of the fight against gender inequality in the USA is that active participants of these communities are not only women but also men. Which play a major role in activities to overcome gender-based violence.

Based on the statistical data, we can conclude that every fourth woman in the course of life has the possibility of becoming a victim of violence. Every sixth woman in turn has been the victim of rape, or at least once in your

life pdfenglish attempted rape. More interesting is the fact that 85-90% of cases of sexual violence against the victim is the part of the person that she knows.

Special attention would be paid to the role of men in addressing gender-based violence. In the US, activists believe that this problem affects everyone, and that you have to work together to attract more men to the discussion of this topic. Because each of them has their own daughters, sisters and mothers, and they are like no other I wish to protect them from gender-based violence from others. Thus we can give an example known in the U.S. the organization, which for five years has attracted into its ranks almost twenty-five thousand men who now actively fight against violence and humiliation of others.

Regarding the Ukrainian organizations in the fight against gender-based violence, they are also no exception and are actively trying to attract both women and men. Of course the scale is much smaller, but we still have everything ahead!

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN DENMARK

Psychological and physical violence in the family and in intimate relationships is still a big problem in Denmark for those who are exposed to the violence, for the children witnessing the violence, for the individual family and for society as a whole. The violence also reflects a lack of gender equality and respect between the perpetrator and the victim.

In Denmark domestic violence has primarily been perceived as violence against women. Every year about 38,000 women are subjected to physical violence and more than 71,000 women suffer psychological violence. However surveys show that the number of men who are exposed to violence in the family has increased.

People often associate violence with cuts and bruises, but psychological violence can have as severe consequences for the victim as physical violence. What is more, psychological violence is twice as common as physical violence. So the government of Denmark is working to criminalize psychological violence by including an independent provision in the Criminal Code and is launching various initiatives to combat psychological and physical violence in the family.