

6. Community service that provides youth with: an awareness of the needs of others; a sense of purpose by giving them the chance to make a difference; and a pride and connection to their larger environment.

Список використаних джерел

1. Fighting Juvenile Crime: The Facts and What We Can Do To Change It. URL: <https://middleearthnj.wordpress.com/2015/01/19/fighting-juvenile-crime-the-facts-and-what-we-can-do-to-change-it>.

2. Juvenile delinquency, welfare, justice and therapeutic interventions: a global perspective. URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5288089>.

3. Preventing Juvenile Crime. URL: <https://www.nap.edu/read/9747/chapter/6>.

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POLICE COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE USA

Objective: To research domestic violence as a crime.

The object was achieved by solving the *following tasks*:

1. Analysis of domestic violence.
2. Police fight with domestic violence.
3. Statistics.

Domestic violence, is violence or ill-treatment of one person towards another, committed at home - for example, in marriage or cohabitation [1].

Under U.S. law, there are seven main factors that qualify violent behavior by an intimate partner.

1. Forms of coercion:

a) Attempts to forcibly coerce the spouse from the place of cohabitation.

b) Attempts to force the spouse to commit suicide.

c) Depriving the spouse of the means to provide material existence.

d) Attempts to compel the spouse to refuse to give evidence to her or other authorities.

2. Forms of threats and intimidation:

a) Words or actions whose meaning implies physical violence.

b) Threats involving weapons or deterrents.

c) Destruction or damage of property belonging to the spouse.

3. Forms of emotional and psychological pressure:

a) Frequent use of words or expressions degrading the spouse' reactions of guilt, resentment, and depression.

b) Verbal attempts to present the spouse as inferior, dependent and unworthy person.

4. Forms of violent isolation:

a) Attempts to prevent the independence of actions, views, conversations and interests of the spouse.

b) Attempts to control the social circle, the place of visit of the spouse(a).

5. Forms of violent pressure involving children:

a) Attempts to prevent the spouse from contacting the children.

b) Actions that call into question the relationship between the spouse and the children.

c) Attracting children to participate and incite conflict situations.

d) Actions that humiliate the spouse in the presence of children.

e) Threats of deprivation of the spouse's parental rights.

6. Forms of power suppression:

a) Treating the spouse as a subordinate who is obliged to do the will of the "master."

b) Independent decision-making on family matters and disregard for the opinion of the spouse.

7. Forms of financial suppression:

a) Sole control over total financial savings.

b) Attempts to ban or compel the spouse to work against her will.

c) Shelter from the spouse of information about the joint financial situation.

d) The appropriation of property owned by the spouse.

Some statistics: 35.6% of American women and 28.5% of American men report rape, physical abuse, and / or harassment by an intimate partner to the police throughout their lives; About twenty people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States. In total, during the year this amounts to more than ten million women and men; In fifteen USA, more than 40% of all murders of women are related to intimate partner violence; 2 out of 5 gay or bisexual men will experience intimate partner violence during their lifetime;[2] Each year, more than 3 million children in the United States witness domestic violence in their homes;[3] The consequences of domestic violence cost the US government more than \$ 37 billion a year, due to the involvement of law enforcement agencies, various legal work, medical and mental treatment of victims, and loss of productivity in enterprises by victims of such violence.

How does the police deal with this problem? Identifying domestic violence and responding to challenges in a timely manner; informing the victims of their rights; taking into account the offenders; having preventive

conversations; collaborating with hotline 1-800-621-HOPE. It works 24 hours a day, and dispatchers speak ten different languages (including Ukrainian). Calls are received by experienced psychologists who do not seek to get rid of a person as soon as possible.

It is worth noting that in New York there is an Alternative to Shelter program (an alternative to a temporary shelter, which is also in some way a solution to the problem). Supervises the Human Resources Administration (HRA) program, specifically the Office of Domestic Violence. The essence of this initiative is to prohibit the offender from approaching the house (apartment) where he lived together with his victim. Alternative to Shelter should not be confused with the Order of Protection, which is issued by the judges. HRA works faster and more reliably (at least, program participants think so).[4]

While concluding, it is worth noting that this problem is really relevant. The police and public authorities are trying to do their best to reduce the violence significantly.

Список використаних джерел

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The growing inequality in the income level characterizes the current stage of economic development in Ukraine. As a consequence, a significant portion of income is concentrated by a minority of citizens, while the majority disposes of a disproportionately small proportion of resources. A similar situation arises with access to financial markets. People with high incomes are more involved in financial market relationships. This is facilitated by their greater awareness of relationships in the financial