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## **GENDER ASPECT IN THE POLICE**

“Gender policing, like race based policing, has always been part of this nation’s bloody history.” – TransJustice, Call to First Annual Trans Day of Action for Social and Economic Justice, 2005.

Pursuing gender equality is both an international legal obligation and necessary to achieve national development goals. For police services, integrating a gender perspective is fundamental to protect rights in the workplace, and make policing more effective, societies safer and the rule of law stronger. This is because achieving gender equality ultimately prevents violence, protects the rights of all people and enables everyone to contribute meaningfully to public life.

Integrating a gender perspective into policing more effectively provides safety and access to justice for all. Men, women, boys and girls face different safety concerns because they experience different crimes, in different locations, perpetrated by different offenders. Table 1 illustrates gendered forms of violence, although there is of course overlap, with people experiencing crimes across these categorizations. Gender is not the only determinant of insecurity, and intersectionality must be considered to take account of how other factors –such as sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion, class, age and physical and mental ability – also shape people’s experiences. Thus a person of a minority background, of a lower class or with a disability will have different security experiences than a person who shares their gender but not their other characteristics. A gender perspective brings to light the different security needs of different groups within the community, and supports the development of more relevant and effective policing strategies.

	<b>Crimes more commonly experienced</b>	<b>Location of crimes</b>	<b>Perpetrators</b>
Men	Violent assault; robbery; homicide; gang violence; street violence; rape in detention facilities; conflict-related sexual violence	Residential settings; public spaces; detention facilities	Usually unknown to the survivor; commonly male

Women	Harassment; “Eve teasing” (harassment of women); common assault; domestic violence; stalking; sexual violence (which can include rape, forced pregnancy or abortion, forced sterilization, sexual exploitation, human trafficking for sexual exploitation and conflict-related sexual violence); harmful traditional practices (such as dowry-related violence, honour crimes, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation); revenge pornography	Private homes; public spaces	Usually known to the survivor; often an intimate partner; commonly male
LGBTI persons	Homophobic hate crimes; verbal abuse; violent assault; psychological abuse	Public spaces	Usually unknown to the survivor; commonly male
Girls	Eve teasing; domestic violence (child abuse); sexual assault and rape; abduction; trafficking; sexual exploitation; incest; harmful traditional practices (e.g. genital mutilation, early marriage, honour crimes and infanticide); human trafficking; upskirting; online grooming; revenge pornography	Private homes; public spaces	Usually known to the survivor; often a family member or family friend; commonly male
Boys	Domestic violence (child abuse); sexual assault and rape; abduction; gang violence; human trafficking; online grooming	Private homes	Usually known to the survivor; often a family member or family friend; commonly male

Making people safer by addressing their unique security needs can contribute to gender equality. Women and girls who experience, or are threatened with, violence are more likely to drop out of school, and to be less economically independent and more socially isolated. The negative effects of hate crimes on LGBTI people do not only cause psychological trauma for the victim, but can also lead to the wider LGBTI community feeling isolated. Conversely, where people feel safe, they are able to use their skills and talents to participate in and contribute to society.

Sometimes police enforcement of the gender binary – the notion that there are only two genders, male and female, with specific conduct and appearance mandated for each – is obvious.

For instance, up until just a few decades ago, cops used to enforce what were known as “sumptuary laws,” which required individuals to wear “gender appropriate” clothing, and subjected people to arrest for

“impersonating” another gender. Today, such regulations remain in effect in prisons, and are enforced through disciplinary infractions and punitive segregation. And, they still inform law enforcement conduct – for instance, the New York City Police Department’s current arrest paperwork still has a box to check for “impersonating a female”.

Additionally, police requests for identification, which may not match a person’s gender identity, often lead to presumptions that transgender people are fraudulent, deceitful, or inherently suspicious, as well as to verbal abuse and harassment, physical abuse, and invasive and abusive searches to satisfy an officer’s curiosity, humiliate, or assign an individual a gender based on their genital status.

Punishing gender non-conformity Sometimes gender policing is not so obvious, but is just as profound and devastating. In the highly discretionary world of policing, people who do not conform to gender norms are perceived by law enforcement officers as “disorderly”, suspicious, threatening, violent, fraudulent, deceitful, or mentally unstable because of their perceived gender disjuncture, and are therefore routinely profiled, harassed, and arbitrarily arrested for vague offenses such as “disorderly conduct.” They are also subjected to transphobic and homophobic verbal abuse and punishment, in the form of physical violence, for failure to “comply” with prevalent norms of gender identity and expression.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

1. Amnesty International Action, USA-New York Police Department – Serious allegations of abuse of transgender women (update). URL: <https://incite-national.org/policing-gender/>.

2. Lisa Denney Policing and gender. URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/e/9/442519.pdf>.

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#### **POLICE TRAINING RELATED TO COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: LONDON**

Human trafficking is considered to be complex, difficult to investigate and a growing global criminal activity. Law Enforcement Agencies perform a key role in preventing and combating this criminal activity. However, to be able to carry out their duties they need to be aware of the current trends and to be able to identify and protect victims. The crime of human trafficking is evolving, new forms are being developed and the modus operandi of the perpetrators is continuously adapting. Police training is an essential part of the fight against trafficking in human beings.