

It is the study of statistics by the society and the reflection of this information that will help people to make the picture of the problem for themselves and to combat sexual violence more effectively. After all, when the stereotypes would disappear from our minds, and only confirmed facts would be there, then we will start looking at the situation from the other side.

So, to summarize, we can say that an effective fight against sexual violence in the legal field is possible under the following basic conditions: recognition of the problem by society, the creation (improvement) of relevant regulations, quality work of law enforcement agencies, impartial and uncorrupted judicial system. In the absence of any of these conditions, the protection of the victim of sexual violence will be significantly complicated and will require considerable additional efforts, such as: "involvement of the media, public organizations, etc.". In addition, looking at statistics, we should understand that legislative regulation should aim primarily at protecting a woman from a familiar person, in particular, to protect her from violence by a sexual partner.

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VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN METROPOLITAN/URBAN AREAS

The fact that metropolitan regions are affected by crime is a given, due to their large population and area, making it hard to prevent such acts from occurring. How does the New York Police Department (NYPD) handle crime? Being the largest police department in the US, it employs approximately 36,000 officers and 20,000 civilians for a variety of public safety and law enforcement roles. These numbers may seem staggering in comparison to the population of smaller cities, regions, and even other countries. But, these 56,000 officers have to police a metropolitan area containing 8.5 million individuals, the ratio of police to civilian is 1:152 and this does not include the large population of tourists. They store large amounts of data in their databases allowing and records as well as cameras, quick-response systems located on the streets and large counts of officers patrolling 24/7. Other populated areas, such as Los Angeles, California have a similar tactic of dealing with preventing offences. Not all events can be prevented, but it is the duty of these organizations to maintain order and seek to prevent the greatest amount of illegal activity as humanly possible. Even though

attacks such as 9/11 cannot be prevented by police organization the population still maintains its trust that the training of these few individuals is enough to maintain order. Such large police organizations exist solely within densely populated areas. The question may arise, "How do smaller cities and towns deal with similar situations?" Smaller districts have no need for large police force deployment, therefore units like Sheriff's office take care of misconduct and violent outbursts, more personally than the large metropolitan police. In recent years however, smaller town law enforcement has begun to acquire military grade equipment like armored vehicles, tear gas, as well as riot shields have drawn away from the standard ways that people expect from their local police. Police across the US have become more militarized against its citizens.

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WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BE INVOLVED IN YOUTH VIOLENCE?

There is no simple answer why some people become involved in violence. But there are ways when a person becomes a victim or perpetrator or both. It is often described as risk factors. This means the types of situations and circumstances that make it more likely for a young person to be either victim or perpetrator of violence. Some early childhood risk factors include impulsive behavior, poor emotional control, and lack of social and problem-solving skills. Many risk factors are the result of chronic stress, which can harm the brain development of children and youth.

Youth violence is a leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults. Youth who experience violence also have a higher risk for physical and mental health problems, including smoking, substance use, depression, and suicide.

Youth violence can have immediate and life-long physical, emotional, and economic consequences. It takes a huge toll on young people, no matter if they are the victim, the aggressor, or the witness. And, it hurts everyone else in a community.

A young person may have a risk factor of friends who are a bad influence. Each individual person will have their own set of risk and protective factors, unique to them. Having a large number of risk factors can be an indicator someone is more likely to be either a victim or perpetrator, or both. The risk factors can be grouped under the headings of Individual, Family, School, Community, Peers and Societal (to do with the society around us).