

Sometimes young people aged from 15 to 18 find it difficult to define when they are subjected to violence as they do not know how to distinguish a healthy relationship from an unhealthy relationship. They have limited knowledge about the existing counselling services and so they rarely seek help. They feel ashamed of violence in relationships and think that they are to be blamed for it, because they have chosen the wrong girlfriend/boyfriend. They suffer from the consequences of having been exposed to dating violence which may **manifest** themselves as depression and anxiety. Exposure to violence increases the likelihood that these young people will be victims of more frequent and more severe dating violence in the future. The adolescents' problems can be complex and often require treatment by professionals who are aware of dating violence. The professionals try to help the adolescents to process their problems so that they avoid bringing them into adult life.

In Denmark dating violence has become an issue of increasing concern to researchers over the past three decades. Recent studies indicate a significant prevalence of violence in dating relationships. According to the Danish Penal Code some forms of abusive behavior, such as acts of physical assault and sexual violence, could result in charges, others, such as being verbally abusive or ridiculing, are harmful but not criminal offences. Therefore, the *Danish government must focus on* developing measures to combat dating violence.

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HOW TO STOP DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? (CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERIENCE)

Domestic violence is a unique crime in that the offender often lives in the same home as the victim. Historically, domestic violence was considered a private family matter and police intervention often consisted of advising the abuser. Beginning in the 1970s, this attitude began to change and now domestic violence is recognized as a serious crime against the individual and society. As such, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) members treat domestic violence incidents and requests for police service in the same professional manner as all other crimes by providing immediate, effective assistance and protection for victims and witnesses. In strengthening their response the CPD seeks to reduce the incidence and severity of domestic violence through a coordinated partnership involving law enforcement,

domestic violence service providers, prosecutors and the community. The signed “Chicago Response” protocol, involves the CPD, the State’s Attorney’s Office and the Mayor’s Office on Domestic Violence. By strengthening their response, they are increasing their ability not only to respond effectively to these crimes, but also to work on the prevention of them. The CPD’s response has extended beyond the first responding officer, involving a coordinated effort between various CPD units, external organizations, and city agencies. The City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line offers a variety of domestic violence referrals to victims, based on their individual needs. The Help Line is toll-free, confidential, multi-lingual and available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Trained staff members provide support, information and referrals for shelter, legal services and counseling. In order to be safe at home, in public or at work every victim must develop the safety plan: inform those you trust of your situation; leave copies of important papers with a friend or family member; consider obtaining an order of protection; make sure your children’s school knows who is authorized to pick up your children; have a bag (money, checkbook, social security card, passport, driver’s license, green card, birth certificates for you and your children, insurance papers, medications, school records, etc) packed and ready and keep it in a secure place; develop a code word to use with your family and friends to let them know when you need the police.

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PREVENTING AND COUNTERING TERRORISM IN EUROPE

Violence in today’s world is a complicated and multi-faceted problem. But its most flagrant and devastating manifestation is terrorism or the use of intentional violence for political, religious or other purposes. Terrorism is an extremely urgent problem now. The "Global Terrorism Index 2015" has recorded more than 61,000 incidents of terrorism, resulting in at least 140,000 deaths, between 2000 and 2014.

Terrorism is countered by individual states and international organizations. Some programs do not target terrorist activity directly, but rather focus on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and include a range of policies, programs and activities. In this respect three OSCE programs – prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation deserve mentioning as vivid examples of this strategy.