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PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF VICTIMIZATION CRIMEPREVENTION IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL FAMILY

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The victimization approach to crime prevention is a key element of modern criminal policy. In the Anglo-American legal family (USA, UK, Canada, Australia), this approach is based on the principles of integration of preventive, rehabilitation and legal mechanisms to reduce the risks of victimization. The article discusses the main practical aspects of victimization prevention in these countries.

Victimological crime prevention is an important component of criminal policy aimed at reducing the risk of crime by reducing the vulnerability of potential victims. In the Anglo-American legal system based on the common law, this issue has its own peculiarities and practical aspects of implementation.

The article analyzes the practical implementation of the victimization approach to crime prevention in the countries of the Anglo-American legal family. In these countries, considerable attention is paid to the implementation of programs aimed at minimizing the risks of victimization and creating conditions for the protection of persons who may become potential victims of a criminal offense.

The study focuses on practical measures such as: implementing programs to raise public awareness of vulnerable situations; developing educational campaigns to prevent repeat victimization; using modern technologies to protect citizens; and developing specialized support programs for victims of crime.

The experience of the countries of the Anglo-American legal family demonstrates that a comprehensive approach that combines preventive, technological and rehabilitation measures is effective in reducing victimization and crime.

The practical implementation of victimization crime prevention in the Anglo-American legal family demonstrates the effectiveness of a comprehensive approach that combines educational, technological and legal measures. The experience of these countries can serve as an example for other states in creating a victim protection and crime prevention system.

Based on the experience of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, the author examines successful examples of victimization measures that can be adapted to other legal systems. The article emphasizes the importance of integrating victimization approaches into

crime prevention strategies, focusing on minimizing the impact of crime on society and strengthening legal culture.

Keywords: prevention, crime, areas, victimization, crime prevention, Anglo-American legal family.

Formulation of the problem. Acceleration of European integration requires the introduction into law enforcement practice not only of modern forms and methods of combating crime, but also of internationally recognized standards for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Real democratic transformations are inseparable from the humanization of social relations, as a person, his or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value.

Analysis of the study of the problem. The victimization issues are addressed in the works of: V. I. Borisov, V. V. Vasilevicha, O. M. Dzhuzhy, A. P. Zakaliuka, A. F. Zelinsky, V. V. Kovalenko, S. S. Kosenko, O. Y. Yurchenko and others.

The purpose of the article. To study the main directions of practical victimology in other countries in order to borrow our practical activities.

Presenting main material. The practice of victimization crime prevention in the countries of the Anglo-American legal family (USA, UK, Canada, Australia, etc.) is based on the integration of modern scientific approaches, technologies and legal instruments to protect potential victims and minimize the risks of victimization. The main elements of this process are:

1. Educational campaigns and awareness raising.

Programs are implemented to raise public awareness of the risks of becoming a victim of crime. As part of such campaigns, the public is informed about:

- means of personal safety;
- ways to avoid dangerous situations;
- the need to report crimes to law enforcement agencies.

2. Prevention programs for vulnerable groups.

Specific initiatives are aimed at protecting vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, the homeless or immigrants. These include:

- support hotlines;
- temporary shelter centers;
- specialized programs for victims of domestic violence.

3. The role of technology in victimization prevention.

Countries of the Anglo-American system actively use innovative technologies, including:

- video surveillance systems (CCTV);
- analytical programs for crime forecasting;
- mobile applications for quickly calling the police or getting help.

4. The work of law enforcement agencies.

The police play a key role in preventing victimization by

- regular patrols in high-risk areas;
- community policing programs;
- cooperation with social services to work with potential victims.

5. Legislative initiatives and legal protection.

The development and implementation of legislative mechanisms aimed at protecting the rights of victims includes:

- compensation programs for victims of crime;
- protection of witnesses and victims in court proceedings;

– use of restraining orders in cases of violence.

6. International experience and cooperation [2, p. 15].

Anglo-American countries are actively exchanging experience through international organizations such as the UN and Interpol, implementing best practices in the field of victimization.

Victimology as a branch of knowledge about the victim, and therefore about crime, tries to establish the patterns of personality formation of the victim of a criminal offense, which are described in this science by such concepts as victim, victimization, victimization factors, victimization of a specific life situation, victimization prevention, etc. [1].

Life and sad statistics, numerous examples of criminal chronicles show that even basic knowledge of personal safety, mastering the rules and techniques of physical and mental protection, awareness of typical trap situations created by criminals for selected victims would have prevented many criminal attacks. That is why large-scale state victimization education of the Ukrainian population is becoming very important.

Victimization prevention measures are already active in developed foreign countries, where law enforcement agencies, along with other functions, are required to advise the population on personal and property security, provide psychological and material assistance to victims of crime, coordinate the actions of volunteer assistants to victims of crime, and help in conflict situations.

Undoubtedly, the implementation of victimization prevention measures in real life in our country will be possible only if they are legislatively ensured. Therefore, the state, in an effort to limit the spread of crime, according to K. L. Popov, should not only traditionally strengthen criminal repression, but also provide for preventive measures against crime at the legislative level, including victimization prevention, victim treatment policy, and compensation for damage caused by crime [4, p. 160].

Victimization ideas were born several millennia ago. Self-defense of a potential victim at the dawn of mankind was the main way to commit crime. Later, as other mechanisms for responding to social evil emerged and developed, self-defense became a problem for the victim himself. The state and society, trying to protect the individual, developed other measures that did not require the victim's participation in their logical analysis, which was focused on such phenomena as crime, crime, and the criminal.

The preventive role of law is to regulate the spheres of social life, whereby existing criminogenic factors are either eliminated or their action is seriously impeded. The law cannot eliminate economic, social and cultural causes and conditions of crime, but it can influence their negative manifestations: localize, block, and organize proper counteraction to negative phenomena and processes.

Acceleration of the European integration process requires the introduction of not only modern forms and methods of combating crime, but also internationally recognized standards for the protection of human rights and freedoms into law enforcement practice. Real democratic transformations are inseparable from the humanization of social relations, as a person, his or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value [4, p. 154].

At present, in several European countries, including the UK, the Netherlands and France, situational prevention is part of the official crime policy. Despite this, there are concerns that “the use of this approach to crime prevention will have broader consequences for society, consisting in the restriction of freedom and unequal access to the positive results of crime prevention”.

An analysis of current global trends in crime prevention shows that in the vast majority of countries it is carried out through “official” crime prevention systems, i. e. law enforcement and criminal justice.

The danger of the criminological situation is determined by its unfavorable qualitative characteristics. Crime, especially organized crime and terrorism, is constantly growing, improving and expanding its spheres of influence; it has the most powerful material and financial base, high resilience and an effective management and protection system. At the same time, the crime relies on international ties and uses corruption.

The fundamental reforms in society related to the change in the socio-economic system, the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, and the rejection of communist ideology have led to a radical

revision of the entire criminal policy, the concepts of all branches of criminal law, the search for new solutions and justifications for combating crime, and even the prevention of criminal offenses [2, p. 99].

Insufficient effectiveness of traditional measures of criminal law counteraction to crime makes it necessary to focus on the prevention of criminal offenses, in particular, on the development of an effective crime prevention system.

Today, foreign practical victimology is developing in the following areas:

1. Preparation of the individual (development of algorithms for optimal behavior in criminogenic situations and special training).
2. Increasing the level of protection of officials whose official functions are associated with the risk of criminal attack.
3. Minimizing victimization, preventing and suppressing it, and informing citizens about such situations.
4. Informing citizens about possible criminal "traps".
5. Protection and rehabilitation of victims of crime [3, p. 90].

Such areas as the promotion of victimization knowledge through the publication of special victimization journals, books, articles, booklets, and memos are actively used. Cycles of radio and television programs have appeared.

Victimization knowledge has also been taught as part of new academic disciplines called life safety courses. Thus, in schools and universities, those who wish can not only listen to lectures on victimology, but also undergo special training to assimilate the knowledge gained, learn self-defense techniques and practice them.

Even in kindergartens, children receive the simplest victimization recommendations (for example, not to get into a car with a stranger, not to go to a stranger's home, not to get into an elevator with strangers, etc.).

Practical recommendations from victimologists designed for different life situations also play an important role. Here is an example of typical recommendations given to people arriving in an unfamiliar city. They are as follows:

If you are going to leave the hotel in the evening, it is better to order a taxi. When traveling in an unfamiliar city, you should not wear bright clothes that attract attention. Women should keep valuables in the pockets of their dresses rather than in handbags. Men should wear a tie that is easy to get rid of if a criminal unexpectedly grabs it.

Walking on foot in an unfamiliar city should always be purposeful and deliberate. You should not wander the streets without a specific goal. This always attracts the attention of criminals.

If a person is intoxicated, the likelihood of being attacked by a criminal increases significantly. The likelihood of an attack is significantly reduced if you are walking alone or in a group of people.

Experts in the field of practical victimology have not ignored tourists and expats. They have developed special rules of behavior in large American cities like New York:

- do not walk in New York in the evening; do not take the subway after 8 p.m., especially to remote areas; avoid Harlem and Central Park at night;
- do not call blacks niggers (for a black person it is a terrible insult), it is better to use the word "African-American";
- do not argue with street robbers, give them whatever they demand;
- always have five dollars with you – this is how much a portion of a drug costs, and when a drug addict appears, immediately offer him or her money; lack of money can lead to tragic consequences;
- do not look away if someone is looking at you closely.

The instruction ends with the words: "Only full compliance with the above recommendations can provide at least some minimal guarantee of personal safety" [1].

Experience has shown that victimization recommendations, even the simplest ones, when followed, reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim of a criminal offense.

A realistic assessment of a possible criminal situation allows not only to act correctly in an extreme situation, but also makes people more cautious and prevents criminal situations from occurring.

As a result, in many countries, public formations of victims of certain criminal offenses (fraud, rape, domestic violence, etc.), parents of affected children, associations of neighbors, residents of neighborhoods and villages, parents, and older brothers began to emerge [4, p. 157]. Victimization societies began to form. State programs for the protection of victims and witnesses in criminal cases have emerged, and regular international and national victimization surveys are conducted.

In the United States, for example, since 1972, representative surveys of the population (more than 130,000 people) have been conducted twice a year, covering 60,000 families.) There are subsidies for the installation of alarm systems, coding systems for entering buildings, etc. It is thanks to state support that the “secure door” propaganda campaign, which was conducted in a number of European countries, proved to be quite effective.

In recent years, there has been talk of a new scientific field in criminology called environmental security. This refers to the socio-spatial factors of crime, i.e., the influence of such factors as the organization of the natural and cultural landscape of a given area, the level of infrastructure development, the degree of comfort of housing and other premises within which people live. The terms “victimizing buildings, parts of buildings”, “victimizing parks, squares and streets” have recently been introduced into scientific circulation. These include those that contribute to the victimization of residents [5, p. 60].

Studies conducted in New York City since 1970 have found that high-crime neighborhoods tend to be very large, sometimes with more than 1,000 families. These neighborhoods consist mainly of tower-type residential buildings with a height of 7 floors and above. Such houses are placed in the form of giant blocks so that it is impossible to bring any public transport to them. The buildings here are randomly scattered over large plots and, as a rule, have no security. In turn, the floors, stairwells, elevator cabins, and corridors are open for free access. In this regard, architectural design and urban planning have a serious preventive value.

The victimizing consequences of poor design of residential buildings can be illustrated by an unusual example. A house in St. Louis, Missouri, built in 1957, was the scene of so many rapes, robberies, burglaries, and vandalism that it had to be demolished in 1976.

Prevention and suppression of specific criminal offenses, which has been more or less associated with the personality and behavior of victims, due to the wider “inclusion” of victimization opportunities should (of course, not for all criminal offenses to the same extent) be reoriented in a certain way in tactical and methodological terms to work from the “victim”.

Tactical schemes are based on the following methods:

- Excluding the possibility of using favorable conditions for committing a criminal offense by identifying and eliminating them;
- influence on persons preparing a criminal offense;
- preventing the realization of criminal intentions and actions at the end of a criminal offense [3, p. 57].

Each of these methods can also be implemented in the victimization direction. In particular, the elimination of conditions conducive to the commission of a criminal offense in certain cases is associated with measures aimed at a possible victim or a situation dangerous to him or her.

Influence on persons expected to commit a criminal offense, if there are also conditions, should be associated with the argumentation of the victimization plan, i. e., an indication of the danger of criminal acts for the offender himself. Success here removes the risk of harm to all possible participants in criminal events.

Finally, preventing the realization of criminal intentions is often associated with the implementation of purely security measures that ensure the safety of a particular person. Unfortunately, this component of preventive work is not reflected in the specialized literature and is not sufficiently taken into account in the practical work of law enforcement agencies.

Turning to victimization as a means of preventing criminal offenses raises the need to address various organizational issues.

First of all, we are talking about training of personnel specializing in victimology; search for new, more effective forms of interaction with the population and use of its preventive capabilities; provision of certain categories of persons with increased victimization with protective equipment and special equipment, etc.

Given that in the course of preventive work, one has to deal with extremely difficult situations from the psychological point of view, when it is necessary to influence people with whom it is very difficult to establish psychological contact, the psychological service of law enforcement agencies should be used. Psychologists could not only help in working with specific individuals, but also organize a qualified study of victims [1].

The current preventive registries of criminals do not take into account their victimization characteristics. At the same time, law-abiding persons with high potential victimization are generally ignored by law enforcement agencies.

Conclusions. Thus, the preventive impact on crime abroad is carried out in two strategic directions. The first direction is to strengthen the police and criminal justice system; to increase penalties for serious crimes and remove offenders who have committed less serious crimes from this area, as well as to expand the range of punitive measures for repeat offenders.

The second direction (victimization) is victimization education, information, propaganda and campaigning, support for public initiatives to participate in crime prevention (consulting, organizational and financial support), financing, providing citizens with material assistance, and areas of influence on crime.

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ПРАКТИЧНЕ ВТІЛЕННЯ ВІКТИМОЛОГІЧНОГО ЗАПОБІГАННЯ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ В АНГЛО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКІЙ ПРАВОВІЙ СІМ'Ї

Віктимологічний підхід до запобігання злочинності є ключовим елементом сучасної кримінальної політики. В англо-американській правовій сім'ї (США, Великобританія, Канада, Австралія) цей підхід базується на принципах інтеграції превентивних, реабілітаційних і правових механізмів для зниження ризиків віктимізації. У статті розглянуто основні практичні аспекти віктимологічного запобігання злочинності в цих країнах.

Віктимологічне запобігання злочинності (англ. *victimological crime prevention*) є важливою складовою частиною кримінальної політики, спрямованої на зменшення ризику вчинення злочинів через зменшення вразливості потенційних жертв. В англо-американській правовій системі, яка базується на загальному праві, це питання має свої особливості та практичні аспекти втілення.

Стаття присвячена аналізу практичного втілення віктимологічного підходу до запобігання злочинності у країнах англо-американської правової сім'ї. У цих державах значна увага надається впровадженню програм, спрямованих на мінімізацію ризиків віктимізації та створення умов для захисту осіб, які можуть стати потенційними жертвами кримінального правопорушення.

У дослідженні акцентовано увагу на таких практичних заходах, як: реалізація програм підвищення обізнаності населення щодо вразливих ситуацій; розробка освітніх кампаній для запобігання повторної віктимізації; застосування сучасних технологій для захисту громадян; розвиток спеціалізованих програм підтримки постраждалих від злочинів.

Досвід країн англо-американської правової сім'ї демонструє, що комплексний підхід, який об'єднує превентивні, технологічні та реабілітаційні заходи, є ефективним у зменшенні віктимізації та рівня злочинності.

Практичне втілення віктимологічного запобігання злочинності в англо-американській правовій сім'ї демонструє ефективність комплексного підходу, який об'єднує освітні, технологічні та правові заходи. Досвід цих країн може слугувати прикладом для інших держав у створенні системи захисту жертв та запобігання злочинності.

На основі досвіду США, Великобританії та Канади досліджено успішні приклади втілення віктимологічних заходів, які можуть бути адаптовані для інших правових систем. Стаття підкреслює значення інтеграції віктимологічних підходів у стратегії боротьби зі злочинністю, орієнтуючись на мінімізацію впливу злочинності на суспільство та зміцнення правової культури.

Ключові слова: профілактика, злочинність, напрями, віктимологія, запобігання злочинності, англо-американська правова сім'я.