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## THE ROLE OF CRIMINOLOGY ANALYSIS AND CRIMINAL ANALYSIS IN CRIME PREVENTION

### РОЛЬ КРИМІНОЛОГІЧНОГО АНАЛІЗУ ТА КРИМІНАЛЬНОГО АНАЛІЗУ У ЗАПОБІГАННІ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ

In the article, the author considered the concept, types and relationship of criminological and criminal analysis. It was determined that the criminological analysis of crime is a research procedure that consists in identifying, collecting, describing, explaining, evaluating criminological information about the state and other indicators of crime, as well as the processes and phenomena that determine it and are factors of obstruction. It is noted that the results of crime analysis are essential for the formation of almost all parameters of the crime prevention system. At the same time, criminological analysis of crime acts as the content and form of implementation of information and analytical support of anti-criminal activities. The latter involves the availability of information about the state, dynamics, structure of crimes, the influence on crime of the socio-economic and political state of the state, activities of crime prevention entities, etc.

As for criminal analysis, it is the mental and analytical activity of law enforcement officers, which consists in checking and evaluating information, its interpretation, establishing connections between data obtained in the process of investigation and relevant for criminal proceedings, with the purpose of their use by law enforcement agencies and the court, further operational and strategic analysis.

It was determined that criminological information as a certain social form of movement of matter in all its varieties should be used as a complete information system, as a means of meeting the needs of criminological practice, law enforcement, judicial and law-making activities. One of the main sources of criminological information is state statistics, and especially its criminal law section. Criminal statistics are the main source of research that allows you to identify patterns and trends in crime and give them a quantitative assessment.

**Key words:** *criminal offense, criminological analysis, criminal analysis, methodology, tactics, crime.*

У статті автором розглянуто поняття, види та співвідношення кримінологічного і кримінального аналізу. Визначено, що кримінологічний аналіз злочинності – це дослідницька процедура, що полягає у виявленні, збиранні, описанні, поясненні, оцінці кримінологічної інформації щодо стану та інших показників злочинності, а також процесів і явищ, що її детермінують та є чинниками обструкції. Зазначено, що результати аналізу злочинності мають суттєве значення для формування практично всіх параметрів системи запобігання злочинності. Кримінологічний аналіз злочинності при цьому виступає змістом й формою реалізації інформаційно-аналітичного забезпечення антикримінальної діяльності. Останнє передбачає наявність інформації про стан, динаміку, структуру злочинів, вплив на злочинність соціально-економічного, політичного стану держави, діяльність суб'єктів запобігання злочинності тощо.

Що стосується кримінального аналізу, це мисленнєво-аналітична діяльність працівників правоохоронних органів, що полягає у перевірці та оцінці інформації, її інтерпретації, встановленні зв'язків між даними, що отримуються у процесі розслідування та мають значення для кримінального провадження, з метою їх використання правоохоронними органами та судом, подальшого проведення оперативного і стратегічного аналізу.

Визначено, що кримінологічна інформація як певна соціальна форма руху матерії в усіх її різновидах має використовуватися як цілісна інформаційна система, як засіб забезпечення потреб кримінологічної практики, правоохоронної, судової та законотворчої діяльності. Одним з основних джерел кримінологічної інформації виступає державна статистика і особливо її кримінально-правовий розділ. Кримінальна статистика – головне джерело дослідження, що дозволяє виявляти закономірності і тенденції злочинності, давати їм кількісну оцінку.

**Ключові слова:** *кримінальне правопорушення, кримінологічний аналіз, кримінальний аналіз, методика, тактика, злочинність.*

It is difficult to overestimate the social harmfulness of crime, taking into account its characteristics such as transnationality, latency, dynamic rates of growth and transformations, anonymity, scale of consequences, etc. An analysis of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies

of foreign countries in the field of combating crime indicates its insufficient effectiveness.

This is confirmed by the uncontrolled development of methods of committing crimes using cyberspace, such as the spread of computer viruses, fraud with plastic payment cards, theft of funds from bank accounts, theft of computer information and violation of the rules for operating automated electronic computing systems, and this is far from a complete list of criminal offenses. In this regard, there was an urgent need for law enforcement agencies to reorganize and improve crime prevention methods.

Criminal analysis and criminological analysis became one of such methods for the application of modern technologies in the field of preventing and countering criminal offenses and making the most optimal decisions at the same time [2, p. 175–176].

Along with that, today there are still many problematic issues related to the definition and unified understanding of the concept, types, relationship of criminal and criminological analysis, regulatory and legal regulation of its use in crime prevention, use of the results (products) of such analysis, etc.

Problems of the relationship between criminological analysis of crime and criminal analysis are a constant object of research by leading criminological scientists of both our country and their foreign colleagues. Among domestic researchers, such scientists as O.M. Bandurka, E.M. Blazhivskiy, V.V. Golina, S.F. Denisova, O.M. Dzhuzha, V.M. Dryomin, A.P. Zakaliuk, O.G. Kalman, O.M. Litvinov, V.M. Trubnikov, I.S. Yakovets and many others.

Information is material from various sources, including observations, reports, hearsay, and other sources. The information itself can be true or false, reliable or unreliable, confirmed or unconfirmed, relevant or irrelevant.

Informational value is a property that is established by the presence of a possible influence on the adoption of a relevant decision. Information evaluation criteria should be based on the adequacy of tasks that arise in each specific case and are of a strategic nature.

Analysis (from the Greek – decomposition) in a strictly logical sense means the dismemberment of the subject of knowledge, the abstraction of its individual aspects. In science, it is used as a method that includes the study of a subject with the help of an imaginary or real dissection of it into constituent elements (parts of an object, its features, properties, relations). Each of the selected parts is analyzed separately within the framework of a single whole, with subsequent comparison on the generalization.

Criminological analysis of crime is a research procedure that consists in identifying, collecting, describing, explaining, evaluating criminological information about the state and other indicators of crime, as well as processes and phenomena that determine it and are factors of obstruction.

Carrying out analysis and forecasting of crime is one of the main directions of implementation of the police function in relation to the organization of information and analytical support for law enforcement, criminal and preventive activities.

The results of crime analysis are essential for the formation of almost all parameters of the crime prevention system. At the same time, criminological analysis of crime acts as the content and form of implementation of information and analytical support of anti-criminal activities. The latter involves the availability of information about the state, dynamics, structure of crimes, the influence on crime of the socio-economic and political state of the state, activities of crime prevention entities, etc.

Types of criminological analysis:

1. By nature: 1) applied (operational, planning, monitoring); 2) research.
2. By orientation: 1) linear (single object); 2) comparative; 3) complex.
3. By time dimension: 1) current; 2) retrospective; 3) prospective (prognostic).

The subject of criminological analysis of crime includes:

1) crime, its state, level, structure, dynamics, territorial distribution (geography), ecology, topography, price;

2) characteristics of certain types of crimes, distinguished according to certain criminal law and criminological features – the generic object of the offense, the nature of the criminal acts, the composition of the crime, the circumstances of its commission (place, time, method, etc.), the form of guilt, the characteristics of the subject of the commission crime (gender, age, profession, previous criminal experience, etc.), complex criminological grounds (method, motive, personality traits, etc.);

3) determinants of crime, which are understood as its causes, conditions and other factors of an economic, social-psychological, demographic, political, organizational-management, legal, natural nature, with which it is somehow connected. It is the determinants of crime that are the main object of influence of anti-criminal measures produced by the science of criminology and aimed at combating crime and preventing criminal offenses;

4) the identity of the criminal. Objectively existing social contradictions in society determine crime through the prism of individual, personal. It is the shortcomings of human psychology and psyche that make, according to Yu.M. Antonyan «... external circumstances are determinants of crime» [1, p. 65]. At the same time, personality is formed under the influence of these circumstances and reacts to them, which determines the socio-biological beginning of criminal offense and crime. Thus, the criminological analysis of the individual and the flaws in its structure determines the identification of the deep determinants of crime in general, individual groups of crimes, as well as the possi-

bility of developing adequate preventive measures of social and psychological direction. at the same time, for analytical purposes, the distribution of persons who have committed criminal offenses is carried out according to socio-demographic, criminal law and criminological characteristics (gender, age, social status, marital status, level of education, disabilities of mental development, addiction to narcotic drugs, alcohol, etc.);

5) latent crime: level, dynamics, structure and other indicators;

6) victimization: state and trends;

5) background phenomena for crime – such deviant forms of behavior that are closely related to crime and its determinants. Prostitution, drug addiction (narcotization), alcoholism (alcoholization), suicides, illegal migration, racism, xenophobia, and other immoral phenomena are considered to be among them. the inclusion of these phenomena in the subject of criminological analysis of crime is largely determined by a number of the following circumstances: firstly, being forms of behavior deviating from the norm, they have common sources of origin with crime and can themselves be criminogenic factors; secondly, in some cases background phenomena differ from crimes only by minor formal features. Taking into account these factors, the criminological analysis of background phenomena for crime is a prerequisite for ensuring the completeness and objectivity of the analysis of crime itself.

Objective analysis of the above-mentioned phenomena takes place on the basis of their reflection in information models. the formation of the latter is carried out using a scientifically based set of methods.

As for criminal analysis, it is the mental and analytical activity of law enforcement officers, which consists in checking and evaluating information, its interpretation, establishing connections between data obtained in the process of investigation and relevant for criminal proceedings, with the purpose of their use by law enforcement agencies and the court, further operational and strategic analysis.

By its nature, criminal analysis can be general or specialized. General criminal analysis focuses on a wide range of criminal activities, usually in the area of small agencies or jurisdictions. Specialized criminal analysis is designed for a specific type of criminal activity or target, such as narcotics, industrial espionage, or organized crime.

It is worth noting that criminal analysis has tactical and strategic applications. Tactical criminal analysis is aimed at short-term law enforcement tasks or criminal proceedings that are directly investigated. It provides for immediate actions – detaining persons, imposing an arrest, seizing objects or documents, etc.

Strategic criminal analysis is used to solve larger-scale long-term problems and goals, in particular, to identify major figures of the criminal world or

syndicates, forecast the growth of types of criminal activity and establish priorities for the activities of law enforcement agencies [3, p. 56].

Criminal analysis is an activity related to the collection, analysis and generalization of operational information and risk assessment for making management decisions in the field of detection, investigation and prevention of criminal offenses.

It is appropriate to add that the criminal analysis includes two components:

1) analysis (properly, analytical procedures);

2) risk assessment (operational and prognostic component).

In the practice of Europol, the police authorities of the EU member states use two methods of criminal analysis:

1) ilp (intelligence led policing) – police activity guided by analytics;

2) socta (serious and organized crime threat assessment) – assessment of threats of serious crimes and organized crime. mixed, criminal and criminological analysis.

Criminal analysis according to the ilp method – actions aimed at identifying and accurately determining the relationships between information about the occurrence of a crime (crimes), persons allegedly involved (accomplices) in its commission. used in the process of investigating criminal offenses, developing tactical and strategic principles for reducing the crime rate of the territory (partially implemented in the project of the specialized ricas system).

Types of ilp analysis

1) operational: within the scope of the investigation of the criminal proceedings regarding the structure of the criminal justice system, its quantitative and qualitative characteristics;

2) tactical: analysis of the criminogenic situation in the territory for a certain period of time in connection with the activities of the police; detection of correlates;

3) strategic: establishing trends, patterns of spread of criminal practices on a wider territory, forecasting.

The socta analysis methodology covers the study of 8 subtypes of organized crime:

– cybercrime;

– drug crime;

– illegal transportation of persons across the border (illegal migration);

– human trafficking;

– organized general criminal self-interested crime;

– online trade in «illegal goods and services»;

– laundering of «dirty» money;

– forgery of documents.

In the process data, the following are evaluated:

a) threats to the state, the EU;

b) opportunities created by criminals to facilitate criminal activities;

c) vulnerabilities in the mechanism of criminal activity.

The subject of social analysis is:  
– the current state and trends of crime and certain ongoing crimes (category «polycriminality»);  
– crime factors, their dynamics;  
– factors affecting the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

Therefore, criminological information as a certain social form of movement of matter in all its varieties

should be used as a complete information system, as a means of meeting the needs of criminological practice, law enforcement, judicial and law-making activities. One of the main sources of criminological information is state statistics, and especially its criminal law section. Criminal statistics are the main source of research that allows you to identify patterns and trends in crime and give them a quantitative assessment.

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