APPROACHES TO CLASSIFICATION AND TYPOLOGY OF CRIMINALS: CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECT

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Summary: The perpetrators of crimes differ from each other in demographic, legal, psychological and other characteristics, but on the other hand they are similar to each other and at the same time form stable groups, which leads to the need for classification and typology of criminals. The classifications offered by modern criminologists proceed from the moral and psychological characteristics of the offender's personality, the degree of social danger of offenders, its depth, persistence, and content.

To properly address the issues of classification and typology of criminals, it is necessary to establish the fundamental methodological approaches of scientific knowledge.

The classification is a stable grouping of the studied objects according to certain characteristics and is based on strict criteria of groups and subgroups, where each occupies a clearly fixed place, while the typology does not contain such differentiation.

Key words: the classification and typology of criminals, the identity of the criminal, moral and psychological characteristics, the object studied

Classification is nothing more than a system of subordinate concepts, classes, objects, and a specific field of knowledge or human activity, used as a means of communication between these concepts or classes of objects. Classification contributes to the movement of science from the accumulation of knowledge to theoretical understanding. By means of classification, objects are divided according to common grounds. The classification should include not only a part of the groups, but all groups of objects being classified. That is, the classification of criminals by age cannot be represented only from juvenile offenders and persons aged 25-30 years, but is constructed as follows: persons under 18 years old, from 19 to 25 years old, from 26 to 30 years old, from 31 years old up to 40 years old, over 41 years old.

Typology is a method of scientific knowledge, which is based on the division of systems of objects and their grouping using a generalized, idealized model or type. Typology reveals the similarities and differences of the studied objects, while trying to display their structure, to identify their patterns. Thus, in theoretical terms, typology, in comparison with classification, has a higher level of knowledge. When constructing a typology, there is no need to isolate all types without exception that make up parts of a cognizable object. For example, among criminals it is possible to single out and study one type.

The classification of criminals can be built on various grounds: sociological, including socio-demographic, and legal. The first includes: gender, age, level of education, level of material security, social status, family, social origin, employment in socially useful work, occupation, specialty, place of residence. The second includes: the nature, the severity of the crimes committed, the commission of a crime for the first time or repeatedly, in a group or alone, the duration of criminal activity, the object of criminal encroachment, the form of guilt.

According to the classification grounds presented, types can also be distinguished, for example, juvenile delinquents, female criminals, violent criminals, etc. Typology is the division of the whole into separate groups according to essential features. The most productive typology based on the crimes committed. Motive is an internal motivation for behavior, this is what it is for.

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With the motives of criminal behavior, the following types are distinguished:
- **„selfish”** – it is made up of persons who commit crimes out of self-interest, greed, greed;
- **„prestigious”** – persons who commit crimes in order to take a higher social place in life, to gain authority;
- **„gaming”** – persons for whom the commission of a crime is primarily a game, excitement, an opportunity to experience thrills;
- **„defending”** – persons who, by committing a crime, protect themselves from real or imaginary dangers that threaten their life, health, honor, social status, material well-being;
- **„violent”** – persons who experience satisfaction from the fact that they cause pain and suffering to others;
- **„sexual”** – persons who commit crimes for the satisfaction of sexual needs.

It must be said that the question of determining the type of personality of a criminal who commits mercenary and violent crimes (robbery, robbery, extortion) is very complicated. It is necessary to proceed from what motives were the main ones. For example, if the robbery was committed for the purpose of enrichment, then the subject belongs to the „mercenary” type. Among juveniles, there are those for whom the commission of a crime resembles a game; they are classified as a „play” type.

Selfish motives dominate in theft or criminal acts associated with entrepreneurial activity, with the use of violence. The motives for violent crimes (murder, harm to health, rape, hooliganism, etc.) are quite diverse. The concept of violence reflects the external nature of the action.

Regarding crimes against a person, they can be committed for personal enrichment, so the perpetrators should be classified as a „mercenary” type. Some murders, bodily harm, even rapes are committed out of hooligan motives, motivated by revenge and jealousy. Consequently, there are some crimes that are determined by several, intertwined motives. Such motivations can be called mosaic.

There are several typological schemes of the offender's personality.
1. By the nature of the antisocial orientation and value orientations:
   a) negatively disdainful in relation to another person and his most important benefits: life, health, bodily integrity, honor, dignity, peace of mind, etc. Such an attitude underlies intentional aggressive-violent crimes and hooliganism;
   b) selfish-private property is associated with ignoring the human right to all types of property;
   c) individualistic – selfish attitude to various social institutions and regulations, their general civil, official, family and other duties;
   d) frivolous and irresponsible – an irresponsible attitude towards established social values, one's duties in relation to them, manifested in the commission of various careless crimes [8, p. 109].

2. According to the degree of public danger, criminogenic infection and personality activity:
   a) especially dangerous – repeatedly convicted recidivists, who are characterized by stable criminal activity, characterized by active opposition to society, its values and norms (constant theft, robbery, robbery, hooliganism and serious crimes against a person; large-scale theft of property, bribery in especially large sizes)[8, p. 112];
b) dangerous – persons who have „fallen out” of the system of normal connections and communication, leading a parasitic lifestyle for a long time (vagrants, beggars, parasites), repeatedly convicted, suffering from alcoholism;

c) unstable – people who commit crimes (sometimes repeatedly), leading a lifestyle on the verge of socially acceptable and antisocial;

d) situational – persons whose public danger is expressed in behavior slightly.

3. According to motivational criteria:
   - selfish;
   - prestigious;
   - violent;
   - sexy.

The mercenary type is acceptable if it unites all persons who have committed any crime based on personal enrichment (theft, robbery, robbery, etc.). Among mercenary and malfeasance crimes, a group stands out that performs such actions from prestigious motives (to occupy a higher social position, etc.). Self-interest, understood in the sense of personal enrichment, acts in this case as an additional motive [8, p. 119].

It is more difficult to establish the personality type of criminals who commit violent crimes. It is necessary to proceed from what motives for the crime were the main ones. As practice shows, some robbery attacks are organized by the leaders of criminal groups to rally their members and subject them to their influence.

The motives for violent crimes (murder, bodily harm, rape) and hooliganism are very diverse. It would be a mistake to call violence a motive, because mentally insane people can commit acts of a violent nature for their own sake. The very concept of violence reflects both the internal content and the external character.

Some murders and bodily injuries are committed out of hooligan motives, motivated by jealousy and revenge, and the actions of persons can be attributed to the violent type, and the perpetrators of rape can be classified as sexual.

4. Depending on the ratio of consciousness and morality, there are:
   a) antisocial (repeatedly committed, having a negative life position: thieves, swindlers, murderers);
   b) asocial (for the first time committed, in the course of a random combination of circumstances: negligence, criminal arrogance, a state of passion).

**Typology of juvenile offenders**

The approach to juvenile delinquency provides for the identification of internal and external circumstances that affect the phenomenon of crime, while not limited to criminogenic factors and at the same time reflects the mechanism of their interaction on the phenomenon under study.

Juvenile delinquency is included in the structure of general crime, with its specific features and characteristics, so juvenile delinquency is singled out as a separate object of criminological study. The concept of juvenile delinquency is associated with crimes committed by persons aged 14 to 18 years, where the main distinguishing features of juvenile delinquency are:

a) **high latency** manifested in the peculiarities of the legal status and physical condition of minors, in their personal characteristics;

b) **unmotivated cruelty** due to the peculiarities of their mental and physical development;

c) **group character** – their main reason lies in age-related psychological characteristics, while a person loses his individual traits, his behavior is determined by the general mental complex inherent in the group as a whole. Drug addiction, sexual promiscuity and street hooliganism are of a group character.

d) **time and place of the crime** – up to 70-80% of crimes are committed by minors near their place of residence or study. Organized groups are more mobile and can commit crimes at a greater distance
from their place of residence;

i) *victims of criminal attacks* by minors often become acquaintances from among their peers or younger children. The victims of street attacks are strangers, and as a rule, these are the least protected categories of citizens – lonely passers-by, elderly people, and women;

f) *special territorial distribution* – in cities, robberies, robberies and theft of cars or other vehicles without the purpose of theft prevail. Rural areas have a higher proportion of theft, rape, murder, and bodily injury.

Features of legal consciousness play an important characteristic of the personality of juvenile offenders. They are characterized by deep defects in legal consciousness. Defects in the legal consciousness of juveniles who commit crimes are expressed in a negative attitude towards the norms of law, unwillingness to follow the prescriptions of these norms. A characteristic feature is the social circle of juvenile delinquents.

Psychologists studied the behavior of 707 children and found that aggression begins to manifest itself at the age of 16-22, also establishing a directly proportional relationship between the time spent in front of the TV and the number of people who subsequently became aggressive. Of course, violence has not appeared in society today, because it exists in every society [7, p. 78]. Garofalo argues that economic order is not the cause of crime at all; economic fluctuations can only be possible causes of a particular crime [6, p. 56].

*Classification of female criminals and features their criminal behavior*

Women’s crime in Moldova is an independent social phenomenon, which follows from its systemic nature [14, p. 48].

Today, the number of women who commit premeditated murders and cause bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, has increased compared to the number of women who committed such crimes during the Soviet period.

The solution to the problem of female crime, in our opinion, is associated with the allocation of a historical factor associated with the personality of the criminal. In this sense, two concepts have been formed, the „moral theory”, whose representatives believe that, by nature, women are much more moral than men [13, p. 9].

The second is that women are not more moral than men, but rather the opposite. Much more acceptable is the first concept, which confirms the equality of women and men, both socially and legally.

The informative basis of the study under consideration is criminal statistics and a sociological survey of convicted women serving sentences for acts committed in a correctional institution of the country [15, p. 12].

From a theoretical point of view, it seems correct that the personality of female criminals is characterized by a number of features related to the motivation and goals of their criminal actions, a system of views and relationships, the content of needs, ways to satisfy them, which distinguishes them both from the personality of criminals and from the personality of a law-abiding woman [11, p. 64].

Criminal practice shows that among female criminals the number of educated people with higher education has increased [10, p. 34]. Many women have become businessmen, bank managers. In recent years, there has been an increase in crimes in the field of economic activity, also related to the professional activities of a female criminal: illegal banking, tax evasion from an organization, illegal obtaining a loan, illegal entrepreneurship. The structure of female crime is characterized by a relatively low level of violent crimes; they are committed mainly in the family and household sphere. Also in recent years, there has been an increase in the criminal activity of women in offenses related to drug trafficking; at the same time, they often act as organizers of such crimes committed by a group of persons.

*Criminological aspects of the personality of a recidivist offender*

Under the recidivism understand the totality of such crimes that are committed by persons previ-
ously convicted of other crimes.

Recidivism means that the original sanction was not sufficient to achieve the intended goal of re-educating the offender, and that; as a consequence, a more severe punishment is required in case of recidivism [4, p. 83].

For recidivists, unlike primary offenders, the total nature of the refusal of honest work is characteristic. As a rule, they do not have a stable job, they prefer occasional earnings. It was found that at the time of sentencing a quarter of repeat offenders were unemployed [3, p. 85].

The personality of a recidivist criminal is distinguished by a psychological structure marked by a certain specificity. Studies have revealed the presence of certain attributes: increased impulsivity, increased aggressiveness, heightened egocentrism, a tendency to affective indifference, etc. Repeat offenders are often illiterate and have a low level of education. Recidivists do not see the point in raising the level of education, they are uncompromising.

Among recidivists, the proportion of women is 2-3 times lower in case of primary crime. However, compared with male recidivists, female recidivists have more pronounced negative personality traits. We are talking about alcoholism, the number of convictions, the loss of positive social ties, homelessness, moral degradation, etc.

Typology of professional criminals

An important feature of the personality of a professional criminal is integration into the criminal environment. They relate to his belonging to a criminal environment, which is characterized by slang, a system of protection and tattoos.

The use of special slang, along with the general one for all criminals, is an indication of the personalization of some contingents of criminals. The designs on their body can be divided into three main categories: general tattoos, symbol tattoos, and tattoos with a cryptographic nature. Tattoos express the inner universe of the criminal. They reveal the criminal’s belonging to a certain category of criminals or attraction to it. Therefore, tattoos are of interest not only forensic, but also forensic.

Depending on whether a person uses his position to commit crimes, one can distinguish:
1) persons using their working position for criminal purposes (here you can see professional criminals who are engaged in work to achieve their criminal intentions (hired in hotels to steal from tourists, etc.);
2) persons whose criminal activity is not related to any other socially useful activity.

The presence and nature of connections in the criminal environment implies:
1) professional criminals who act independently and do not maintain any links with other criminals;
2) professional criminals acting independently, but clearly maintaining connections in the criminal environment in order to ensure criminal activity, conceal crimes, and sell stolen goods;
3) professional criminals who commit crimes as part of an organized group in which roles are distributed in advance;
4) criminal authorities – the core of the criminal environment.

The modern criminal world observes a fairly precise stratification and hierarchy. So, A. Gurov analyzes professional criminals through the prism of the hierarchy that has developed in the criminal environment, which is the core of this environment, its professional side [12, p. 38].

Identity of a serial killer

Serial murders are a type of murder, i.e., the intentional infliction of death on another person. Serial murders are a set of murders that are committed sequentially and with a gap in time by the same criminal. At the same time, the motive, purpose and method of committing these murders match up [1, p. 194].

The factors that act as catalysts for the aggressive behavior of serial killers are:
- the individual characteristics inherent in the victim, namely, features of appearance, psychologi-
The personality of a juvenile delinquent is characterized by an amorphous state, lack of ambition, bad morals, disorganized families or single parents, all of which are or can be factors that give rise to a state of risk for possible criminal behavior.

As a rule, serial killers are well versed in criminal law. Knowing the peculiarities of investigating this type of crime, they feel a certain pride in the fact that they can direct the investigation on the wrong track. In his criminal activities, an organized criminal tries not to leave witnesses and, as a rule, carries a weapon with him for this purpose. A serial killer often transports his victim from the scene of the murder.

When committing crimes, serial killers show specific selectivity in choosing their victims. The first stage of the criminal behavior of serial killers is characterized by the fact that they appoint persons of any appearance, gender or behavior to the role of the victim. Serial killers show their aggression at the first stage of criminal behavior regardless of the characteristics of the victim.

At the second stage, the criminal behavior of the serial killer is characterized by a certain specialization in relation to the choice of the victim. Also, the signature of a serial killer is indicated by the specific dynamics in the choice of places for him to commit murders, the ways in which he gets to know the victims, and the methods of committing murders. The location of the murder and the way in which the victim is introduced to each other are quite varied, but in most cases they are inextricably linked with the serial killer's circle of friends or with his professional activities [16, p. 38].

Conclusions:

1. The use of the typology makes it possible to classify criminals into minors, women, and prisoners, professional and serial criminals and reflects the real situation with regard to the phenomenon of crime not only in the Republic of Moldova, but also in the world.
2. Typology plays an essential role both in criminology and in other areas such as criminology, penitentiary science, and judicial law.
3. The criteria for distinguishing criminals in typologies are made in two aspects: a) the degree of bias of criminals b) the nature of the crimes committed.
4. The classification that divides offenders into: juveniles, women, from places of detention, recidivists and serial offenders, includes several criteria necessary for a typology, where each time three criteria coexist: subjective, objective, legal, social categories and psychopsychiatric states.
5. Offenses have a certain degree of awareness of criminal illegality underlying issues related to the offender's orientation or disposition.
6. The family is the main factor in the moral socialization and social integrity of the individual, which imprints the most persistent moral traits. Any deficiency of the family group, dysfunction of its stability and cohesion of family members, causes a number of personality disorders and aggressive behavior.
7. The personality of a juvenile delinquent is characterized by an amorphous state, lack of ambition, bad morals, disorganized families or single parents, all of which are or can be factors that give rise to a state of risk for possible criminal behavior.
8. Women's crime in the Republic of Moldova is an independent social phenomenon, which currently means continuous growth.
9. Recidivists are distinguished by low intelligence, and among the personality traits: affective indifference, increased impulsivity, egocentrism, a tendency to oppose, skepticism and great resistance to the process of re-education.
10. A professional criminal is fully integrated into the criminal environment, and his crimes are characterized by an increased degree of difficulty in detecting, possesses criminal skills.

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