

serious problem. Most victims of domestic violence are women. Men also suffer from it, but are more likely to emerge from a situation of violence.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN UK

A striking feature of modern British criminology policy, according to researchers, this is significantly influenced by theory and practice crime prevention in the United States. The United Kingdom can be confidently called a "pioneer state" in the formation of criminal law statistics. This is due to the following: 1) the availability of several sources of information about crime, including non-police officers; 2) extensive experience in conducting criminological research on the state of crime; 3) stable and solid funding for obtaining additional statistical information on crime from the state; 4) active public participation in activities related to conducting crime and victimization surveys.

In the UK, the authorities are trying to organize relatively objective ways of accounting for crime and its victims. In order to better study crime, for example, in England and Wales (it is home to about 88% of all Britons, who commit almost 90% of all crimes) since 1982 the victimization of the

population has been systematically studied¹. In total, there are nine collections of criminal statistics in this country, namely: Criminal Statistics of England and Wales; Judicial statistics of England and Wales; Prison Statistics of England and Wales; Probation statistics in England and Wales; Report of the Chief Her Majesty's Constable; Report of the Bureau on Parole; Annual report on the status of prison staff and costs for its maintenance; Report of Her Majesty's Chief Prison Inspector; Annual Report of the Royal Prosecution Service². The main source of criminological information in the UK can be considered the British Crime Review Survey - BCS), which contains the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime and is prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the state. In 2012 they took place certain changes regarding this review.

In particular, BCS is now called "Overview Crime of England and Wales" (The Crime Survey for England and Wales - CSEW), which is no longer published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of this country, but by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) ³. The review of crime in England and Wales can be called universal, as it contains additional data, alternative to official criminal law police indicators, on crime and victims of crime. This is a victimological survey population (victimology survey) and the application of the so-called method Self-Report Survey ⁴. In general, there are enough reviews of crime in England and Wales voluminous editions. Review covering the period October 2011 -September 2012, consists of 97 pages. To the structure of this. The review includes 26 different sections, which include: information on the level, structure, dynamics of crime in general and its some of the most common manifestations (violent crimes; robberies; crimes committed with the use of cold steel and firearms; sexual violence; burglary; car theft; others types of theft of someone else's property; vandalism and damage property; crimes in the field of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; fraud (12 types, etc.), to counteract which special state programs for crime prevention are being developed (the period since 1981 is covered, which allows for a retrospective analysis of crime); information on new forms of crime, to which the British Ministry of Internal Affairs attributes some types of fraud; characterization of the degree of confidence of the British in the criminal justice system justice; data on antisocial behavior in society and its impact on the quality of life;

The Crime and Wales Crime Review also provides some information on features of the so-called Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) on the scope and types crimes committed against economic entities. CVS is a telephone survey to determine the level of victimization of legal entities involved in business. For example, in 2012, 4,017 enterprises in the field of

wholesale and retail trade, transportation and food industry were surveyed. Similar victimization reviews were conducted in 1994 and 2002.

The British police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It performs not only a repressive function, related to the detention of criminals, the detection of crimes, but also implements social and informational and informational areas of work aimed at increasing public confidence in law enforcement bodies and expanding the participation of the former in prevention activities crimes.

This requires continuous improvement of the work of the police, which is achieved through its reform. The aim of the current reform of the British police is:

- 1) consistent and comprehensive changes both at the local (district), and nationally;
- 2) reducing the crime rate;
- 3) improving the professionalism of police officers;
- 4) reduction of bureaucratic obstacles in the access of British citizens to police services.

So, the UK authorities pay special attention to the Crime Review, as more or less objective knowledge of the level structure, dynamics, geography of crime allows the government to adequately respond to various criminogenic manifestations, the wave of social threat from crime and to use alternative ways and subjects prevention of public crime. True information about the level of victimization of the population, the latency of crime, and most importantly - the "price" of crime, allows you to allocate the necessary amount of state allocations for policy in the field of combating crime.

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