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Victim Personality Types in Elderly People

Tatyana P. Budyakova* , Ekaterina V. Mikheeva 

Bunin Yelets State University, Yelets, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author: budyakovaelez@mail.ru

Abstract

Introduction. Legal psychology rarely examines elderly crime victims, which limits the effectiveness of psychological crime prevention strategies for elderly people. **Methods.** The study included 50 participants aged 55 to 74. Biographical interviews, court case materials, and judicial and investigative practice documents were used for data collection. We analyzed instances of victim and anti-victim behavior among elderly participants, including behaviors not typically disclosed in autobiographical accounts. The data were processed using content analysis, descriptive statistics, and Student's t-test. **Results.** The hypothesis that victimization is not directly caused by the personality type of older individuals was partially supported. Depending on the circumstances, the same personality type can both contribute to victimization and prevent it. Victimization is not solely determined by personality traits, as characteristics such as *aggressiveness*, *passivity*, *activity*, *initiative*, and *neutrality* can contribute both to victim and anti-victim behavior. However, the hypothesis was not supported for one personality type in D.V. Rivman's victim typology: the non-critical type. **Discussion.** In our view, an *anti-victim personality* is one that exhibits specific behavioral responses and is able to choose an appropriate reaction to a pre-crime situation, one that aligns with the criteria for victimization, regardless of how they typically respond in other social contexts.

Keywords

elderly people, victim personality, anti-victim personality, victim typology, crime situations, pre-crime situation, D.V. Rivman's victim typology

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Introduction

The elderly people are at risk of victimization (from the Latin 'victima' – victim, and 'victimology', the study of victims) (Denisov & Kharlamov, 2022). As a result, the personality of elderly people has become an important topic in both theoretical and practical legal psychology. However, the psychological characteristics of elderly individuals who have been victimized have only been partially studied, posing a challenge for developing psychological guidelines to prevent crime victimization in this population.

Victim Typologies

The study of victim typologies has historically followed two main lines of enquiry.

The first line of inquiry concerns the study of crime genesis and the Victim-Offender relationship and Victim-Offender Overlap. Along these lines, two types of victims are distinguished: the 'victim-offender' and the 'offender-victim'. A 'victim-offender' is a primary victim who is provoked into committing a crime through unlawful or immoral behavior by a secondary victim (e.g., committing murder in response to severe humiliation). An 'offender-victim' is a secondary victim – an offender who has been victimized as a result of their immoral or criminal behavior (Corbi et al., 2012; McCarthy, 2021; Repetskaya, 2010). This typology reflects the psychological mechanisms behind the crime but does not account for other possible scenarios (e.g., when the victim does not seek revenge). In general, the described typology includes legal criteria, specifically the legal status of the participants in the crime (*offender, victim*) and their roles in the crime's mechanism, but it only nominally addresses the psychological characteristics of the participants. The same is true of other typologies of victimization, which tend to use either legal or sociological characteristics as a theoretical basis for identifying victim types (Mironenko, 2022). In these studies, the elderly people were considered a distinct group of victims and were more likely to fall prey to crime (Varchuk & Vishnevetsky, 2019).

The second line of inquiry concerns the study within victim typologies is **criminal psychology**. This field focuses on examining the characteristics of individuals who are

more likely to become victims of crime (*victim profile*). Researchers have identified several characteristics of victim proneness, including low self-esteem, lack of self-control and self-regulation, and a tendency toward engaging in high-risk behaviors and making impulsive decisions (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 2019; Nakagawa, 2019). Other characteristics include dominance of negative emotions, such as angry rumination, which reduce self-control (Denson et al., 2011), and a short-term mindset – "an orientation toward the here-and-now at the expense of considering the future" (Kübel, Deitzer, Frankenhuus, & Ribeaud, 2023, p. 1). In their research, these scientists identified specific categories of victims but did not construct a typology. For example, the 'short-sighted victim' is characterized by a predominant short-term perspective. The term 'short-sighted victims' can apply to individuals who fall victim to financial frauds driven by the pursuit of immediate benefits (Kübel et al., 2023).

Psychological Characteristics of Elderly Victims

Research has focused on the psychological characteristics of elderly victims, particularly their cognitive abilities. Studies have explored how difficulties in situation assessment might contribute to victimization (Yaroslavtseva & Dorokhina, 2016). Some personality traits become more pronounced with age, which in turn contributes to the victimization of older individuals in late ontogenesis. Therefore, research has examined character traits and personality factors among the elderly. According to Dimitrakopoulou (2023), feelings of pity make older adults more vulnerable to victimization.

In criminal psychology, 'elderly victims' have been widely studied. However, the variety of types and typologies of elderly victims remain unexplored. Researchers identified the conditions that are most predictive of victimization among older people. For example, researchers have examined elder abuse in nursing homes (Schiamberg et al., 2011; Griffiore et al., 2009) and victims of domestic violence (Schiamberg & Gans, 2000; Zhu et al., 2000). In the context of these studies, the term 'Shaken Elderly Syndrome' (Bugelli et al., 2023) is used to describe a consequence of victimization, not an inherent personality trait. It refers to older individuals who have required mental health care after abuse.

Certain studies on older adults use Eysenck's personality model, which categorizes individuals based on extraversion/introversion and neuroticism. Nevertheless, this model is predominantly utilized in the context of borderline mental disorders among the elderly, which may not capture the subtleties of typical personality traits in this age group (Su et al., 2018).

D.V. Rivman's Victim Typology

In the Russian scientific community, the investigation of victim personalities has primarily been conducted within the field of victimology, a branch of law. In the field of victimology, a wealth of research has been directed towards the delineation of the psychological

profiles of victims of criminal acts. These studies take a distinctive approach, using generalized empirical descriptions to construct psychological types. Nevertheless, these typologies provide a fundamental framework for research in the field of the psychology of security (Malkina-Pykh, 2022).

The most widely known psychological typology of crime victims in Russian science was proposed by victimologist D. V. Rivman. D. V. Rivman described six types of crime victims: 'aggressive', 'passive', 'initiative', 'active', 'non-critical', and 'neutral'. The psychological capacity of an 'aggressive' type to engage in victimization is realized as a result of the conflicting behavior exhibited by the victim. A 'passive' type may become a victim due to a lack of willingness to engage in conflict with a perpetrator, thereby avoiding confrontation. An 'initiative' victim demonstrates socially justified behavior, but becomes a victim as a result of external pressure to act in accordance with legal or moral prescriptions. An 'active' victim responds to danger without fully realizing the risks. A 'non-critical' type of victim is unable to accurately assess the potential danger and risk associated with the situation (minor victims, mentally disabled victims, elderly victims, etc.). In terms of Rivman's victim typology, elderly victims tend to fall into one of two categories: passive or uncritical (Rivman, 2002).

Victimology research in Russia often uses sociological and statistical methods, particularly when investigating criminal victimization among the elderly. Psychological profile of elderly victims is often determined based on a victim's statistical profile, which describes sociological characteristics such as gender, occupation, family status, and place of residence (Repetskaya, 2010). This is insufficient to provide effective crime prevention for elderly victims. As P.A. Kabanov (2016) notes, there is a need to intensify research on elderly victims and to initiate the development of a distinct victimization theory called "criminal victimology of gerontology". Further study of psychological personality types in late ontogenesis is required in order to develop this theory.

Anti-victim Personality Type

The concept of the ***anti-victim personality*** has been proposed as an alternative to traditional victimization theories that dominate criminal psychology and victimology. This theory suggests that a person who has experienced victimization may not be psychologically prepared to effectively resist crime and other adversities. An anti-victim personality is someone who possesses the psychological capacity to neutralize potential threats of victimization (Budyakova, Baturkina & Nizhnik, 2023). Additionally, the characteristics of anti-victim personalities in elderly individuals and older adults warrant further investigation.

D. V. Rivman's victim typology describes the victimized personality types. Although D. V. Rivman did not use the term 'victimized' in his typology, we suggest that the psychological characteristics that formally distinguish types of victimized personalities can also potentially serve as indicators of an anti-victim personality, if properly implemented

in a pre-crime situation.

The **objective** of this study is to identify deficiencies and inconsistencies in the D.V. Rivman's psychological typology of crime victims (D.V. Rivman's victim typology).

The main objective of the **empirical** study is to identify **anti-victim strategies for resisting victimization** in older adults across different victim profiles defined by D. V. Rivman's typology.

Methods

Sample. A total of 50 individuals participated in the study. They were comprised of 10 males and 40 females, all within the age range of 55 to 74 years.

Hypothesis of the study. Victimization is not directly caused by the personality type described in D.V. Rivman's typology. In different contexts, a single personality type may either facilitate or prevent victimization. Individuals with an anti-victim personality may use each behavioral pattern identified by D. V. Rivman to avoid victimization.

Rationale for the Study. To identify the behavioral characteristics of victim and anti-victim personalities among the elderly people, our research design relies on the victim typology developed by D.V. Rivman (2002). The typology is built on a psychological foundation and discerns psychological criteria for behavioral identification. The specific behavioral criteria are based on the prevailing personality trait, which can be defined as aggressive, passive, initiative, active, or non-critical. These traits categorize behaviors that occur in a pre-crime situation.

Our study investigated whether victimization is type-dependent or situation-dependent. We assumed that victimization is not determined by the type of victim, but by the conditions of the pre-crime situation. The pre-crime situation can evoke anti-victim or victim responses. A potential 'aggressive victim' may avoid victimization if the offender is unprepared for complications caused by the victim's resistance. In specific contexts, aggressiveness can be conceptualized as an anti-victim personality trait. The 'passive victim' in the event of a hostage situation, for example, is able to avoid further harm. 'Passive victims' do not engage in conflicts with the hostage-takers and do not encourage them to commit crimes against themselves. It can be assumed that passive victims in this scenario have a greater probability of survival.

The **anti-victim personality**, as defined by the approach we are developing, is a type of personality that is able to choose an appropriate response to a pre-crime situation. In some cases, aggression is appropriate. In others, a neutral stance is best. Sometimes activism is the most effective approach.

Methods. A qualitative case study and biographical interview. In the course of the biographical interviews, respondents were asked to recall situations in their past when they had been victims of crimes when they were elderly, regardless of whether or not they had sought assistance from law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, we

inquired about instances in their biographies where they had successfully avoided being victimized in elderly age, i.e. they had not become victims of a crime despite the potential for such an event to occur. We conducted a psychological analysis of the biographical facts stated in the interviews and identified the dominant behavioral type exhibited in pre-crime situations. In some cases, this analysis revealed that this dominant type allowed individuals to avoid becoming victims. In other cases, however, the dominant behavioral type resulted in individuals being victims of crime.

In addition, the empirical study included cases derived from legal and investigative practices in which an elderly individual was the victim of a criminal act.

By employing content analysis of the interview texts and cases from legal practice, we were able to discern the type of victim behavior observed in a pre-criminal situation. This analysis also enabled us to identify the dominant character trait of the victim that resulted in either victimization or its neutralization.

Results Processing. Data analysis included descriptive statistics, Student's t-test, and qualitative content analysis.

Results

Figures 1–2 present the results of the biographical interview.

Figure 1

The dominance of elderly people's personality traits in situations of victimization

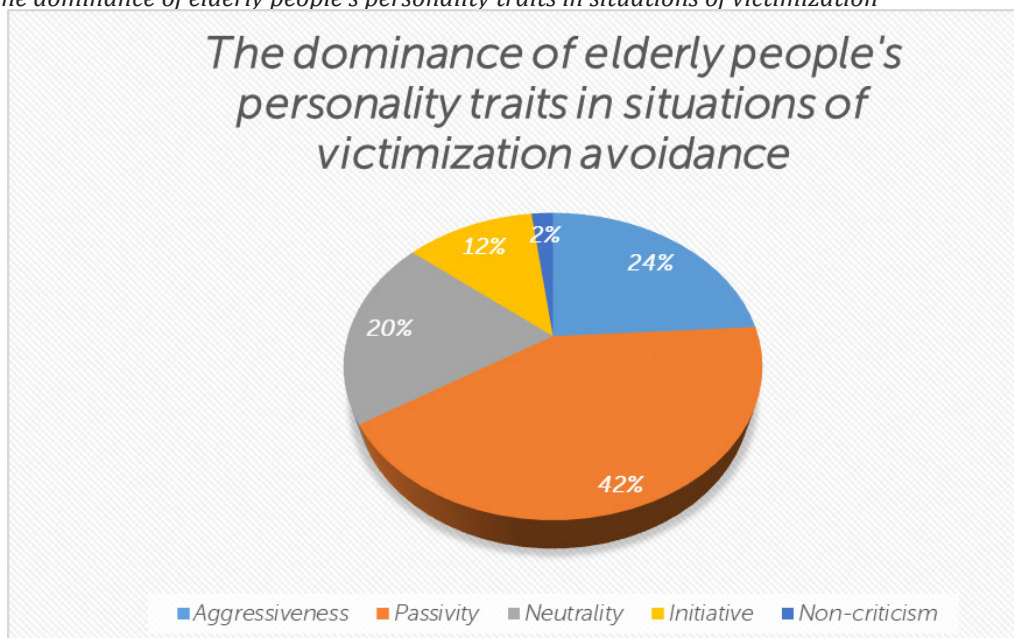
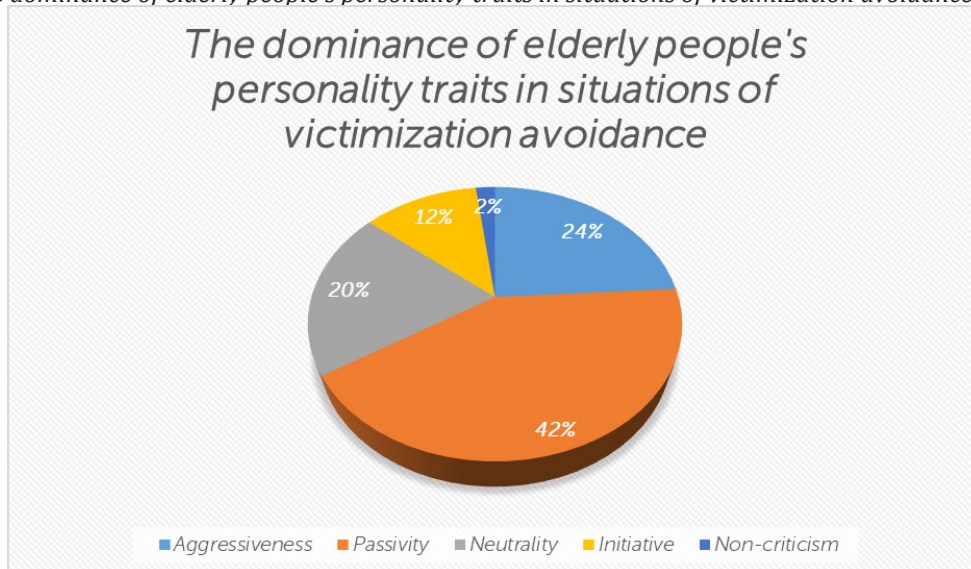


Figure 2

The dominance of elderly people's personality traits in situations of victimization avoidance



According to the data obtained, passivity (30% of cases) and aggressiveness (25% of cases) were the most typical traits that contributed to victimization in the sample. However, passivity acted as a barrier to victimization in 52.5% of cases, and aggressiveness did so in 30% of cases.

A comparative analysis using the Student's t-test revealed no statistically significant differences in the way elderly people respond to situations of victimization and avoiding victimization (Table 1).

Table 1

Comparison of the dominant types of behavior in victimization and victimization-avoidance situations

Indicators	Respondents exhibiting victimization	Respondents exhibiting anti-victimization	d	d ²
Aggressiveness	10	12	-2	4
Passivity	12	21	-9	81
Neutrality	11	10	1	1
Initiative	8	6	2	4
Non-criticism	9	1	8	64

Note. $t_{emp.} = 0, t_{crit 0,01} = 4,6, t_{emp.} < t_{crit 0,01}$

Therefore, our hypothesis that victimization is not directly caused by the elderly person's personality type is validated. In this case, the level of significance is 0.01.

Table 2 presents illustrative cases of both the victim and the anti-victim behavior of aggression-based responses to a pre-crime situation.

Table 2

Dominance of the aggressiveness personality trait in a pre-crime situation

Cases (victim behavior)	Cases (anti-victim behavior)
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The elderly woman was angry at the loud music coming from her neighbors' apartment. She approached their door and began knocking loudly, shouting and threatening to call the police if they did not turn down the music. In response, the neighbors later secretly glued the keyhole of her door. This is considered property damage (*obtained from the biographical interview*).

The family moved to another house because of a retired neighbor who continually wrote complaints about their violation of silence at night and actively judged their behavior with other neighbors (*obtained from the biographical interview*).

Two girls broke into the house of an elderly man and tried to rob him, claiming his valuables. The elderly man resisted aggressively, so the girls beat him and tied him to a bed. The elderly man lived alone and was unable to free himself from the ties. By chance, he did not die from hunger and thirst, as the mailman came by and called the police (*obtained from court case materials*).

A young man kicked an elderly man's car. The elderly man jumped out of the car and started hitting the young man, who was afraid of his aggression and did not want to escalate the conflict further (*obtained from the Internet, URL: https://youtu.be/kq6tMexMoyo?si=vMVYt_aN4uL5vUBe*).

Cases (victim behavior)	Cases (anti-victim behavior)
An elderly woman was indignant because children, playing in the yard, threw a ball onto the flowerbed that she was caring for. She loudly and sharply criticized the children's behavior. The children complained to their parents. Their father, with insults, tried to break down the door of the elderly woman's apartment (<i>obtained from the biographical interview</i>).	An elderly man with a crowbar prevented a truck from driving on the road near his home because he believed that large transportation was destroying the road. The truck driver wanted to get out and beat up the elderly man, but was afraid that the elderly man would cripple the car with a crowbar (<i>obtained from the Internet, URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HRCeUyPFw8</i>).

As evidenced by the findings, the elderly person's aggressive behavior, in some instances, served as a contributing factor in the escalation of the conflict, while in other instances, it played a role in its de-escalation.

Next, we examine passivity as a dominant character trait in the context of elderly victimization (Table 3).

Table 3
Dominance of the passivity personality trait in a pre-crime situation

Cases (victim behavior)	Cases (anti-victim behavior)
The son systematically robbed his elderly parents of their pension and they starved. At the same time, they did not go to the police because they did not want to "air their dirty linen". Later, they died from the torture inflicted by their son (<i>obtained from court case materials</i>).	The robbers targeted an elderly woman working alone in a store located far from any houses. They stole her garden produce cart. She didn't resist and only cried, so they left her unharmed.

Cases (victim behavior)	Cases (anti-victim behavior)
The son brought noisy groups of friends to his elderly mother's home, and when she objected, he threatened to rape her. Out of shame, the mother did not complain to the neighbors. Later, the son caused serious damage to her health (<i>obtained from court case materials</i>).	Two young men robbed an elderly man in a cemetery, taking his valuables and forcing him to undress. The man offered no resistance and followed all their commands, which ultimately spared his life (<i>obtained from court case materials</i>).

In the cases of anti-victim behavior shown in Table 2, the victims consciously chose passive behavior, although it was not their typical psychological trait according to the case materials. Two respondents, a man and a woman, shared that although they had strong tempers, they made a conscious effort to act non-confrontationally to avoid permanently damaging their relationships with those who had harmed them.

Active victims may intentionally provoke situations that lead to self-harm, according to D. V. Rivman (2002). Typical examples include victims of criminal abortions, deserters, and criminals who have been injured while arrested. In our survey, we found no instances of an active victim type. This may be because respondents were unwilling to acknowledge any involvement in unlawful behavior. However, there are cases reported in operational and investigative practice (Table 4).

Table 4

Dominance of the activity personality trait in a pre-crime situation

Case (victim behavior)	Case (anti-victim behavior)
An elderly man was harassing young women at a public transportation stop. When the women tried to push back, he responded with insults or attempted to hit them. In the end, young men intervened to defend the women and ended up assaulting the elderly man (<i>obtained from operational and investigative practice</i>).	Drivers intentionally ignored the "reduce speed" rule at a specific point on the road. Those who followed the rule and slowed down became targets for road robbers (<i>obtained from operational and investigative practice</i>).

Initiative victims, according to D. V. Rivman (2002), are victims who become victims in the performance of their duties and in cases where their active social position compels them to defend legal or moral norms. As our study showed, older adults can become initiative victims in dealing with others and family strife when trying to raise their adult children. In such cases, anti-victim behavior involves limiting the duration of parental influence and demonstrating respect toward the child or educated individual. Table 5 presents cases of both victim and anti-victim behavior types in the situation of initiative personality trait dominance.

Table 5
Dominance of the initiative personality trait in a pre-crime situation

Cases (victim behavior)	Cases (anti-victim behavior)
An elderly woman saw a group of teenagers beating up a peer in the hallway of her house. She began to scold them and tried to stop them. However, the teenagers beat her, and she was hospitalized for several months after that (<i>obtained from a biographical interview</i>).	An elderly woman described how she had developed a technique for maintaining a good relationship with her daughter. After "parenting", without waiting for a response, she said: "Let's make peace!" (<i>obtained from a biographical interview</i>).
The elderly man reproached his son for not finding steady work and criticized him for taking care of him. After a lengthy reprimand, the son caused serious harm to his father's health (<i>obtained from court case materials</i>).	An elderly man had a conflict with his son. To avoid being victimized or violence by his son, he asked his daughter to resolve the conflict, effectively choosing a suitable mediator (<i>obtained from a biographical interview</i>).

Non-criticality has never been identified as a personality trait that contributes to an anti-victim response, according to data from judicial practice. Non-criticality has always only contributed to victimization (for example, see Table 6, Column 1). To prevent victimization, anti-victim behavior must overcome a person's lack of critical thinking. For instance, some elderly people adopt a protective mindset such as, "Never let strangers into your apartment under any circumstances". The victimization of a non-critical individual can be prevented by more critical family members who, for example, manage the elder's finances (see Table 6, Column 2).

Table 6

Dominance of the non-criticality personality trait in a pre-crime situation

Case (victim behavior)	Case (anti-victim behavior)
<p>A 64-year-old woman told the police that an intruder had stolen her money. The intruder had knocked on her door, claiming to feel unwell and asking for a glass of water so she could take some medicine. As the woman went into the kitchen to get the water, the intruder took all the money from her purse and left (<i>obtained from court case materials</i>).</p>	<p>The robbers called the elderly woman, informing her that her daughter had been arrested and was being held at the police station. They told her that in order for her daughter to be released, she needed to send 300,000 rubles with a courier. The pensioner responded that she couldn't provide the money, as she always gave her money directly to her daughter and didn't know where she kept it (<i>obtained from a biographical interview</i>).</p>

Discussion

Our theoretical and empirical research findings contradict D.V. Rivman's (2002) assertion that the aggressive victim type is not a typical characteristic of elderly people. Psychological studies by other authors also show that aggression can be typical of elderly individuals. As observed by S. G. Ravyts et al. (2021), aggression in the elderly is not a trivial phenomenon. It often leads to elder abuse, including incidents in nursing homes (Josefsson & Ryhammar, 2010).

I. G. Malkina-Pykh (2022) critically assessed all the victim types described in D. V. Rivman's typology, categorizing them as individuals with unproductive behavior. She proposed adding a new type to this typology – the 'socially acceptable' victim, who is capable of engaging in productive behavior in a pre-conflict situation and thereby avoids victimization. This idea is noteworthy; however, it was not theoretically developed, as there was no theoretical justification for the rules that would govern the behavior of the 'socially acceptable' type. The analysis of the questionnaire used to determine behavior types in conflict, as published in I. G. Malkina-Pykh's book (2022), which proposes socially acceptable reactions to pre-conflict situations, leads to the conclusion that a socially acceptable type can also become a victim under certain circumstances, such as an unforeseen incident. We believe that the concept of the 'socially acceptable' type of victim is underdeveloped theoretically.

Our research suggests that exhibiting 'socially unacceptable' behavior in critical situations can help prevent victimization. First and foremost, this applies to the behaviors typical of both aggressive and passive victim types. Depending on the context, both active

and passive behaviors can either contribute to victimization or serve as protection against it. We believe that an anti-victim personality is capable of exhibiting various behavioral responses and selecting the most appropriate reaction to a pre-crime situation from a victimological perspective.

The findings suggest that non-critical behavior should not be viewed as a characteristic of an anti-victim personality in elderly people, as this trait significantly weakens the protective potential associated with anti-victim personality. Furthermore, some studies indicate that uncritical behavior is a key factor that provokes criminal activity against elderly people (Smolík & Čeněk, 2017).

The social perception of older adults is often characterized by the assumption that they are passive victims and generally passive individuals (Imran & Bowd, 2023; Weicht, 2013). One characteristic of passive victims is that law enforcement agencies often learn about crimes committed against them by chance. For instance, information about abuse or beatings typically comes to light only when elderly victims seek medical help. However, as our study suggests, passivity can, in some cases, also be a trait of an anti-victim personality. The same is true for active victims. The results of our study are corroborated by the findings of other researchers. For instance, elderly criminals who employ this type of behavior for self-protection have been documented. These elderly criminals have guaranteed their safety through their criminal histories (Pageau et al., 2023).

The outcome of the study was the identified deficiencies and inconsistencies in the D.V. Rivman's psychological typology of victims of offenses. The primary inconsistency of this typology lies in the conflict between the postulate of panvictimization, which is implicitly embedded in its conceptualization, and the principles of crime prevention focused on victimization. The postulate of panvictimization asserts that victimization is inevitable, regardless of the victim's behavior. Even socially acceptable behavior in some cases, according to D.V. Rivman (2002), can still victimize a person. This postulate contradicts his own requirement to justify various prevention methods, as, in the case of fatal victimization, psychological prevention becomes meaningless. Therefore, the gap in D. V. Rivman's theoretical justification of psychological types of crime victims can be seen in the lack of discussion about the need to develop a range of alternative character traits to protect oneself from victimization. Psychological personality traits are formed throughout life and can be flexible, changing under the influence of circumstances or training. Another inconsistency in this typology is the unsubstantiated claim that older victims are exclusively non-critical or passive types of victims. Aggressiveness and activity of elderly victims is empirically confirmed.

Another contradiction in D. V. Rivman's typology can be seen in the inconsistency between the identified types and the general principles for constructing typologies. The 'non-critical' category is defined by a different set of criteria. While all types are defined by the dominance of certain character traits, the non-critical type is described by the ability to rationally assess a dangerous situation. However, it is precisely the limitations on

rationality that prevent the non-critical victim from developing anti-victim behaviors. A review of the literature reveals numerous Russian studies that use D. V. Rivman's typology. However, even those studies that attempt to refine this typology mostly propose additional victim categories, rather than fundamentally revising the existing typology (Artemyev & Polishchuk, 2007).

The fundamental premise of the 'ideal victim' concept is that a victim of a particular status is entitled to respectful treatment and trust. A review of studies conducted within this paradigm shows that drug victims are treated with disdain, while the elderly are treated with paternalistic neglect (Inzunza, 2022). Due to the expectation of unfair treatment, elderly victims, like other 'non-ideal' victims, are less likely to seek protection of their rights from law enforcement (Brady, 2023). This suggests that the primary focus of crime prevention for the elderly should be the potential victims themselves, achieved through the development of their anti-victim traits. This extends the general theory of self-defense, placing the responsibility for protection not only on the government but also on the elderly themselves (Allen, 2013).

Conclusion

Research on older adults within the concept of self-care highlights the need to develop self-care practices in this population. However, previous studies typically refer only to physical self-care (Imaginário et al., 2018; Backman & Hentinen, 2001). Our study demonstrates that self-care for older adults should also encompass caring for their own safety.

The hypothesis of our study was confirmed. It was found that there is no clear distinction between victim and anti-victim behavior in pre-crime situations. The same type of behavior in conflict, except for the non-critical type, could, in some cases, victimize the elderly person, while in other cases, it helped avoid victimization. At the same time, having different ways of reacting to conflict and choosing the most appropriate one was an indicator of an **anti-victim personality**.

Anti-victim personality traits can be considered part of the human capital of the elderly. Studies on human capital have shown that psychological achievements and social experiences are its key components. These studies showed that personal well-being can have both economic and non-economic origins. At the same time, non-economic benefits contribute to personal development (Tokas et al., 2023). Our study revealed that part of human capital involves having various behavioral responses in pre-crime situations and consciously choosing the appropriate response based on the characteristics of those situations to ensure personal and financial security effectively.

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Tatyana P. Budyakova developed the research design, conducted the study, and wrote the "Introduction," "Methods," "Results," and "Discussion" sections of the article. **Ekaterina V. Mikheeva** conducted the study, processed the data, performed the statistical analysis, and prepared the "Results" and "Literature" sections of the article.

Author Details

Tatyana P. Budyakova – Cand.Sci. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Bunin Yelets State University, Yelets, Russian Federation; Scopus Author ID: 6504539301; WoS Researcher ID: E-9729–2017, SPIN-code: 4495-2285; ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1739-837X>; e-mail: budyakovaelez@mai.ru

Ekaterina V. Mikheeva – postgraduate student, Bunin Yelets State University, Yelets, Russian Federation; WoS Researcher ID: JVZ-9958-2024, SPIN-code: 3286-6739; ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-2863-0545>; e-mail: mikhe3vak@yandex.ru

Conflict of Interest Information

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.