



Concise and Informative Article Title

Firstname Lastname^{1,*} ; Firstname Lastname² 

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² Department Name, Institution Name, City, Postal Code, Country

E-mails: author1@example.org (F.L.); author1@example.org (F.L.)

*Correspondence: author1@example.org; Tel.: +998 71 000 00 00 (F.L.)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract must be presented as a single paragraph and must not exceed 200 words. It should include the following elements:

Background: briefly describe the criminological, legal, criminal-justice, victimological, or crime-prevention problem, the existing knowledge gap, and the objective of the study;

Methods: summarize the research design, setting, participants or units of analysis, data sources, sampling strategy, measures, and analytical, statistical, qualitative, comparative, or doctrinal methods;

Results: present the principal findings and relevant quantitative, qualitative, legal, or comparative results, including sample size, effect estimates, confidence intervals, or principal themes where applicable;

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Replace this instruction with the Introduction. Describe the criminological, legal, criminal-justice, victimological, or crime-prevention background of the study and explain its national, regional, comparative, or international relevance. Critically summarize the most relevant current literature and theoretical perspectives, identify the specific knowledge, legal, or policy gap addressed by the study, and explain why this gap is important. Clearly state the objective, research question, or hypothesis, where applicable, and conclude by defining the originality, scientific novelty, and principal contribution of the work. A manuscript focused on Uzbekistan or Central Asia should also explain its relevance beyond the immediate jurisdiction. Do not include detailed methods, results, or conclusions in this section.

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Figure 1. Illustrative location of a study-flow diagram, conceptual model, map, or statistical figure. Define every symbol and abbreviation in the caption or main text and protect confidential information.

The rate of recorded offences per 100,000 population may, for example, be written as

$$R = \frac{C}{P} \times 100,000, \quad (1)$$

where C is the number of recorded offences during the specified period and P is the corresponding population at risk. Authors must define the numerator, denominator, period, and data source.

For a binary outcome, a logistic regression model may be expressed as

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k X_{ik}, \quad (2)$$

where p_i is the probability of the specified outcome for observation i , X_{ik} is predictor k , and β_k is its estimated coefficient.

An estimated effect $\hat{\theta}$ may be accompanied by an uncertainty interval written as

$$\hat{\theta} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \text{SE}(\hat{\theta}), \quad (3)$$

where $\text{SE}(\hat{\theta})$ is the standard error and $z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is the relevant critical value. Authors must use the interval and model appropriate to the study design.

3 Results

Replace this instruction with the study findings, presented in a clear and logical sequence corresponding to the objectives and methods. Begin with the sample, corpus, case-selection, or data-flow information. Quantitative studies should report denominators, missing data, estimates, effect sizes, confidence intervals, exact statistical results where useful, and

Table 1. Illustrative description of a study sample. Values are examples only and must be replaced.

Characteristic	Category	Value
Study sample	Total observations	$n = 000$
Age	Mean (SD), years	00.0 (0.0)
Outcome	Number (%)	00 (00.0)

model diagnostics. Qualitative studies should present well-supported themes or interpretations without disclosing identities. Legal and comparative studies should clearly identify the primary authorities and the results of the stated analytical framework.

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Table 2. Illustrative reporting of adjusted associations with a binary outcome. Values are examples only and must be replaced.

Predictor	Adjusted OR	95% CI	<i>p</i> value
Predictor A	1.42	1.10–1.84	0.007
Predictor B	0.78	0.61–1.00	0.049
Predictor C	1.06	0.83–1.35	0.640
Predictor D	1.31	1.02–1.68	0.034
Predictor E	0.92	0.70–1.21	0.550

Report relevant negative, null, and unexpected findings. Distinguish factual results from interpretation and do not extend claims beyond the sampled population, jurisdictions, data sources, observation period, identification strategy, or available evidence. Do not infer individual risk from group-level results or claim causality from a design that supports association only.

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Replace this instruction with an interpretation of the principal findings in relation to the study objective, research question, hypothesis, criminological theory, applicable law, and the most relevant previous research. Explain plausible mechanisms carefully and clarify how the findings advance criminological knowledge, crime-prevention policy, criminal-justice practice, victim support, or legal understanding.

Compare the findings with previous studies only where populations, settings, jurisdictions, definitions, measures, and methods are sufficiently comparable. Explain agreements, disagreements, unexpected findings, and contradictory evidence. Distinguish conclusions supported directly by the evidence from proposed explanations or hypotheses requiring further investigation.

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Identify the principal limitations affecting interpretation, validity, reliability, reproducibility, generalizability, or transferability. Explain the likely influence of each limitation instead of presenting only a general list. Relevant limitations may concern selection bias, underreporting, official-record bias, self-report and recall bias, measurement error, missing data, unmeasured confounding, temporal ordering, small or non-representative samples, researcher positionality, translation, changing law, unavailable comparison data, or risks of re-identification.

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5 Conclusions

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