METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF CRIME

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Abstract

The article presents the author's view on the problem of crime. It is emphasized that crime is determined by many factors and conditions. Directional effects on these factors can act as measures of crime prevention. Important is the question of regional features of crime. The authors use the statistical method as the main method of this study.

Keywords: crime, statistical method, factors of crime, crime prevention, crime situation, regression analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Crime relates to one of the global problem of humanity, it concerns practically all the spheres of life; it presents non-transitional danger for an individual and society. Notably various manifestations of crime render a particular influence on moral and legal atmosphere in the society, spiritual life of people, their daily communication, their values, orientation and worldview, inner and outer politics, economic, productive and financial activity.

A row of powerful criminogenic factors continue to bring a distractive influence on the law and order, on the security system of criminal danger of citizens, also on governmental and public institutions.

The influence of social – negative factors appeared in reinforcement of terror danger, in augmentation of crime which is made in public places, in continual growth of separate kinds of crime against the individual and property and in many other relationships.

Crime is considered as one of the general points which characterize the condition of society; it's an indicator of its social -economic prosperity. If not consider this factor, it's practically impossible to sort out the processes which might occur in society. At the same time crime as a result of social – economic conditions

might be an object of the research by specialists. In this case the government will have a possibility to sort out the priority directions of preventing the crime.

2. METHODS

It's obvious the prevention of crime should necessarily begin at the early stages, and pay a particular attention to the prevention of trespass. Complex research of problems of crime in connection of social – economic position of regions is necessary due to the identification of factors which influence the most its criminogenic situation in some regions and defining the ways of its prevention.

Significant help in a solution of this task's complex might be carried out by methods of applied statistics and econometrics. In this research the methods of multidimensional data analysis: cluster and regression analysis are used.

Statistic massive of Federal service of governmental statistics of Russian federation served as basic data for the research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Criminality is a complicated and multifaceted social phenomenon. Its level is defined by political and economic situations, development of legislative basis, and condition of social sphere of society's life. Thus, the intensity of criminalization of citizens might be considered as one of the indicators of life's level.

The features of economic activity and the particular regions define substantive trait of committed crime. The capacity of production, quantity of economically active citizens, migration of citizens, unemployment - all these points define the level of regional criminality.

It's worth mentioning that regional approach is necessary in assessing the criminality. The counting of differences in social – economic position help to differentiate the prevention with criminality in particular conditions. This way there is the possibility to filter the mechanism of determination of criminality and its metamorphosis, to set up regularities and functioning of criminality in different social – economic, social – cultural, and other characteristics of region.

Societies of transitional type have their own specific problems which do not exist neither in real socialism nor in developed economics. Unsystematic character of metamorphoses influences the rapid growth of criminality according to criminogenic research. Since 1992 in Russia the development of private business and privatization went along with depreciation of labor savings of citizens in a Saving bank. The growth of unemployment cooperated with the decrease of life's level and the fall in capacity of production, absence of social support of young generation. All these notable criminogenic features of macro environment environment of different types should be considered in analyzing the reasons of criminality. Territorial differences of criminality are identified by particularities of processes happening in regions. They are the output of regional specific of phenomenal of social – economic, social – cultural, organizational – managerial, legal character, features of dynamic of this phenomenon in regions, condition of outer social control.

The representatives of different social groups are characterized by different criminal activity. This activity is very high among the unemployed individuals and individuals without a defined placement.

Exasperation of social problems, changing of life's orientation explains the negative changes in the population. Drinking is one of the negative factors which reflects the criminogenic situation. In the condition of alcoholic intoxication a person has higher criminogenic activity.

Further rating of social – criminogenic situation should be carried out by sex characteristics: level of education, occupancy, since a significant part of crimes is made by people younger than 30 years old.

Younger generation is connected with significant quantity of stealing the belongings, crimes connected with drugs and mugging. Also, significant part of younger generation commit such crimes as deliberate infliction of grievous harm, murder and attempted murder, sexual harassment, robbery. Most of the time this crimes are committed in groups.

Miners are a special category. The most common type of crimes among the minors is stealing. Besides minor extremism and rebellion this growth is explained by poverty of young people. Manny foreign authors (E. Saterland and others classified the regions of higher delinquency (delinquency is crime, lawbreaking) which were the regions of poverty.

But this doesn't mean less criminogenic richer stratum. Misconducting is what characterizes this type of stratum, ecological and economic crimes.

Rapid social – economic stratification of population lead to a conflict between reach and poor stratums of society, which is expressed in different forms: committing acts of extortion of half of the income of successful businessman, arson of mansions, acts of vandalism in the relationship to expensive foreign cars etc.

Criminogenic research shows the necessity of counting the phenomenon and processes in economical sphere of society's life: condition and development of production, providing populations interests and needs, in order to receive stable and sufficient income for a better life.

For caring out the analyzes of influence of social – economic indicator on the level of criminality there were chosen:

The number of registered crimes (per 10,000 people of population) living minimum, average nominal salary, per capita nominal income, number of newborn (per 1000 people of population) number of deceased (per 1000 people of population) natural increase, number of hospital placement for 10,000 people of population, number of students educational establishments per 10,000 people of population , number of students in total per 10,000 people of population, level of registered unemployment, providing of ambulatory establishments.

Correlational analysis allows identifying the presence of phenomenon of multicollinearity between the researched factors. For defining statistic dependence of the general level of criminality from social – economic factors, it's necessary to carry out a regressional analyzes among all the analyzed subjects.

The order of including is defined with help of paired an individual coefficient of correlation. Significance of regression's equation is checked on the bases of F- criteria. The method turn-based regression which is used in work can be realized with the help of program package «Statistica». Besides that the regressional analyze can be used for modeling the level of separate kinds of crimes, for example modeling the level of registered theft.

Dependency of quantity of registered theft, muggings and I cannot make crimes should be explained by growing stratification of society by the level of income. At the same time the quality of economic crimes shows the quality of lawful organs, that is why the regions with a powerful economic potential donate the money from a local budget in order to support lawful organs in the prevention of criminality.

The received equations of regression show inner interconnections between social – economic factors and criminality. The analyzes carried out shows that it's necessary to involve investments, create new productions in order to leave dangerous criminogenic position. This will lead to decrees of an unemployment, raise the level of income of population and will contribute to prevention of criminogenic situation, decrease the level of criminality.

It's worth mentioning that from methodological point of view when caring out this research, it is necessary to build regressional dependency by territorial groups. In this case these models will function well. The division of subjects by clusters can be realized in the program Statisticawith the help of hierarchical algomer methods, and as for classification there are significant factors which influence the most economic – social position of subject. On the other hand there exist other methods which consider being the advantage of using this method. The algorithm of method avoids the significant factors and carries out qualified classification of objects of research.

4. CONCLUSION

Taking in regard the interconnection between the level of criminality and social – economic factors, it is possible to come up to conclusion that the prevention of criminality could be differentiated, always considering the region's division by clusters. Back would regions by their level of social – economic development evoke a lot of concerns. It is up to these regions that the lawful organs should pay attention, concentrating their efforts on preventing criminal actions.

Common support of regions allows to influence the criminogenic situation in total, and to increase the role of organs of executive branch which protects social interests of citizens.

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