

ASSOCIATED EFFECTS OF TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGES: CRIMINOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF ASOCIAL MANIFESTATIONS IN UKRAINE

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The criminalization of modern Ukrainian society is largely due to the fact that the criminality, closely related to the transformation of the economy, is exacerbated by the aggravation of existing economic contradictions. The decline in the standard of living of the main part of the population, the growth of inflation, the stratification of society by income level, the mass criminalization of public consciousness, the shift of value orientations of citizens solely towards providing personal material needs could not negatively affect crime. The influence of all these factors on the sphere of social relations has acquired a systemic character and has manifested itself in the increase in the volume, level and rate of growth of crime, in the weighty decline of the negative consequences of transformational changes.

Criminometric analysis of socio-economic causes and conditions of crime convinces us of the complexity of the multifactor nature of this antisocial phenomenon. The state of criminality is modified along with changes in the social life of society under the influence, first of all, of economic factors. Therefore, attempts to create a universal model of the causal complex of crime, suitable for all times, are inefficient. In the article, the process of identifying the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of crimes is reduced to a generalization of data on crimi-

nogenic factors during the period of transformational changes in Ukraine.

The main methodological feature of the presented characteristics of the current causes and conditions for changing the state of crime in Ukraine is to take into account the dependence of its characteristics on, first of all, socio-economic factors.

As economic determinants of crime, such phenomena as: the economic crisis and its main feature – the decline in production; unemployment in Ukraine, inflation, population polarization by income level; the discrepancy between the standard of living of a significant part of the population and the level of physiological survival; presence and distribution of the “shadow economy” and corruption. The result of such associated effects of transformations in the economic development of the country are attempts by individuals to satisfy their material needs by anti-social, and often criminal methods.

The criminometric characterization of factors influencing the determination of crime and the ability to ensure effective social and economic development of society made it possible to identify the most dangerous of them.

The established link between socio-economic factors and the risk of committing crimes shows that the state must ensure conditions for economic growth and in parallel implement more effective social and economic policies.