

CHAPTER 2

CURRENT CRIMINOGENIC SITUATION IN UKRAINE

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INTRODUCTION

In criminology, the most well-argued and popular method for assessing the crime situation in a country is through analysis of socio-economic processes and phenomena occurring in the main aspects of society's life and their assessment as either criminogenic or anti-criminogenic factors. This approach to structuring crime factors has already been used in numerous criminological studies in Ukraine and other countries and has proved its worth¹.

Today's crime determination theory does not allow us to clearly and unambiguously determine the nature, let alone the degree of influence that each individual process or phenomenon has on the crime situation. For this reason, in our work we used the method of logic and content analysis of the impact of an indicator or indicators characterizing the state of each factor over a certain period of time, as well as the direction of this impact – whether it promotes an increase or decrease in crime. This method has already been used by us and other researchers in analytical studies on crime factors and has allowed us to obtain theoretically and practically meaningful results².

By analyzing indicators of all selected factors existing as of 2018 – March 2019, we formulated an approximate qualitative assessment of the

¹ Kudryavtsev V.N., Eminov V.Ye. Prichiny prestupnosti v Rossii: Kriminologicheskiy analiz. M., Norma, 2006. 112 s.; Antonyan Yu.M. Pochemu lyudi sovershayut prestupleniya. Prichiny prestupnosti / Yu.M. Antonyan. M., ID «Kameron», 2006. 304 s.; Nomokonov V.A. Prichiny prestupnosti v sovremennoy Rossii: problema obostryayetsya // Vserossiyskiy kriminologicheskiy zhurnal. — 2017. T. 11. № 2. S. 247–257.; Prozumentov L.M., Shesler A.V. Obshchesotsial'nyye determinanty prestupnosti // Vserossiyskiy kriminologicheskiy zhurnal. 2018. T. 12. № 1. S. 5–14.

² Sitkovskiy A.L. Kompleksnyy analiz prestupnosti i prognoz yeye razvitiya na territorii Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Ukrainy do 2013 goda: Monografiya / A.L. Sitkovskiy, G.Yu. Lesnikov, O.R. Afanas'yeva, A.G. Kulik, A.A. Bova, I.V. Naumova. M., FGKU «VNII MVD Rossii», 2011. 144 s.; Kulyk O.H., Naumova I.V., Bova A.A. Zlochynnist' v Ukraini: faktory, tendentsiyi, protydiya (2002–2014 rr.): monografiya. Kyiv, DNDI MVS Ukrainy, 2015. 364 s.; Kompleksnyy analiz sostoyaniya prestupnosti v Rossiyskoy Federatsii i raschetnyye varianty yeye razvitiya: analiticheskiy obzor / Yu.M. Antonyan, D.A. Brazhnikov, M.V. Goncharova i dr. M., FGKU «VNII MVD Rossii», 2018. 86 s.

general crime situation in the country, which allowed us to make a prediction regarding the trends of the actual crime situation³ in Ukraine.

2.1. Political factors

Electoral campaigns for the elections of the President of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine. They will have a significant effect on the stability of the socio-political situation in the country. The presidential election will be held on March 31, 2019. 44 candidates are running for presidency, with 39 people put on the ballot paper. The confrontation between supporters of different candidates during the election campaign is relentless and involves allegations of corruption and other illegal acts, protests organized, etc. We can expect more street actions to be organized by supporters of political forces in the course of the campaign and after the election, as well as an increased number of illegal acts, clashes with groups of political opponents and police officers. Members of illegal paramilitary and radical public organizations are potential perpetrators of these actions. Presidential elections held without serious violations of the electoral law and acknowledged by the majority as such would have a positive effect on the political and other aspects of public life.

The campaign before the Ukrainian Parliament election, which will take place on October 27, 2019, is going to have a similar impact on the socio-political situation in the country. It will probably be characterized by another struggle between different political forces, which could get even more active than that during the presidential campaign.

The people's assessment of the circumstances of the upcoming elections is unfavorable. During a poll conducted by the Sociological Group "Rating" at the commission of the International Republican Institute's Center for Insights in Survey Research between December 13-27, 2018, respondents were asked whether they expected the upcoming Presidential elections in Ukraine to be free and fair. Only 24% of those interviewed expect the elections to be completely or mostly free and fair, 38% expect them to be not quite free and fair and 22% answered a definite no (16% remained undecided)⁴.

Joint Forces Operation (JFO) conducted in certain parts of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. This is a long-lasting factor negatively

³ By «actual crime» we mean the entire set of crimes committed in the country within a certain period of time, both registered by law enforcement as well as those that remained unknown to them, that is, the latent ones.

⁴ Cuspil'no-politychni pohlyady naselennya Ukrainy. Sayt Sotsiolohichnoyi hrupy «Reytnh». URL: http://ratinggroup.ua/getfile/343/national_survey_2018_12_ua.pdf (data zvernennya: 08.02.2019).

affecting the political and other aspects of the population's life – economic, social and socio-psychological ones.

Over the course of the conflict, from April 14, 2014 to November 15, 2018, the OHCHR has documented 3,020 civilian casualties. Taking into account the 298 deaths in the tragedy of the MN17 on July 17, 2014, the total number of civilians killed in the conflict is at least 3,318. According to the OHCHR, the total number of injured civilians as of November 2018 is between 7,000 and 9,000 people⁵.

According to the information provided by Ukraine's Minister of Defense Stepan Poltorak on May 8, 2018, since the beginning of Russia's aggression, the Armed Forces of Ukraine lost 3,332 people, of which 2,394 were combat losses and 938 were non-combat related⁶. In 2018, over 110 soldiers were killed in combat, 100 – in non-combat situations, and 776 were wounded⁷.

Rising extremism. Lately there have been numerous instances of violent acts and threats in Ukraine against officials and ordinary citizens on the basis of differences in political, moral views, racial affiliation, etc. Such actions are most often perpetrated by representatives of radical political forces of nationalistic nature, and violent acts have also been perpetrated against activists of civil society organizations.

According to a report of the Amnesty International Ukraine, more than 50 attacks on activists and human rights defenders took place in Ukraine in 2018. Most of these cases were never properly investigated.

According to a coalition of local human rights organizations, this number is even larger – over 300 attacks, according to the document. «After public protests and outcry, the government usually promises to find the attackers. However, as soon as the public's attention moves elsewhere, these promises are forgotten,» say human rights activists⁸.

⁵ Sayt Upravlinnya Verkhovnoho komisara OON z prav lyudyny (The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – OHCHR). Dopovid' shchodo situatsiyi z pravamy lyudyny v Ukraini. 16 serpnia 2018 roku – 15 lystopada 2018 roku (ukr. mova). – S. 5. URL: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/24thReportUkraineAugust_November2018_UKRANIAN.pdf (data zvernennya: 10.01.2019).

⁶ Sayt zhurnalu «Ukrayins'ky tyzhden'». URL: <http://tyzhden.ua/News/213550> (data zvernennya: 08.05.2018).

⁷ Vtraty ZSU na Donbasi: za 2018 rik u boyakh zahynulo ponad 110 ukrayins'kykh biytsiv. Sayt Ukrayins'koyi sluzhby Brytans'koyi teleradiomovnoyi korporatsiyi BBC. URL: <https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/news-46572542> (data zvernennya: 17.12.2018).

⁸ Ukrayins'ka vlada zabuvaye pro obitsyanky pokaraty vynykh u napadakh na aktyvistiv — Amnesty International. Sayt informatsiynoho ahent-stva UNIAN. URL: <https://www.unian.ua/politics/10379460-ukrajinska-vlada-zabuvaye-pro-obicyanky-pokarati-vinnih-u-napadah-na-aktivistiv-amnesty-international.html> (data zvernennya: 10.01.2019).

Corruption in the country. Despite all the regulatory and organizational measures taken in recent years to combat corruption in the country, its levels remain high. Corruption-related crimes keep occurring in numerous various areas of government, law enforcement and justice system, all the while the effectiveness of activities aimed at detecting instances of corruption and bringing the perpetrators to justice is getting lower. Thus, according to data posted on the website of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine as of 12 January 2018, 9,155 such instances were documented, compared to 9,425 in the previous year. Approximately the same number of cases made it to court: 3,126 in 2018 and 3,139 in 2017. At the same time, the difference in the number of convictions is impressive. In 2017, 1,692 corrupt officials were convicted, in 2018 – 702, that is, 2.4 times fewer⁹. This indicates a significant decrease in the efficiency of the country's judicial system.

Establishment of the autocephalous Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU). The fact that the OCU received the Tomos of Autocephaly, although a positive thing, carries certain risks. Since the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate does not consider this action canonical, there is a risk of increasing the divide among Orthodox Ukrainians. The creation of the Orthodox Church on Ukraine raises the issue of redistribution of churches and other buildings between different Orthodox patriarchates. This process could be accompanied by criminal offenses, such as capture of churches, assaults on people, etc.

Population's attitude toward the political situation in the country. In 2018, more of the population considered the country politically unstable. According to the research «Elections VS protests: electoral orientations of residents of large cities of Ukraine» conducted by the «Social Monitoring» Center and the O. Yaremenko Ukrainian Institute for Social Studies together with the Institute for Analysis and Prediction with the support of the Kyiv Press Club between July 7-11, 2018 in all oblast centers and large cities of Ukraine with a population of 100,000+ (1,250 respondents aged 18 and over representing the adult population of large Ukrainian cities), the majority of respondents (62%) called the political situation in Ukraine tense, 24% – critical and volatile, 10% – calm, and 1% – prosperous. 4% were unable to answer this question¹⁰.

⁹ Borot'ba z koruptsiyeyu 2017–2018. Ofitsiynyy sayt heneral'noyi prokuratury Ukrayiny. URL: https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/prev_combating_corruption.html (data zvernennya: 09.01.2019).

¹⁰ Sayt Ukrayins'koho instytutu sotsial'nykh doslidzhen' im. Oleksandra Yaremenka. Vybery VS protesty: elektoral'ni oriyentatsiyi meshkantsiv velykykh mist Ukrayiny. URL: http://www.uisr.org.ua/img/upload/files/PR_2018%2007%2017_1.ppt (data zvernennya: 21.09.2018).

According to a joint poll conducted by the Razumkov Center's sociological service, the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) and the Center for Social and Marketing Research (SOCIS) between August 30 and September 9, 2018 (10,005 respondents aged 18 and over representing the adult population of Ukraine), the majority of the population (66.6%) consider the current situation in the country tense, 23.5% - volatile and only 7.1% – stable¹¹.

Assessment by the population of the most important problems the country is facing today. According to a survey conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» commissioned by the International Republican Institute's Center for Insights in Survey Research and conducted between December 13-27, 2018, (2400 respondents from all oblasts of Ukraine aged 18 years and over), the majority considers as most important issues the military actions in Donbas (49%) and corruption in state bodies (45%). These are followed by socio-economic problems: low production levels (25%), rising prices (24%), unemployment (17%), as well as shortcomings of the political system: government incompetence (23%) and political instability (20%). It should be noted that only 7% of the polled consider crime rates an important issue¹².

A similar question was clarified during a survey conducted by the Social Sciences and Marketing Research Center «SOCIS», the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) and the Razumkov Center between January 16-19, 2019 (11,000 respondents from all oblasts of Ukraine aged 18 and over). The list of the most important issues mentioned by the respondents is similar to the data of the previous survey, but the percentage varies considerably. Among the main problems, participants named the war in the east of Ukraine (61.2%), low wages or pensions (53.7%), high price of utilities (52.7%), and rising prices (28.9%). A significant proportion of respondents consider as important issue corruption in the central government (21.6%), unemployment (19.8%) and corruption in courts, the police and the prosecutor's office (15.4%). The importance of the problem of increasing crime rates and danger on the streets was indicated by only 5.2% of the polled.¹³

¹¹ Sayt Tsentru Razumkova. Sotsial'no politychna sytuatsiya v Ukraini. Veresen' 2018. URL: http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/socio/2018_Press_release_september.pdf (24.09.2018).

¹² Cuspil'no-politychni pohlyady naseleennya Ukrainy. Sayt Sotsiolohichnoyi hrupy «Reytynh». URL: http://ratinggroup.ua/getfile/343/national_survey_2018_12_ua.pdf (data zvernennya: 08.02.2019).

¹³ «Ukrayina naperedodni prezident-s'kykh vyboriv 2019». Sayt Tsentru sotsial'nykh ta marketynhovykh doslidzhen' «Sotsys». URL: http://socis.kiev.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Press_reliz_3_company-1.pdf (data zvernennya: 08.02.2019).

Public trust in main institutions. Given in Table 1 are indicators of the public's trust in the main authorities and other social institutions according to a survey conducted by the KIIS between November 23 – December 3, 2018 (2,000 respondents from 110 settlements of all oblasts of Ukraine aged 18 and over).

Table 1

Public's level of trust toward key state and social institutions (%)

Type of state and social institute	I trust them	I don't trust them	I don't know/I'd rather not say	Equal level of trust and distrust
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	5.9	90.3	3.8	-84.4
Ukrainian judicial system	6.8	84.6	8.6	-77.8
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	9.5	85.2	5.3	-75.7
Political parties	8.8	81.2	10.0	-72.4
Prime Minister of Ukraine	12.3	82.2	5.4	-69.9
President of Ukraine	12.4	81.6	6.0	-69.2
Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine	11.2	77.7	11.0	-66.5
State pension system	13.0	74.2	12.8	-61.2
National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU)	11.9	72.1	16.1	-60.2
State healthcare system	16.6	74.4	9.1	-57.8
State social protection system	17.2	71.5	11.3	-54.3
National police	25.3	64.7	10.0	-39.4
Security Service of Ukraine (SBU)	24.3	62.6	13.1	-38.3
Press	29.1	60.3	10.6	-31.2
State education system	28.5	54,7	16,8	-26,2
Associations of entrepreneurs	21,0	39,5	39,5	-18,5
Members of your city/village councils	33,8	48,5	17,7	-14,7
NGOs	38,6	40,0	21,4	-1,4
Your city/village head	47.3	40.9	11.8	6.4
Volunteer battalions	46.2	34.3	19.5	11.9
Armed Forces of Ukraine	53.1	37.8	9.1	15.3
The Church	56.9	25.9	17.3	31.0
Volunteer organizations	65.5	20.9	13.6	44.6

Main government institutions enjoy the lowest level of trust: 81.6% of people do not trust the President of Ukraine, 82.2% – the Prime Minister, 81.2% – political parties, 85.2% – the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and 90.3% – the Parliament. They are joined by Ukraine's judicial system, which has the trust of only 6.8% of respondents, with 84.6% having no

trust in it. The public also has little trust for anti-corruption state bodies: thus, only 11.9% trust the National Anti-Corruption Bureau while 72.1% do not, for the Prosecutor's Office it's 11.2% against 77.7%, and for the National Police – 25.3% against 64.7%¹⁴.

Level of protest activities among the population. According to a survey conducted by the O. Yaremenko Ukrainian Institute for Social Research and the “Social Monitoring” Center between December 1-10, 2018 (2,198 respondents representing the population of Ukraine aged 18 and over), 17.4% expressed willingness to personally participate in mass protests in the country, 36.7% support such actions but will not take part in them personally, and 39.0% of respondents do not support them (6.8% provided no answer).

The majority of respondents are willing to participate in peaceful sanctioned protests: petition and appeal signing, voting on social networks – 41.3%, participation in sanctioned protests, peaceful strikes, blocking of roads and institutions – 26.6%. 10.5% are willing to participate in unsanctioned protests and actions of civil disobedience of the national level, 10.1% – in a «Maidan», and 6.0% are willing to take up arms. 37.1% of respondents do not want to participate in any of the mentioned forms of protest.

Residents of different regions have different attitudes toward protests (Table 2).

Table 2

Public's willingness to participate in various forms of protests (%)

Form of protest	Region						
	West	Center	North	East	Donbas	South	Kyiv
Signing petitions and appeals	55	43	38	36	37	25	46
Participation in sanctioned protests	35	30	31	15	22	21	34
Participation in unsanctioned protests	17	8	12	4	4	8	22
Participation in actions of the national level, a «Maidan»	18	9	13	4	6	1	20
Taking up arms	4	6	6	4	5	12	10
Nothing of the above	28	32	34	46	44	46	37
Hard to say	5	5	9	6	3	5	2

¹⁴ Suspil'no-politychni nastroyi naseleण्या: lystopad-hruden' 2018 roku. Sayt Kyiv's'koho mizhnarodnoho instytutu sotsiologiyi (KMIS) URL: <https://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=806&page=2> (data zvernennya: 11.01.2019).

The highest levels of protest activities, both sanctioned and unsanctioned, are in the West and the capital. Thus, 55% of people in the West and 46% in Kyiv are willing to participate in signing petitions and appeals, 35% and 34% respectively – in sanctioned protests, 17% and 22% – in unsanctioned protests, 18% and 20% – in actions of the national level and «Maidans». As for such extreme forms of protest as taking up arms, only 4% of those from the West and 10% at the capital are willing to do it.

A fairly high level of protest activities is observed in the North, with 38% and 31% willing to participate in sanctioned protests and 17% – in unsanctioned ones. A significant number of the population in the Center and in Donbas is willing to take part in protests, but mostly in sanctioned ones (43%, 30% and 37%, 22% respectively). The lowest protest activity is in the East and South of the country, although eastern residents are also the most willing to take up arms (12%)¹⁵.

2.2. Economic factors

State of economy as a whole. The main indicator for assessing the general state of economy is the dynamics of the volume of the country's real GDP. In Q3 2018 this indicator increased by 2.8%. In Q4, real GDP was expected to rise further, reaching +3.4% by the end of the year. According to the predictions of the National Bank of Ukraine, in 2019 GDP growth will go down to 2.5%. The reasons for this decline are strict monetary and fiscal policy, slowing growth of the economies of Ukraine's major trading partners, possible deterioration of trade conditions and the upcoming elections¹⁶.

State of industry and its main branches. According to the data for January-December 2018, the index of industrial production in the country increased by 1.1% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (+2.6% in the first half)¹⁷.

Growth of production was observed in the extractive industry and quarry mining – by 2.1%, in the processing industry – by 0.2%; in the

¹⁵ Start vyborchoyi kampaniyi: chy peremahaye populizm? Sayt Ukrayins'koho instytutu sotsial'nykh doslidzhen' im. Oleksandra Yaremenka. URL: http://www.uisr.org.ua/img/upload/files/PR_2018_12_14_short.pdf (data zvernennya: 11.01.2019).

¹⁶ Zvit pro finansovu stabil'nist'. Hruden' 2018 roku. S. 10. Ofitsynnyy sayt Natsional'noho banku Ukrainy. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=83816603> (data zvernennya: 11.02.2019).

¹⁷ Here and onwards, unless otherwise indicated, the indicators of economic, social and demographic factors are based on the report of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine «Sotsial'no-ekonomichne stanovyshche Ukrainy za 2018 rik». Ofitsynnyy sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/soc_ek/2018/publ_12_2018_u.html (data zvernennya: 11.02.2019).

manufacture of wood products, paper and printing, production increased by 1.1%, at enterprises producing coke and oil products – by 3.3%, in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products – by 16.5%, in the manufacture of main pharmaceutical products – by 0.8%, in machine building, with the exception of repairs and installation of machinery and equipment – by 0.4%, in the supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air – by 2.8%. In metallurgical production, manufacture of finished metal products, except for machinery and equipment, production volume remained at the 2017 levels.

Decrease in the production volume was observed: at enterprises producing food products, beverages and tobacco products – by 1.9%, in the manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather, leather goods and other materials – by 4.6%, at enterprises producing rubber and plastic products as well as other non-metal mineral products – by 1.2%.

State of agriculture. In 2018, the index of agricultural production increased by 7.8%. The index of crop production increased by 10.7% compared to the previous year. The volume of livestock production remained at the level of the previous year (index +0.3%).

State of domestic turnover. The physical volume of wholesale trade in 2018 increased by 3.3% compared to the previous year, retail sales in comparable prices increased by 6.1%, trade turnover of retail enterprises increased by 5.6%.

State of foreign trade. There has been an increase in foreign trade. In January-November 2018, exports of goods increased by 9.9% compared to January-November of the previous year (by USD 3900.1 million), imports – by 16.7% (by USD 7442.8 million). Negative balance was USD 8865.7 million (against USD 5223.0 million in January-November 2017), which is 1.7 times higher than in the same period of the previous year.

The volume of goods exports to the countries of the European Union amounted to USD 18,415.7 million, or 42.6% of the total exports (against USD 15,913.1 million or 40.4% in January-November 2017). Thus, this indicator increased in comparison with January-November 2017 by USD 2,502.6 million, or 15.7%. Imports of goods from the countries of the European Union amounted to USD 21,182.2, or 40.6% of the total volume (USD 18,837.8 million and 42.2% in January-November 2017 respectively), increasing by USD 2,344.4 million or 12.4% compared to the same period in 2017.

Among the EU countries, the largest volume of imports came from Germany, Poland, Italy and France. Among other countries of the world, the largest volume of imports came from Russia, China, Belarus, USA, Switzerland and Turkey.

Renewal of production funds. This factor is assessed on the basis of the capital investment index. In 2018, the volume of capital investments in the country was for the most part increasing. In January-March it increased by 37.4% in comparison with the same period of the previous year, in January-June – by 26.5%, and in January-September – by 19.9%¹⁸. In 2017, there was also a tendency towards growth of this indicator, with the growth rates of +21.4%, +22.5%, +20.7% and +22.1% throughout Q1 to Q4¹⁹.

Inflation. The index of consumer prices (inflation index) in 2018 was 109.8% (against 113.7% in the previous year). Prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 7.8%. Prices for vegetables and bread increased by 27.8% and 21.5% respectively; for pasta, dairy products, fish and fish products, butter, meat and meat products, milk – by 14.7-9.2%; for non-alcoholic beverages, lard, rice, sunflower oil – by 5.6-2.4%. Prices decreased for buckwheat grains (-24.7%), fruits, eggs and sugar (-17.0-9.3%).

Prices for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels increased by 10.6% due to increased – by 23.7% – rates for the maintenance of houses and adjoining territories, natural gas – by 22.9% , sewerage – by 21.2%, water supply – by 19.9%.

Stability of the national currency. In January-December 2018, the national currency was experiencing depreciation. As of July 1, 2018, the official exchange rate of hryvnia was UAH 26.19 for USD 1²⁰, as of October 4, 2018 – UAH 28.32²¹, as of December 31, 2014 – UAH 27.69²².

¹⁸ Indeksy kapital'nykh investytsiy za vydamy ekonomichnoyi diyal'nosti za 2018 rik. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/ibd/iki_ed/ikedvp_18_u.htm (data zvernennya: 12.02.2019).

¹⁹ Indeksy kapital'nykh investytsiy za vydamy ekonomichnoyi diyal'nosti za 2017 rik. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2017/ibd/iki_ed/iki_ed_u/ikedvp_17_u.htm (data zvernennya: 12.02.2019).

²⁰ Sayt Natsional'noho banku Ukrainy. Povidomlennya Natsional'noho banku Ukrainy. URL: https://bank.gov.ua/control/uk/curmetal/currency/search?formType=searchFormDate&time_step=daily&date=01.07.2018&outer=table&execute= (data zvernennya: 04.10.2018).

²¹ Sayt Natsional'noho banku Ukrainy. Povidomlennya Natsional'noho banku Ukrainy. URL: https://bank.gov.ua/control/uk/curmetal/currency/search?formType=searchFormDate&time_step=daily&date=04.10.2018&outer=table&execute (data zvernennya: 04.10.2018).

The average conversion rate of hryvnia to dollar in Kyiv on July 1, 2018 was: UAH 26.05 for buying, UAH 26.16 for selling²³, as of October 4, 2018 – UAH 28.08 and UAH 28.13 respectively²⁴, as of December 31, 2018 – UAH 27.89 and UAH 28.08 respectively²⁵.

State debt. As of December 31, 2018, Ukraine's external debt amounted to UAH 1 trillion 397 billion, domestic debt – UAH 771 billion. In US dollars, at the time these sums were equivalent to USD 50 billion 463 million and 27 billion 861 million dollars²⁶

According to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, in 2019 Ukraine will pay back UAH 207.39 billion on domestic debt and UAH 150.13 billion – on the external debt. In US dollars, the total amount of payments will reach USD 10.8 billion this year, of which USD 5 billion will be on external debt²⁷. In 2019-2020, the total amount of planned foreign currency payments with interest will amount to USD 17 billion²⁸.

State of shadow economy. Ukraine has a significant shadow sector, which includes many types of economic activities, such as retail trade, repairs, tutoring, passenger and goods transportation, contraband, manufacturing of unregistered and untaxed products, etc. According to the quarterly report «General trends of the shadow economy of Ukraine» of the Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine, over 9 months of 2018, the level of shadow economy in the country amounted to 32% of the official GDP, which is 1% less compared to the same period in 2017.

²² Sayt Natsional'noho banku Ukrayiny. Povidomlennya Natsional'noho banku Ukrayiny. URL: https://bank.gov.ua/control/uk/curmetal/currency/search?formType=searchFormDate&time_step=daily&date=31.12.2018&outer=table&execute= (data zvernennya: 14.01.2019).

²³ Informatsiyyny portal «finance.ua». URL: <https://tables.finance.ua/ru/currency/cash/-/ua,0,7oiylpmiow8iy1smadi/ usd/2/2018/07/01#2:0> (data zvernennya: 04.10.2018).

²⁴ Informatsiyyny portal «finance.ua». URL: <https://tables.finance.ua/ru/currency/cash/-/ua,0,7oiylpmiow8iy1smadi/usd/2/2018/10/04#2:0> (data zvernennya: 04.10.2018).

²⁵ Informatsiyyny portal «finance.ua». URL: <https://tables.finance.ua/ru/currency/cash/-/ua,0,7oiylpmiow8iy1smadi/usd/2/2018/12/31#2:0> (data zvernennya: 14.01.2019).

²⁶ Derzhavnyy borh Ukrayiny. Sayt ekonomichnoyi informatsiyi «Minfin». URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/finance/debtgov/> (data zvernennya: 28.11.2018).

²⁷ Ukrayina zatverdyla hrafik vyplat za derzhborhom. Analitychnyy portal «Slovo i dilo» URL: <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2018/08/29/novyna/ekonomika/ukrayina-zatverdyla-hrafik-vyplat-derzhborhu> (data zvernennya: 28.11.2018).

²⁸ Zvit pro finansovu stabil'nist'. Hruden' 2018 roku. S. 10. Ofitsiyyny sayt Natsional'noho banku Ukrayiny. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=83816603> (data zvernennya: 11.02.2019).

According to the Ministry, this is the lowest figure in the last 10 years (2013 – 35%, 2014 – 43%, 2015 – 40%, 2016 – 35%)²⁹.

The above data does not look accurate, as it contradicts numerous reports regarding the spread of shadow economy activities, in particular manufacture of unregistered products and contraband. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, there has been a decrease in production volumes for a number of product groups despite growing levels of their exports and imports.

The report uses the so-called integrated indicator as the main indicator of shadow economy, but does not explain how shadow economy indicators are calculated using different methods. Thus, the level of shadow economy calculated using the method «expenditure of the population – retail trade turnover» amounted to 49% of the official GDP over 9 months of 2018; using the method of loss-making enterprises – 22%; electricity method (amount spent on electricity production) – 22%; monetary method – 27%³⁰. These methods cover different segments of economy and therefore yield significantly different results; the first method seems to be more precise, since it covers the largest area of economic activity. Accordingly, the figure of 49% of the official GDP better reflects the level of shadow economy in the country.

2.3. Social, demographic and socio-psychological factors

Population income. In Q3 2018, real disposable income increased significantly. This indicator went up by 10% (Q3 2017: +0.2%)³¹. The index of real wages in January-December 2018 compared to the corresponding period in 2017 increased by 12.5%.

Structure of the population according to the level of income. Over the past two years, the structural division of the population by the level of income has improved (Table 3). The share of the poorest population with income less than UAH 1,920 went from 10.1% in the first half of 2017 to 4.3% in the same period of 2018. The percentage of other groups with

²⁹ Zahal'ni tendentsiyi tin'ovoyi ekonomiky Ukrainy u sichni-veresni 2018 roku. Ofitsiyyny veb-sayt Ministerstvo ekonomichnoho rozvytku i torhivli Ukrainy. URL: <https://bit.ly/2SGIGn6> (data zvernennya: 13.02.2019).

³⁰ Zahal'ni tendentsiyi tin'ovoyi ekonomiky Ukrainy u sichni-veresni 2018 roku. Ofitsiyyny veb-sayt Ministerstvo ekonomichnoho rozvytku i torhivli Ukrainy. URL: <https://bit.ly/2SGIGn6> (data zvernennya: 13.02.2019).

³¹ Nayavnyy dokhid naseleennya Ukrainy. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdn/ndn/ndn_u/ndn_318_u.html (data zvernennya: 13.02.2019).

relatively low average monthly income also decreased: UAH 1,920.1-2,280.0: from 9.6 % to 5.3%; UAH 2,280.1-2,640.0: from 11.4% to 6.9%; UAH 2,640.1-3,000.0: from 12.5% to 9.1%; UAH 3,000.1-3,360.0: from 11.6% to 8.29%; UAH 3,360.1-3,720.0: from 10.0% to 9.2%.

Table 3

Structure of the population by level of per capita equivalent gross monthly income in Ukraine in the first half of 2017 and 2018 (%)

Indicators	First half of 2017	First half of 2018
All population	100	100
With average per capita equivalent gross monthly income, UAH: lower than 1,920.0	10.1	4.3
1,920.1–2,280.0	9.6	5.3
2,280.1–2,640.0	11.4	6.9
2,640.1–3,000.0	12.5	9.1
3,000.1–3,360.0	11.6	8.9
3,360.1–3,720.0	10.0	9.2
3,720.1–4,080.0	8.0	10.5
4,080.1–4,440.0	6.7	7.4
4,440.1–4,800.0	5.0	7.3
4,800.1–5,160.0	3.8	5.5
over 5,160.0	11.3	25.6
Share of the population with lower per capita equivalent monthly income than the actual living wage ³²	39.4	31.7
Ratio of the total income of the 10% of the richest and 10% of the poorest population (decile coefficient) ³³	4.8	5.0

At the same time, there was an increase in the share of groups with higher incomes, with the highest percentage increase for groups with the highest incomes. Thus, the share of people with the average monthly income of UAH 3,720.1-4,080.0 increased from 8.0% to 10.5%; UAH 4,080.1-4,440.0 – from 6.7% to 7.4%; UAH 4,440.1-4,800.0 – from 5.0%

³² Dodatok 1 Rozpodil naseleennyia ta domohospodarstv za rivnem seredn'odushovykh ekvivalentnykh zahal'nykh dokhodiv. Dopovid' «Vytraty i resursy domohospodarstv Ukrainy u I pivrichchi 2018 roku (za danymy vybirkovoho obstezhennya umov zhyttya domohospodarstv)». Ofitsiynyy sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduIpv2018.zip> (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

³³ Dodatok 2 Rozpodil zahal'nykh dokhodiv1 za detsyl'nymy (10%-my) hrupamy naseleennyia. Dopovid' «Vytraty i resursy domohospodarstv Ukrainy u I pivrichchi 2018 roku (za danymy vybirkovoho obstezhennya umov zhyttya domohospodarstv)». Ofitsiynyy sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduIpv2018.zip> (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

to 7.3%; UAH 4,800.1-5,160.0 – from 3.8% to 5.5%; over UAH 5,160.0 – from 11.3% to 25.6%.

The share of the population with per capita equivalent monthly income lower than the actual living wage went down from 39.4% in the first half of 2017 to 31.7% in the same period of the previous year. However, the proportion of the population that can be considered poor is still very significant.

According to the poll, the total income of 10% of the richest population in the first half of 2017 was 4.8 times higher than the total income of 10% of the poorest population, compared to 5 times in the same period of 2018.

Employment of the population. The level of employment of the total population of the working age (in % of the working age population of the corresponding age group) in January-September 2017 was 62.2%³⁴, rising to 62.6%³⁵ in the same period of 2018.

According to the State Employment Service, by the end of 2018 the level of registered unemployment in the country as a whole was 1.3% of the working-age population, of which 2.0% were residents of rural areas and 1.0% – of cities. The unemployment rates of the working age population, using the ILO methodology (in % of the economically active population of the appropriate age group), was declining during 2018. In January-March it was 9.7%, by the end of the first half – 8.9%, after 9 months – 8.6%³⁶. Corresponding indicators for 2017 were higher, amounting to 10.1%, 9.6% and 9.4% respectively³⁷.

Population. As of December 1, 2018, Ukraine's population was 42,177.6 thousand people. The number of births in January-November 2018 was 312.6 thousand, deaths – 535.1 thousand. Over this period in 2018, the population decreased by 208.8 thousand people, which is higher than the same indicator for the previous year by 33.1 thousand.

³⁴ Ekonomichna aktyvnist' naselelnya za stattyu, tytom mistsevosti ta vikovymy hrupamy u 2017 rotsi. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukraini. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2017/rp/eans/XLS/eansmv2017xls_u.zip (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

³⁵ Ekonomichna aktyvnist' naselelnya za stattyu, typtom mistsevosti ta vikovymy hrupamy u 2017 rotsi. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukraini. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2017/rp/eans/XLS/eansmv2017xls_u.zip (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

³⁶ Bezrobittya naselelnya (za metodolohiyeyu MOP) za stattyu, typtom mistsevosti ta vikovymy hrupamy u 2018 rotsi. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukraini. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/rp/eans/xls/bnsmv2018_u.xls (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

³⁷ Bezrobittya naselelnya (za metodolohiyeyu MOP) za stattyu, typtom mistsevosti ta vikovymy hrupamy u 2017 rotsi. Ofitsiyyny sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukraini. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2017/rp/eans/XLS/bnsmv2017xls_u.zip (data zvernennya: 14.02.2019).

Number of people from age groups whose representatives are most frequently involved in criminal activities. In terms of dynamics of the number of the most criminally active age groups, the following trends were observed: for 14-15-year-olds – decrease during 2014-2016 from 836.7 thousand to 713.6 thousand people (-14.7%) and stabilization of their numbers in 2017 (+0.4% to the previous year's figure) and 2018 (-0.4%); 16-17 year-olds – decrease over the entire analyzed period from 942.7 thousand to 713.6 thousand people (-24.3%); 18-28-year-olds – decrease over the mentioned years from 7,343.5 thousand to 5,453.9 thousand people (-25.7%).

The number of people under the age of 14 fluctuated in the first three years of the period in question (in 2014: +1.8%, in 2015: -3.8%), remaining relatively stable in the past three years (2017: +0.4%, 2018: -0.4%). The number of representatives of other age groups during these years was relatively stable and their annual fluctuations insignificant (Table 4).

Table 4

Structure of the permanent population of Ukraine by age groups in 2013–2018 ³⁸ (thousands of persons)

Age groups	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
under 14	6,211.1	6,325.3	6,087.0	6,142.7	6,170.2	6,148.6
14-15	836.7	794.8	728.9	713.6	716.7	747.1
16-17	942.7	889.8	798.7	757.7	728.6	713.6
18-28	7,343.5	7,049.5	6,414.3	6,075.7	5,765.9	5,453.9
29-39	7,539.6	7,670.7	7,360.3	7,459.9	7,505.0	7,562.8
40-49	6,199.3	6,131.3	5,818.8	5,857.3	5,902.9	5,934.5
50-59	6,597.7	6,631.3	6,221.1	6,166.8	6,079.6	5,976.5
60 and over	9,702.1	9,753.3	9,330.4	9,417.2	9,545.9	9,679.7

Migration. In 2014-2015, the number of people entering and leaving the country exceeded 500 thousand, in 2016 these figures decreased sharply to 256.8 and 246.2 thousand respectively. In 2017, the number of incoming migrants increased to 442.3 thousand (+72.2%), outgoing migrants – to 430.3 thousand people (+74.8%). In 2018, the growth trend

³⁸ Rozpodil postynnoho naseleण्या Ukrainy za stattyu ta vikom. Shchorichni statystychni zbirnyky// Ofitsynnyy sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/07/zb_rpnu2018xl.pdf (data zvernennya: 15.02.2019).

continued. During January-November 2018, the number of those entering and leaving the country increased to 585,333 and 571,656 respectively, which is 46.7% and 46.1% higher than those figures for the same period of the previous year. In the last 5 years, migration has remained positive, amounting during the mentioned period of 2018 to 13,677.³⁹

As of January 14, 2019, according to the data provided by structural units of social protection services of regional and Kyiv state administrations, 1,512,303 IDPs from the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were registered⁴⁰, with those numbers going down to 1,358,020 by February 4, 2019⁴¹. Such a noticeable decrease in their numbers is due to increased effectiveness of measures aimed at integrating these people in society at their new places of residence.

Active outgoing labor migration has been taking place. According to the State Employment Service, over 5.5 million Ukrainians are currently working abroad, most of them in Poland and Russia. Some European countries are actively encouraging the influx of labor migrants from Ukraine. According to Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Pavlo Klimkin, over 100,000 citizens leave the country every month. The volume of foreign currency transferred by labor migrants back to the country is constantly rising. In 2015, it was USD 6,959 million, in 2016 – USD 7,535 million, in 2017 – USD 9,287 million, and in 2018 – USD 8,160 million⁴².

The criminogenic situation in society is also affected by ideas, views and attitudes that exist in public consciousness. Assessing their prevalence is possible based on the data of sociological surveys.

Population's satisfaction with their situation. A nationwide study was conducted by the Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation together with the Razumkov Center's sociological service between December 19-25, 2018 (2,017 respondents aged 18+ years) to find out how the general situation in the country has changed over the past year. Over two thirds of respondents said that their situation has changed for the

³⁹ Mihratsiynyy rukh naselennya. Ofitsiynyy sayt Derzhavnoyi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/ds/mr/mr_u/mr1118_u.html (data zvernennya: 15.02.2019).

⁴⁰ Oblikovano 1,512,303 pereselentsiv. Sayt Ministerstva sotsialnoyi polityky Ukrainy. <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/16561.html> (data zvernennya: 15.02.2019).

⁴¹ Oblikovano 1 358 020 pereselentsiv. Sayt Ministerstva sotsialnoyi polityky Ukrainy. URL: <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/16643.html> (data zvernennya: 15.02.2019).

⁴² Groshovi perekazy v Ukrainu. Sayt informatsiynogo agentstva «Minfin». URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/transfer/?year=2018&sort=1> (data zvernennya: 15.02.2019).

worse, 22.0% – that it has not change, 5.4% think it has changed for the better, and 5.6% were unable to answer. According to the polled, the most negative changes occurred: in the prices of goods and utilities (85%), Ukraine's economic situation (68%), stability (67%), the attitude of citizens toward the government (65%), people's confidence in the future (65%), social protection (60.5%), welfare of the family (59%), wages (58%), pensions (56%), crime rates (52%), healthcare (57%), and the government's attitude toward the people (59%). A relative majority indicated a worsening of the situation in regards to the officials' compliance with the law (44%), education (39%), and provision of pensions (39%).

People's hopes for the future. Assessing this factor is possible based on the answers in the above-mentioned survey as to whether Ukraine can overcome existing problems and challenges. 20.2% of respondents believe that Ukraine will overcome its problems within the next few years, 46.4% consider Ukraine capable of it in the longer term, 14.9% do not believe Ukraine can over the problems and 18.5% failed to answer. Thus, over 60% of the polled do not expect the country to overcome existing problems in the coming years.

Level of anomie among the population. According to an annual poll of Ukraine's population conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the SOCIS center, in 2017, 18.8% of respondents indicated that people, in the absence of alternatives, go against the law when their standard of living deteriorates significantly⁴³. This suggests that the level of anomie among the population is fairly high.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of indicators of the majority of factors that influenced the crime situation during the analyzed period and will be in effect in the coming years allows us to conclude that most of them are of criminogenic nature. Such factors include:

- electoral campaigns and elections of the highest level, during and after which we can expect an escalation of political struggle, unsanctioned mass actions and temporary decrease in the efficiency of law-enforcement;
- rising levels of corruption among state officials;

⁴³ Ukrayinske suspilstvo: monitoryng sotsialnykh zmin. Vypusk 4 (18). Zbirnyk naukovykh prats. – K. : In-t sotsiologiyi NAN Ukrayiny, 2017. – 600 s.

- large-scale military operations in certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts;
- rising number of extremist acts of political nature;
- predominantly negative assessment of the political situation in society, spread of distrust, lack of respect for the government and law enforcement, mostly negative attitude toward the country's policy;
- high level of willingness to participate in unsanctioned protests;
- slow growth of GDP, industrial and agricultural production, retail trade, exports and imports, capital investment;
- significant increase in inflation and rising prices and tariffs;
- large payments on state debts in the coming years;
- large shadow economy in the country that is likely to keep growing;
- significant difference in income among the population, which may increase in the coming years;
- large number of poor population;
- decrease in the number of able-bodied people; large number of the unemployed, based on ILO methodology;
- significant increase in external and internal migration;
- proliferation of weapons and explosives in the country, which can be used for illicit purposes, as a result of large-scale military actions during the ATO (anti-terrorist operation); increased level of criminal activity and simultaneous victimization of the participants of the JFO (ATO);
- large influx of refugees from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, some of which, as a result of poor financial and psychological conditions, may exhibit a tendency toward criminal behavior;
- rising dissatisfaction among the population with their situation, irritation and pessimistic expectations of the future;
- high level of anomie in society.

Based on this, we can assume that the crime situation in Ukraine will be generally poor in the near future and could cause a moderate increase in crime rates.

SUMMARY

The method of logical and content analysis of the indicators of social processes and phenomena (factors), which, according to the results of numerous criminological studies, affect the level of crime in a country, was used in this work to determine the factors that serve to increase or decrease crime in Ukraine. The subject of the analysis were indicators of political, economic, social, demographic and socio-psychological factors. The

presence of criminogenic factors was found in the political, economic, social and socio-psychological areas, with the most significant being the low level of trust in the government and the prevalence of negative assessment of its activities, high level of corruption, large-scale hostilities in the east, low rates of economic growth, poor financial situation of the population, with a large share of the poor, as well as the spread of disappointment in society. Anti-criminogenic effects of such factors as decreasing numbers of age groups prone to criminal activities, migration of large numbers of working age people abroad, etc. can only partially offset the effect of criminogenic factors. The analysis suggests that the crime situation in the country in the coming years will remain unfavorable, and actual crime rates will see a minor increase.

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