

CHAPTER 6

CRIMINAL SITUATION IN THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE – KYIV: MAIN FEATURES

Opryshko I. V.

INTRODUCTION

Study of crime's features in different types of territorial settlements is one of the important theoretical and practice tasks of modern criminology. Problem of research of crime situation in big cities is especially urgent as their quantity and influence on socio-economic situation in modern industrial societies constantly grew during XIX-XX centuries. This tendency keeps nowadays. Exactly metropolises are concentration not only enormous economic and cultural heritage, but also severe social contradiction, negative phenomena, including, crimes.

In connection with that western criminological researches often touch the most important problems of the city, connected with crimes, in particular: drug trafficking, prostitution, antisocial activity of youth street groups, crimes prevention etc.¹.

Problems of urbanization, trends of economic, social and sociocultural development of the city, its infrastructure were quite intensively studied by sociology and demography. In this context it is necessary to name surnames of such academics as E.B. Alayeva, D.I. Valent'sa, L.A. Hordon, V.H. Davydovych, V.M. Dolhova, E.V. Klopov, YU.A. Levada, A.H. Levinson, V.I. Perevedentsev, YU.L. Pyvovarov, T.K. Smolin, I.M. Taboriss'ka, B.S. Khoryev and others. The main conclusion of sociologists that has to be taken into account during our research is that complex of cultural, socio-economic, demographical and other facts corresponds with the level of crimes in the city. At the same time there is

¹ Bor'ba s organizovannoy prestupnost'yu i prostitutsiyey v Amsterdame. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 2. S.25-31; Bor'ba s ulichnymi bandami Los-Andzhelesa. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 7. S.28-32; Deyatel'nost' departamenta politsii g.KH'yustona. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 9. S. 16-21; Deyatel'nost' ulichnykh band v nebol'shikh gorodakh SSHA. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 10. S.3-8; O meropriyatiyakh po predotvrashcheniyu vovlecheniya detey v deyatel'nost' ulichnykh band. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 7. S.28-33; Opyt bor'by s prestupnost'yu v N'yu-Yorke. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 4. S.15-19; Ulichnyye bandy Parizha i Los-Andzhelesa. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 4. S.43-52.

reverse influence of criminality on socio-economic development of the city.

Works, dedicated to concrete aspects of this problem, were published, in particular:

- criminality of representatives of different socio-demographical groups, including, criminalization of youth environment²;
- features of crime commitment in cities that have specificities (metropolises, resorts, new built cities)³;
- particular types of crimes that are spread foremost in cities (street crimes, organized crime, corruption)⁴;
- territorial division of criminal activity in the city⁵;
- lawfulness of city's inhabitants⁶;
- social-negative phenomena that correspond with criminal activity (unemployment, alcoholism, drug abuse);
- prevention of crime activity in cities⁷.

Works of V. I. Shakun⁸ should first be noted among researches made by Ukrainian academics on problems of city's criminal activity. In

² Khokhryakov G.F. Sotsial'naya i sotsial'no-demograficheskaya kharakteristika molodezhi novogo goroda i problema bor'by s pravonarusheniyami v yeye srede: avtoref. dis. ...kand. yurid. nauk. M.: Vses.in-t po izuch.prichin i razrab.mer predupr.prestupnosti, 1974., 1974. 20 s.; Amchinskaya A.I. Sotsial'no-psikhologicheskiye aspekty vozniknoveniya prestupnykh grupp nesovershennoletnikh v usloviyakh goroda. Mezhvuzovskiy sb. nauch. tr. Sverdlov. yurid. in-ta. Vyp.73. Sverdlovsk, 1978. S..121-126; Bulatov R.M., Isayev G.A. Kriminal'naya sotsializatsiya kazanskikh podrostkov i prestupnost'. Gosudarstvo i pravo. 1992. № 4. S. 67-73.

³ Khokhryakov G.F. Sotsial'naya i sotsial'no-demograficheskaya kharakteristika molodezhi novogo goroda i problema bor'by s pravonarusheniyami v yeye srede: avtoref. dis. ...kand. yurid. nauk. M.: Vses.in-t po izuch.prichin i razrab.mer predupr.prestupnosti, 1974., 1974. 20 s.; Mozerov V.I. Prestupnost' v kurortnykh gorodakh i mery yeye preduprezhdeniya (po materialam OVD): Avtoref. dis. ...kand. yurid. nauk. M., 1982. 23 s.; Shotkinov S.A. Prestupnost' v krupnykh gorodakh Vostochnoy Sibiri. M., 2004. 219 c.; Fedorenko D.V. Geokriminogenna obstanovka v osoblivo velikomu promisllovomu misti (na osnovi statistichnikh danikh po mistu Donets'ku): Dis. ... kand. yurid. nauk: 12.00.08. KH.: Universtet vnutrishnikh sprav, 2000. S. 80–81.

⁴ Kornienko M. Stan ta deyakі problemi borot'bi z organizovanoyu zlochinnistyu v stolitsi Ukraїni. Pravo Ukraїni. 1998. № 11. S. 17-20.

⁵ Mogilevskiy R.S., Nugayev R.A. Problemy issledovaniya territorial'nogo raspredeleniya gorodskoy prestupnosti. Vestnik Lening.un-ta, 1980. № 11. S. 13-20.

⁶ Lezhava G.SH. Pravosoznaniye gorodskoy molodezhi. SSSR-SSHA: kriminologicheskiye i ugolovno-pravovyye problemy bor'by s gorodskoy prestupnost'yu. M., 1987. 123 s.

⁷ Prestupnost' v gorodakh i mery yeye profilaktiki. MVD SSSR; VNII; Pod red.D.YA.Afnas'yeva. M., 1978. 214 s.; Reznik G.M. Tendentsii razvitiya gorodov i problemy profilaktiki prestupnosti. Metodologicheskiye i metodicheskiye voprosy izucheniya i profilaktiki prestupnosti v krupnykh gorodakh. M., 1979. S. 20-24; Voprosy profilaktiki pravonarusheniy v osobo krupnom gorode (po itogam analiza i obobshcheniya praktiki planirovaniya bor'by s prestupnost'yu v odnom iz osobo krupnykh gorodov RSFSR). Sb.statey. M.: Vsesoyuz.in-t po izucheniyu prichin i razrabotke mer preduprezhdeniya prestupnosti, 1981. 137 s.

⁸ Shakun V.Í. Kriminologichna kharakteristika zlochinnosti u mistakh: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 21 s.; Shakun V.Í. Model' i kriterii yefektivnosti profilaktiki zlochininu u velikikh mistakh Ukraїni ta za kordonom: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 32 s.; Shakun V.Í. Osoblivosti vchinennya zlochininu u velikikh mistakh: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 19 s.; Shakun V.Í. Urbanizatsiya i zlochinnist': Monografiya. K., 1996. 256 s.; Shakun V.Í. Infrastruktura mista i zlochinnist': Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1996. 19 s.; Shakun V. Í. Suspil'stvo i zlochinnist'. Kiiv: Atika, 2003. 783 s.

particular, in his monograph “Urbanization and criminal activity” he makes a detailed criminological analysis of criminal activity in cities, considers factor of city in real criminal activity, identifies models and criteria of prevention of criminal activity in cities etc. In Rushchenko’s monograph “Sociology of criminal activity” analysis of latent criminal activity in Kharkiv city is made⁹. Criminological problems of prevention of juveniles’ crimes in a big city are considered in collective monograph under general editorship of V.V.Golíni ta V.P. Êmel’yanova¹⁰.

During last years in Kyiv a number of interesting sociological researches aimed on empirical study of public opinion on urgent questions of city life – evaluation of socio-economic orientation, social protection of population, international relations etc. and, of course, attitude to criminal activity and law enforcement bodies’ activity was conducted¹¹. Researches of level of real victimization of population, conducted in Kyiv, as one of effective means of evaluation of crime situation in the city constitute special interest.

Challenges of present time require necessity of permanent monitoring of criminal situation in Kyiv, timely identification of new tendencies of its development, patterns and features of criminal activity in capital’s metropolis. Statistic records of Prosecutors Office of Kyiv, General Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine, State Statistical Service of Ukraine, Main Department of Statistic in Kyiv during 2013-2018 were also analyzed with this aim.

6.1. Criminal situation in Kyiv during 2013–2018: common trends

During 2013-2018 a number of recorded crimes (hereinafter – crimes) in Kyiv in whole had a trend to growth. Especially from 2013 to 2016 this indicator grew in average in 17% annually and amounted 77125. From 2017 a number of crimes started to slightly decline, in particular, in 2018 on 15% (before the last year) and amounted 60037 what exceeded an indicator of 2013 by 27% (Figure 1).

⁹ Rushchenko Í.P. Sotsiologíya zlochinností. KH., 2001. 370 s.

¹⁰ Krimínologíchní problemi poperedzhennya zlochinností nepovnolítніх u velikomu místí: dosвід konkretno-sotsiologíchnogo doslídzhennya : Monografiya. Akademiya pravovikh nauk Ukraíni; Za zag.red. V.V.Golíni ta V.P. Êmel’yanova. Kharkív: Pravo, 2006. 289 s.

¹¹ Kiív í kiyani: sotsiologíchní khroníki nezalezhností; Za red. V.M.Voroni, V.P.Chernovolenka. K., 2000. 352 s.; Kiêvu naprorokovali podíl na bagatí rayoni z okhoronoyu ta getto dlya bídnikh 16:25, 12 lyutogo 2018. URL: <https://economics.unian.ua/realestate/2392177-kievu-naprorokovali-podil-na-bagati-rayoni-z-ohoronoyu-ta-getto-dlya-bidnih.html>.

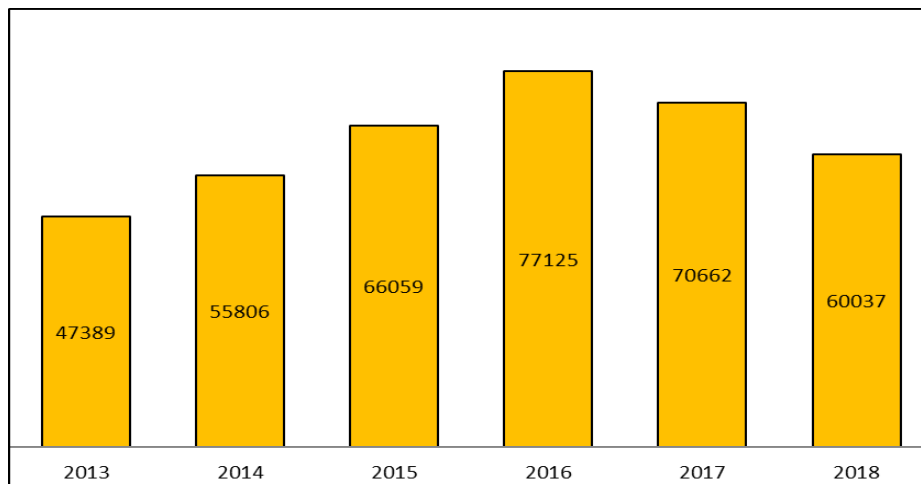


Fig. 1. A number of recorded crimes in Kyiv

Trend to growth was characteristic for especially severe crimes (Table 1). In particular, in 2013 a part of especially severe infringements amounted 4,5%. In 2018 this indicator amounted 6,5% from the total number of crimes. During 2015-2018 this indicator varied. Thus, after growth in 2015 to 6,4% a part of especially severe crimes in 2016 amounted 5,8%. From 2017 this indicator started to grow, and amounted 6,0%, while in 2018 – 6,5%.

Table 1

Structure of crime situation in Kyiv according to the level of severity

Year		Recorder crimes	including:			
			Especially severe crimes	Severe crimes	Intermediate crimes	Minor crimes
2013	A number of	47389	2121	12383	18896	13988
	Dynamics, %					
	A part of, %		4,5	26,1	39,9	29,5
2014	A number of	55806	3170	16331	22173	14132
	Dynamics, %	17,8	49,5	31,9	17,3	1
	A part of, %		5,7	29,3	39,7	25,3
2015	A number of	66059	4229	18014	27915	15901
	Dynamics, %	18,4	33,4	10,3	25,9	12,5
	A part of, %		6,4	27,3	42,3	24,1
2016	A number of	77125	4491	23432	33696	15506
	Dynamics, %	16,8	6,2	30,1	20,7	-2,5
	A part of, %		5,8	30,4	43,7	20,1
2017	A number of	70662	4206	22154	29917	14385
	Dynamics, %	-8,4	-6,3	-5,5	-11,2	-7,2
	A part of, %		6	31,4	42,3	20,4
2018	A number of	60037	3905	19485	23921	12726
	Dynamics, %	-15	-7,2	-12	-20	-11,5
	A part of, %		6,5	32,5	39,8	21,2

A part of severe crimes of total infringements amounted on the beginning on mentioned period 26,1%, at the end of period – already 32,5%. This indicator varied during the whole period. In particular, after growth in 2014 till 29,3% the part of severe crimes 2015 amounted 27,3%, and from 206 this indicator began to grow once more and stood as 30,4% and 32,5% in 2017-2018 according.

The part of intermediate crimes of total infringements stayed almost the same (2013 – 39,9%, 2018 – 39,8%). During 2013-2016 this per cent indicator had a trend to growth, in particular in 2016 it amounted 43,7%. From 2017 this indicator began to decrease and in 2017 amounted 42,3%, while in 2018 – 39,8%.

The part of minor crimes of total infringements amounted in the mentioned period in whole had a trend to decreasing. Thus, if in 2013 this indicator amounted 29,5%, in 2018 – 21,2%.

According to statistic data of capital’s prosecutors’ office the total coefficient of crimes’ intensity with a view to 100 thousands of population during 2014-2016 grew annually, and in 2016-2017 – declined (Figure 2). In 2013 this indicator amounted 1666, in 2014 – 1945, 2015 – 2287, 2016 – 2653, what means that annually crimes had been committed almost on 9-10 thousands more than in previous year according to absolute data during this period. While in 2017 it declined to 2414, in 2018 – 2046. During last two years there were 10 thousands crimes less annually than during previous years.

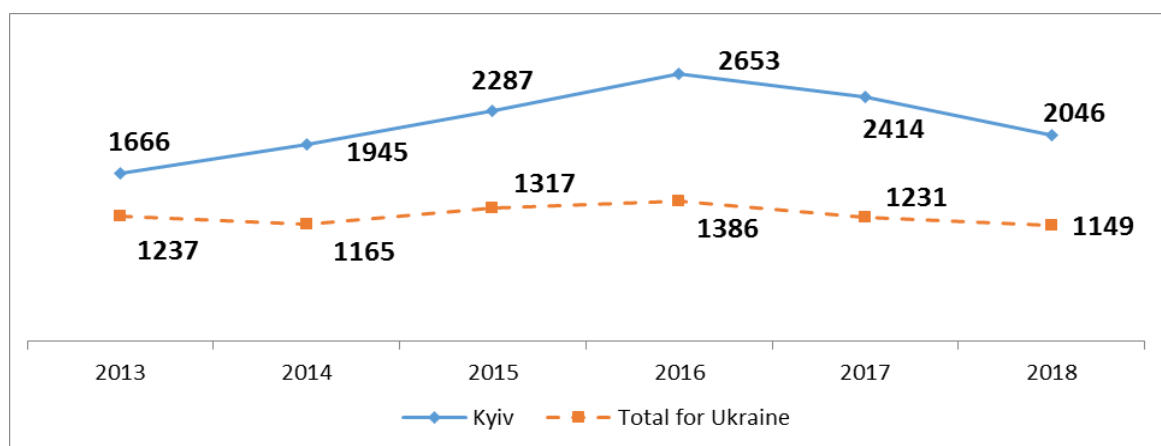


Fig. 2. Coefficients of crimes’ intensity in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

In the Table 2 dynamic of coefficient of crimes' intensity with a view to 100 thousands of population on the 1, December of relevant year is given. Comparison of crimes' activity according to districts of the city is quite conditional because there is a strong intercity mobility and pendulum labor migration. There are offices of state authorities and governmental bodies, different enterprises, institutions, organizations are registered in central districts of the city. Mass events are held in these districts what foresees location of large mass of people on this territory.

According to intensity of crimes commitment Pecherskyi and Shevchenkivskyi districts of Kyiv are leading.

Table 2

Coefficient of registered crimes' intensity according to the districts of Kyiv (with a view to 100 thousands of population)*

Year	2015		2016		2017		2018	
Kyiv	227		265		241		204	
Districts		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Golosiivskyi	276	3	323	3	254	4	236	3
Darnytskyi	170	9	245	6	214	6	157	7
Desnyanskyi	182	7	230	7	249	5	144	8
Dniprovskyi	240	5	256	5	265	3	167	6
Obolonskyi	223	6	260	4	185	8	215	5
Pecherskyi	409	1	438	2	382	2	281	2
Podilskyi	250	4	194	9	136	10	142	9
Svyatoshinskyi	167	10	161	10	145	9	142	10
Solomenskyi	172	8	226	8	207	7	224	4
Shevchenkivskyi	359	2	476	1	493	1	441	1

* Note. The biggest range corresponds the lowest level of crime activity

It is visible from the Figure 3 that according to intensity of crimes' commitment (with a view to 100 thousands of population) Shevchenkivskyi, Pecherskyi, Golosiivskyi and Solomenskyi districts are leading. Much less of such crimes are committed in Podilskyi, Desnyanskyi and Svyatoshinskyi districts.

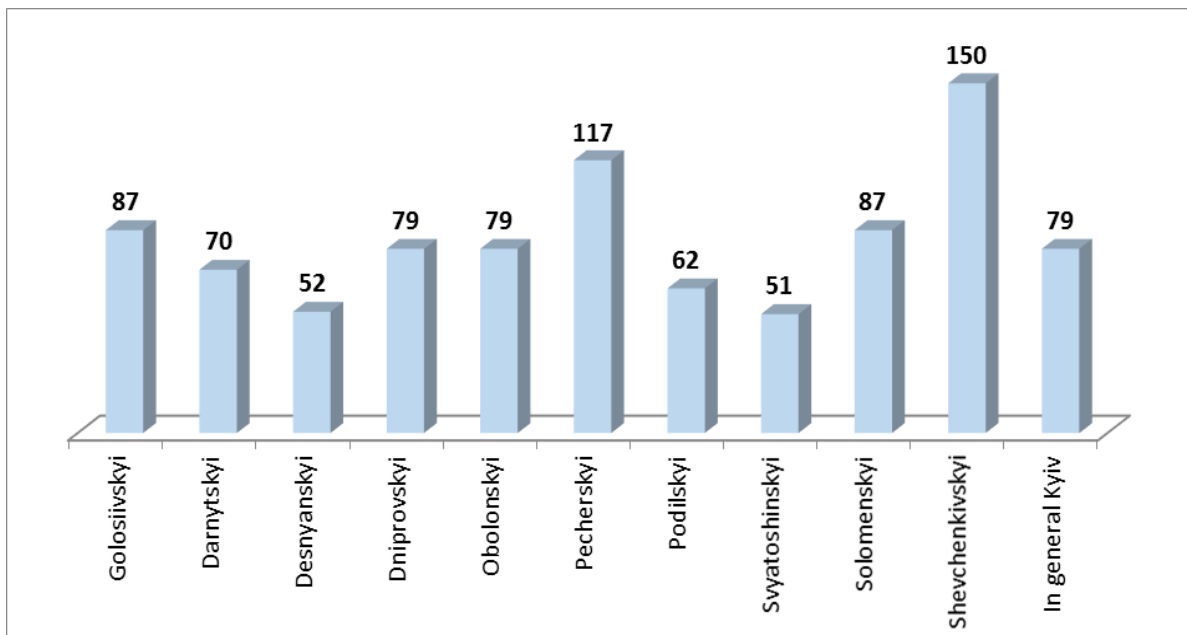


Fig. 3. Coefficient of severe and especially severe crimes according to districts of Kyiv in 2018 (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

During 2013-2017 a part of interferences committed in public places reduced among whole crimes that have been committed in the city from 20,7% to 7,6% and in 2018 grew a little bit and amounted 10,2%. There was a notable spike of this indicator only in 2014 and it amounted 25,6%. A part of crimes committed on streets (roads), areas, in parks, squares had similar trend and decreased from 11,9% in 2013 to 4,8% in 2017, and in 2018 it amounted 5,0%.

6.2. Condition and dynamic of crimes against life and health of a person and against property

A part of crimes against life and health of a person (Art. Art. 115-145 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) from total number of crimes varied with overwhelming tendency to decreasing during 2013-2018. Thus, in 2013 this indicator amounted 6,2%, during 2014-2015 it grew to 7,1%. Beginning from 2016 the part of such acts decreased and in 2018 amounted 4,1%.

A part of facts of premeditated murders (Art. Art. 115-118 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) mostly grew among all crimes of this orientation. In 2014-2017 this indicator grew from 16,1% to 31,8% thus almost doubled by comparison, and in 2018 it amounted 29,6%.

Absolute number of these interferences significantly changed during the analyzed period because of legislative establishment of an order according to which some part facts of deaths and missing persons has to be recorded as premeditated murder. Accordingly, a number of this interferences grew in 2014 in 2,4 times at once and amounted 1149, and the next year it increased to 1253. Beginning from 2016 police officers began to exclude from the record more facts of deaths of people from natural reasons. As a result a number of premeditated murders decreased more than by a third and amounted 805. In 2017 it amounted 924 and in 2018 – 814.

Dynamic of coefficient of intensity of premeditated murders varied permanently during analyzed period. In 2013 there were 17 cases with a view to 100 thousands of population (the lowest indicator for the period that is studied). In 2014 it grew significantly to 40, in 2015 it amounted 44. In 2016 coefficient of intensity of premeditated murders and people’s missing markedly decreased (28) and in 2017-2018 it was on a similar place: 2017 – 32, 2018 – up to 28 (Figure 4).

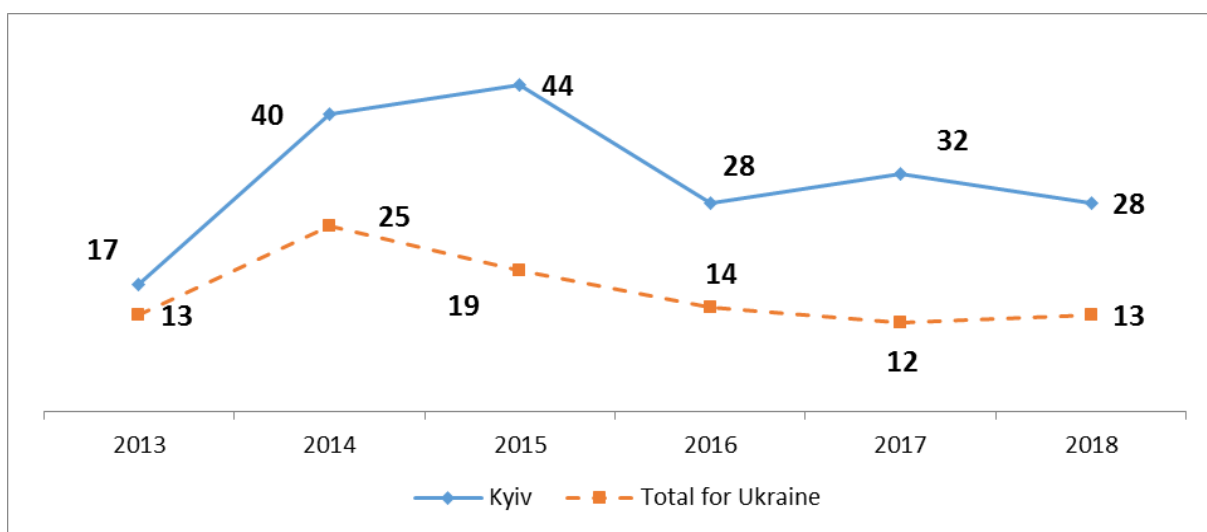


Fig. 4. Coefficients of intensity of premeditated murders (Art. Art. 115-118 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

In our opinion, against background of bad idea of fixation of facts of deaths and people’s missing as premeditated murders, prosecuting authorities were forced to include to state statistical records such indicator

as obvious premeditated murders that means facts of obvious murdering of a person as a consequence of actions of other individuals. A part of such actions among crimes against life and health changed significantly. At the beginning this indicator grew from 2,8% in 2013 to 10,5% (in 3,8 times) in 2014, in next three years it was on the level of 4-5%, and in 2018 decreased up to 3,7%.

Absolute number of obvious premeditated murders in 2014 grew in 5 times in comparison with previous year and amounted 417. Next year it decreased to 256, in 2016-2017 it was on the level 150 and in 2018 – decreased to 103 (4 times less than indicator in 2014).

In the first year of the period analyzed coefficient on this crime's intensity was 3 cases with a view to 100 thousands of population (the lowest indicator during the period). Significant increase of a number of mentioned crimes had been in 2014 when the highest indicator had been reached – 15 crimes with a view to 100 thousands of population (almost 4,5 times more than during previous year). After that this indicator decreased almost twice (2015 – 9). Next years of analyzed period there was a trend of mostly decreasing of this coefficient: 2016 – 5, 2017 – 5, 2018 – 4 (Figure 5).

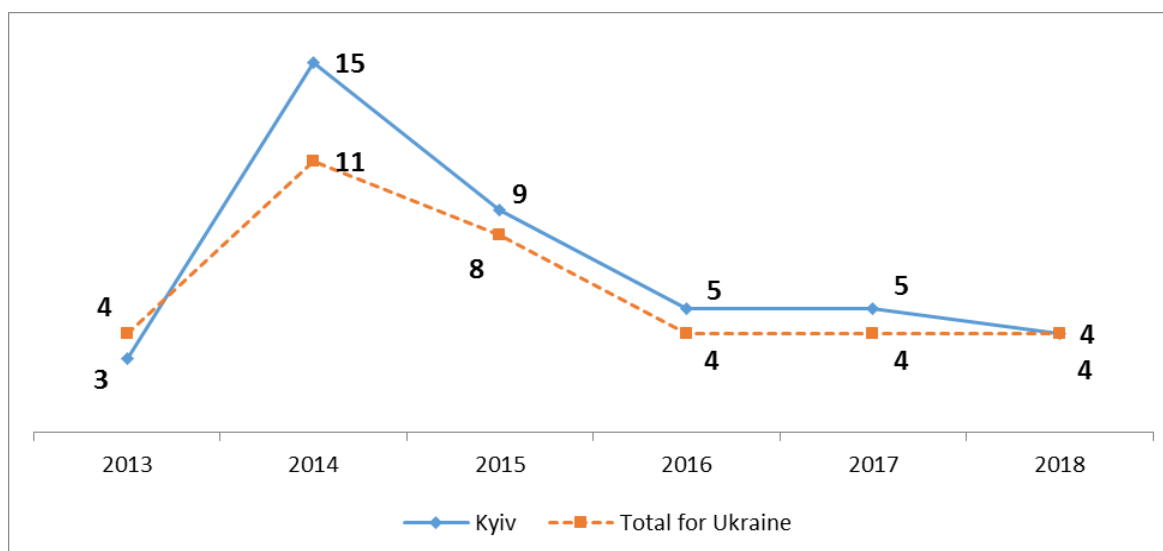


Fig. 5. Coefficients of intensity of obvious premeditated murders in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

It is worth to note that coefficients of intensity of facts of death and people's missing as well as obvious premeditated murders in Kyiv is higher than similar indicators throughout Ukraine.

A part of premeditated grievous bodily harm (Art. 121 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among crimes against life and health did not change significantly during 2013-2018. In 2013-2014 this indicator was approximately 5%, in 2015 – decreased to 3% and has been growing during next three years: 2016 – 4,2%, 2017 – 5,5% and 2018 – 6,1%.

Average absolute number of crimes of this type was 157 during considered period and annual indicators were relatively stable. Only in 2014 their number grew from 134 to 197 (+47,0%) at once In 2015-2016 it was at the level 140 crimes, in 2017-2018 – little less than 160.

Coefficient of intensity of crimes of this type was 5 in 2013, next year it grew to 7, in 2015-2016 was at the level of 5, and during 2017-2018 – 6. As we see, the value of coefficient of intensity of premeditated grievous bodily harm is almost the same as obvious premeditated murders.

As we see value of the coefficient of intensity of premeditated grievous bodily harm is almost the same as obvious premeditated murders.

A part of premeditate medium gravity injuries (Art. 122 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) from total number of crimes against life and health of a person changed more evenly in mentioned years. In 2013 it amounted 3,8% during 2014-2015 varied around 2%, in 2016-2018 amounted 3,7%, 4,4% and 5,1% accordingly.

Absolute number of such acts in 2013 was equal to 112, in next two years amounted 94 cases in a year, in 2016-2017 grew to 128, in 2018 – it was 139.

Coefficient of intensity of premeditate medium gravity injuries during 2013-2017 was at the level of 3-4 infringements with a view to 100 thousands of population of the city, in 2018 grew up to 5.

A part of premeditate minor injuries (Art. 125 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among total number of crimes against life and health of a person during 2013-2018 mostly declined: 2013 – 63,8%, 2015 – 59,3%, 2017 – 47,5%, 2018 – 48,3%. At the same time this type of a crime is still the most common among infringements of this area.

During 2014-2015 a number of such crimes grew from 1870 to 2774 (+48,3%), and in next three years it was declining and in 2018 amounted

1327 (decrease in one and a half times in comparison with indicator of 2015).

Accordingly, coefficient of intensity of these infringements in 2013 amounted 66, in 2014-2015 as a result of organizational measures, aimed on maximum full registry of crimes, grew to 96, in next years permanently decreased and in 2018 amounted 45 (-53,1% to the level of 2015).

A part of crimes against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person (Art. Art. 152-156 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among total number of crimes during 2013-2018 was very little and varied on the level 0,01-0,02%.

A part of rapes (Art. 152 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among all infringements of this direction on average was 39,2% during 2013-2015, in 2016 it decreased to 29,9%, in 2017 grew to 34,3% and in 2018 declined once more and amounted 21,8%.

Absolute number of infringements of this type during studied period was not big: in 2013, 2015-2016 it amounted 26-29 cases a year, in 2014 and 2017 fixation of such cases grew to 39 and 36 accordingly, and in 2018 they declined to 12.

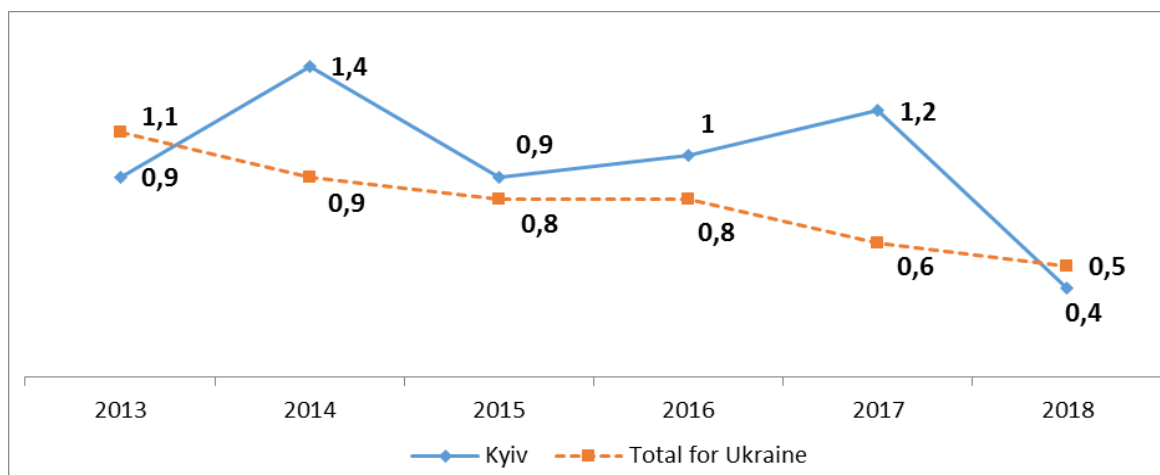


Fig. 8. Coefficient of intensity of rapes (Art. 152 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

Dynamics of coefficient of intensity of rape crimes during period analyzed is characterized by permanent varieties. In the first year of the period under review this indicator amounted 0,9 cases with a view to 100

thousands of population, in 2014 grew to 1,4, next year once again amounted 0,9, in 2016-2017 grew and amounted at the end of two-years period 1,2 and in 2017 significantly declined and amounted 0,4 (the lowest indicator during the period that is reviewed). It is necessary to mention that the level of rapes in Kyiv in 2013 and 2018 was lower than average indicator in Ukraine, in other years of the period under review – lower.

A part of cases of forced satisfaction of sexual passion unnatural way (Art. 153 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) during 2013-2018 significantly varied. In 2013 it amounted a third of all infringements of this direction, after that it significantly decreased and amounted in 2014 15,7%, in 2015 – 21,7%. This indicator permanently grew during next years and in 2018 there were 43,6% of cases of this area among crimes of this type.

Absolute number of this type of crimes was very little and changed significantly during the period under review. In 2013 it amounted 24, in next two years – 14-15, in 2016-2017 – grew to 30 and 37 accordingly, in 2018 declined and amounted 24 of such cases.

Accordingly coefficient of intensity of such acts in 2013 amounted 0,8, in 2014-2015 decreased to 0,5. In next two years this indicator grew significantly and amounted 1 and 1,3 accordingly, in 2018 it was 0,8.

Unlike previous type of a crime a part of cases of corruption of minors (Art. 156 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among all crimes against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person grew during first three years of the period under review: 2013 – 29,2%, 2015 – 39,1%. In 2016 it did not change significantly (37,1%), in 2017 – it declined to 23,8%, in 2018 amounted 29,1%.

A number of such infringements also was not big. In 2013 it was recorded 21 case, in next two years – approximately 30, in 2016 there was an increase to 36, and in next two years – decrease to 25 and 16 cases annually.

Coefficient of intensity of such acts in 2013 amounted 0,7, in next four years either grew (2014 – 1,1, 2016 – 1,2), or declined (2015 and 2017 – 0,9), and in 2018 decreased significantly and amounted 0,5.

Violations against property (Art. 185-198 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) constituted the most significant part of total number of crimes. During the period under review in average they accounted for 64,6%. In 2013-2014 infringements of this direction amounted more than 62% of all crimes in city, during next two years their part grew at the beginning to

64,8%, and after that to 70,2%. During last two years of analyzed period this indicator decreased to the level of 2013 year and amounted 62,6%.

Thefts constituted absolute number of infringements against property in the city as well as in Ukraine in whole. A part of thefts (Art. 185 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) among total number of crimes grew permanently. If in 2013 it amounted 59,5%, in 2018 there were 70,5%. In average there were 26926 records of thefts the city during the period under review. In 2013 absolute number of thefts was 17605, during next three years it grew to 36333 (in 2,1 times), and in 2017-2018 it declined to 26488 (-27,1% to the level of 2016).

Annually average coefficient of intensity of thefts during 2013-2018 amounted 928 cases with a view to 100 thousands of population. The lowest indicator during the period under review was in 2013 – 619. Further, a number of infringements of this type grew significantly annually: 2014 – 760, 2015 – 957, 2016 – 1250 (the highest indicator of the analyzed period). In next two years thefts' indicators decreased. In 2017 it amounted 1082, in 2018 – 903.

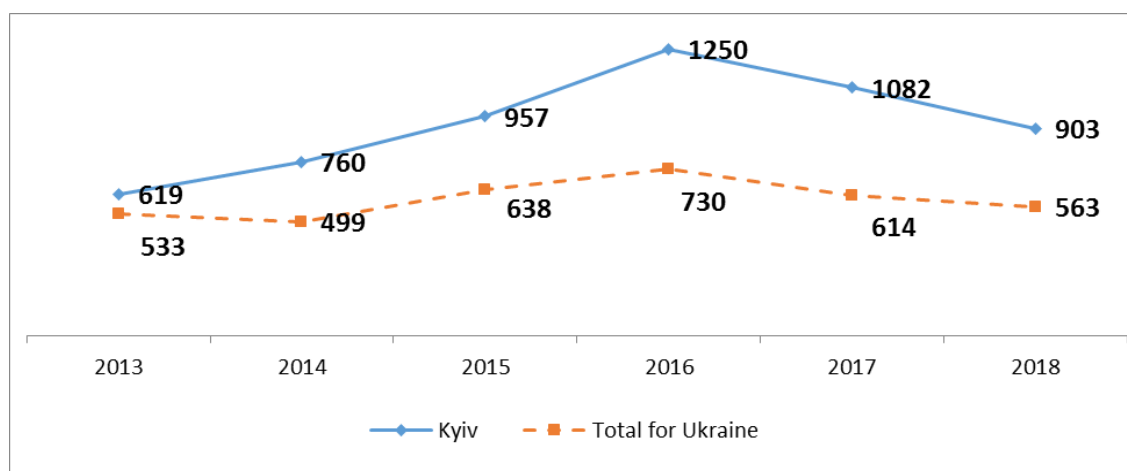


Fig. 9. Coefficients of thefts' intensity in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

It is seen from the Figure 9 that in average coefficient of thefts' intensity in Kyiv is higher more than a quarter than All-Ukrainian.

In average, thefts from flats amounted 20% of all thefts. During the period under review their part changed significantly: in 2013-2014 it

amounted 25% of all thefts, during next two years it declined to 16,9% and 12,9% accordingly, in 2017 it grew to 18% and in 2018 – to 20,3%.

In average, annually in Kyiv 5037 of flat thefts were committed. In 2013 their recorded number amounted 4390, in 2014 – 5379. During next two years their number was on the level of 4700, in 2017 – grew to 5703 (+21,4%) and in 2018 decreased a little bit and amounted 5375.

The lowest coefficient value of flat thefts was fixed in 2013 – 154 with a view to 100 thousands of population (Figure 10). In 2014 this indicator grew significantly (188 of cases with a view to 100 thousands of population), and in 2015 – decreased to 162. Significant growth of this coefficient was in 2017 – 195 of cases with a view to 100 thousands of population (the highest indicator during 2013-2018) and in 2018 it declined a little – 183 of cases with a view to 100 thousands of population. During whole analyzed period city coefficient of intensity was much higher than All-Ukrainian. Average coefficient of intensity of flats' thefts in Kyiv was higher that similar indicator in Ukraine in whole in 3,4 times.

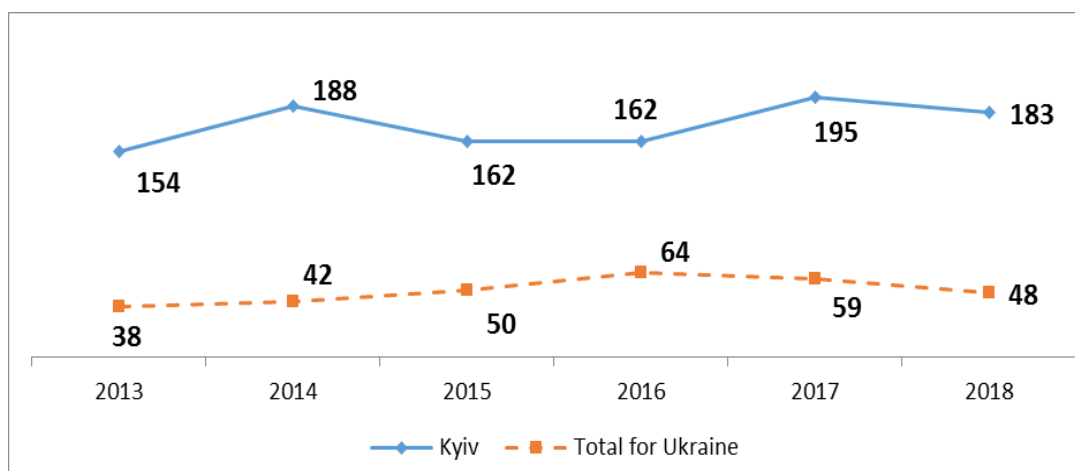


Fig. 10. Coefficients of intensity of thefts from flats in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

Crimes of mercenary-violent character, first of all, robberies (Art. 186 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) are widespread in Kyiv. In 2013-2016 a part of these crimes among all infringements against property was stable and amounted in average 10,5% and during last two years decreased to 8,35 and 7,0% accordingly.

Annual average absolute indicator of robberies in the city amounted 3915 of facts. In 2013-2015 a number of robberies increased from 2954 to 6177 (in 2,1 times), and in next two years there was a significant decrease of their number: 2017 to 3805 (-38,4%) and in 2018 – to 2616 (-31,2%).

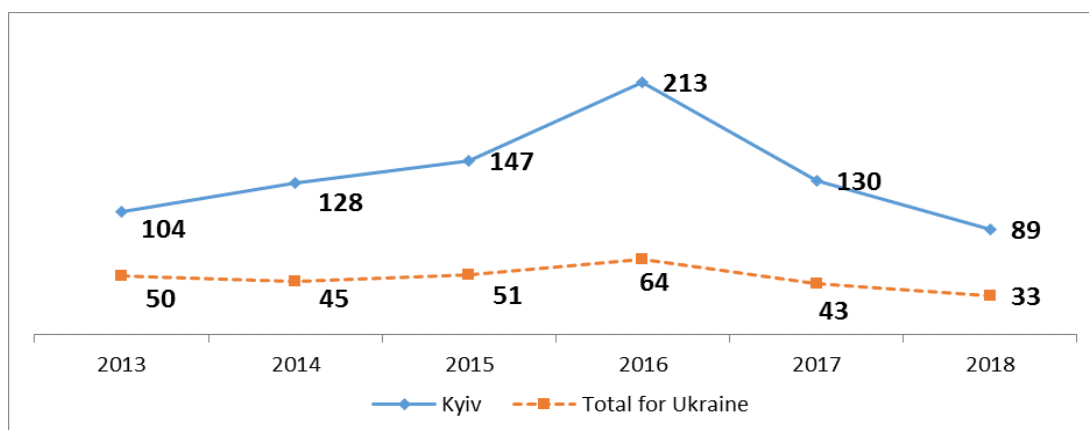


Fig. 11. Coefficients of robberies' intensity in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

Coefficient of robberies' intensity in 2013 amounted 104 cases with a view to 100 thousands of population (Figure 11), in next three years it permanently decreased: 2014 – 128, 2015 – 147 and 2016 – 213 (the highest indicator during the period). During next two years of the period under review according to significant decline of absolute number of robberies, the value of their intercity coefficient also declined. In 2017 this indicator amounted 130 and in 2018 – 89. The average coefficient of robberies' intensity in Kyiv was in 2,8 times higher than similar indicator in Ukraine in whole.

Smash and grabs (Art. 187 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) – more dangerous mercenary-violent crimes, were committed significantly rare. Average part of smash and grabs among all infringements against property amounted 1,0% and indicators on separate years did not differ a lot from average indicator.

Dynamics of absolute number of smash and grabs was similar to dynamics of robberies. In 2014-2016 their quantity grew from 265 to 591 (in 2,2 times), in 2017 decreased to 519 and in 2018 – to 340 (-42,5% comparing to indicator of 2016).

According to such dynamic coefficient of intensity of smash and grabs grew from 9 in 2013 to 20 in 2016 and in next two years decreased to 18 and 12 accordingly (Figure 12). Also significant predominance of Kyiv's indicators over Ukraine's indicators is seen. Average coefficient of smash and grabs in the city is twice higher that in Ukraine.

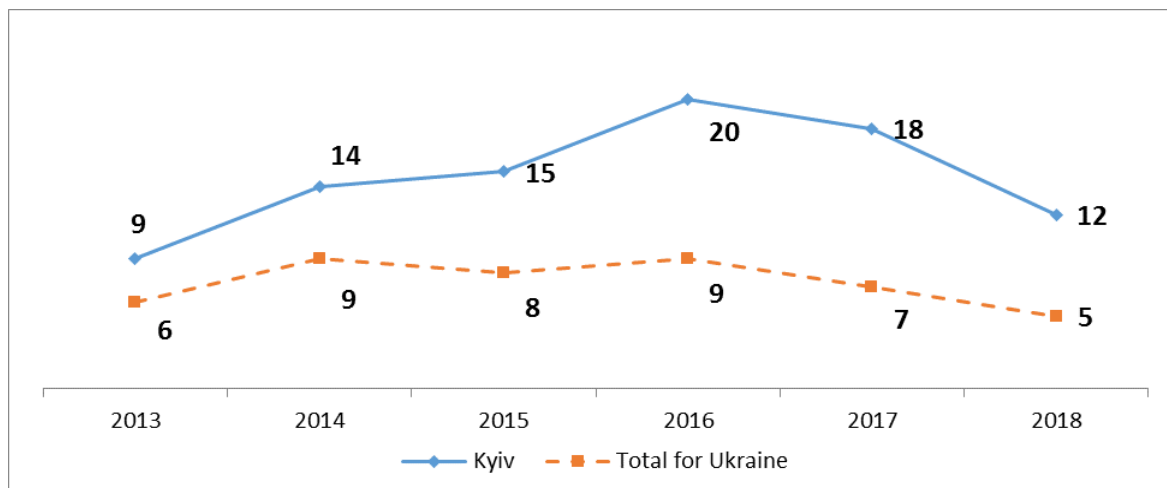


Fig. 12. Coefficients of intensity of smash and grab in Kyiv and in Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

One of typical “city” types of crimes that often are committed in Kyiv is fraud (Art. 190 of Criminal Code of Ukraine). Average part of these crimes among all infringements of this direction was 17,3%. During the period under review this indicator permanently decreased as a result of what it declined from 21,6% in 2013 to 14,3 in 2018.

During the period under review absolute indicators of fraud cases changed significantly. During 2014-2016 a number of these infringements grew from 6392 to 8188 (+28,1%), while it grew every year. Nevertheless in 2017 a number of these crimes declined to 6898 (-15,8%) and in 2018 – to 5368 (-22,2%).

Coefficient of intensity of frauds was 225 in 2013, in next three years it increased to 282 (Figure 13). In 2017-2018 this indicator declined firstly to 236 and in the last year of the period under review to 183 (the lowest indicator during the period). We note once again a significant predominance of coefficient of intensity of frauds in Kyiv over relevant indicator in Ukraine in whole. Average city indicator prevails similar whole-Ukrainian indicator in 2,5 times.

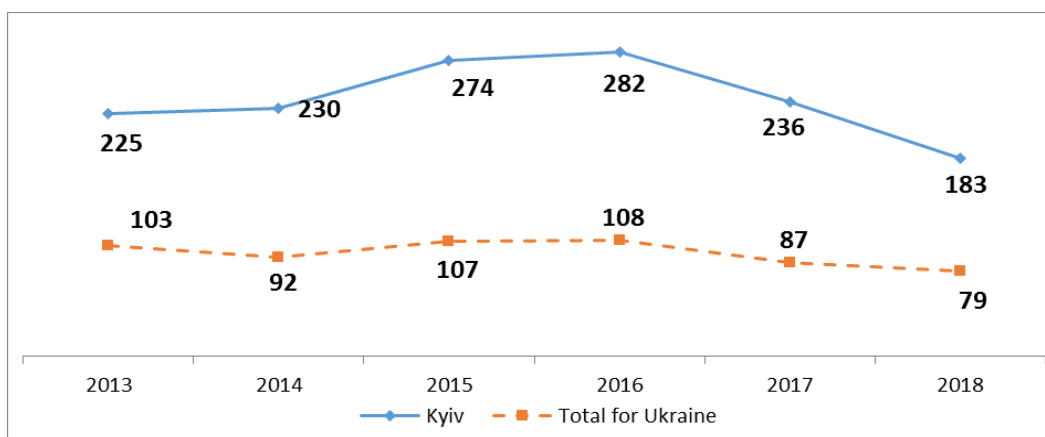


Fig. 13. Coefficients of intensity of fraud in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

Appropriation, embezzlement of property or its acquisition by means of abuse of official position (Art. 191 Criminal Code of Ukraine) is quite spread crime against property. A part of these acts among total infringements against property in 2014-2016 declined from 5,9% to 4,0% during last two years of the period under review grew and in 2018 it once again amounted 5,9%.

In average 1758 of such crimes were recorded 2013-2015, in 2016 their number increased to 2151, in 2017 – decreased to 2213, in 2018 stayed on the level of previous year (2217).

Coefficient of these crimes' intensity in 2013-2015 was 61-62, in 2016 grew to 74, in 2017 – to 76 and in 2018 was the same (Figure 14).

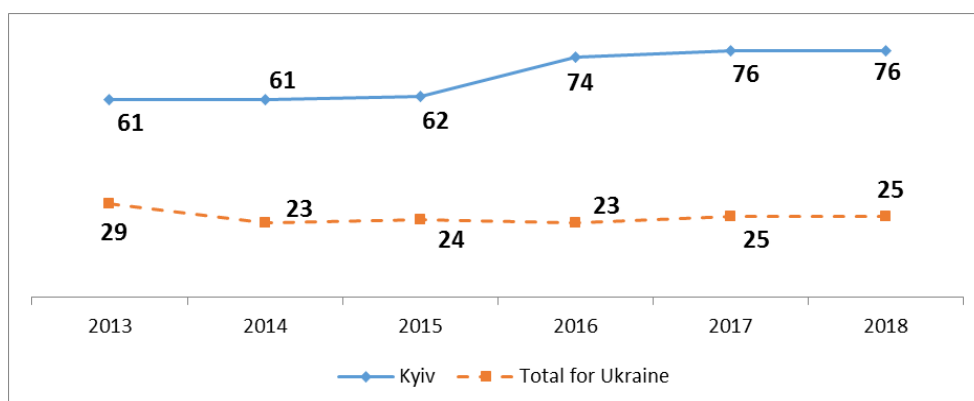


Fig. 14. Coefficient of intensity of appropriation, embezzlement of property or its acquisition by means of abuse of official position Appropriation, embezzlement of property or its acquisition by means of abuse of official position (Art. 191 Criminal Code of Ukraine) in Kyiv and Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

As we see, prevalence rate of these crimes in Kyiv is 2,7 times higher than in the state in whole.

6.3. State and dynamics of other types of crimes

There are a lot of economic subjects, state institutions and organizations in the capital of Ukraine. This creates objective background for crimes' dissemination in the sphere of economic activity as well as in official and professional activity, connected with public service providing.

A part of crimes in the sphere of economic activity (Art. Art. 199-233 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) from total number of recorded crimes in 2013-2016 decreased from 4,3% to 1,7%, in 2017 – grew to 2,2% and in 2018 – to 2,5%.

In average 1992 crimes of this direction were recorded annually during 2013-2015. In 2016 their number decreased almost by one third and amounted 1336, in 2017 grew to 1561 (+16,8%) and in 2018 declined a little and amounted 1484 (-4,9%).

Coefficient of intensity of such infringements varied in frames 67-72 in 2013-2015, in 2016 decreased to 46, in 2017-2018 amounted 53 and 51 accordingly (Figure 15). As it is seen from the Figure 15, coefficient of intensity of crimes in sphere of economic activity in Kyiv in 3,3 times higher than in Ukraine in whole.

While evaluating dynamics of crimes of this direction it is necessary to consider that they belong to so-called infringements without victim, a number of which is due mostly to activity of according police departments regarding their identification. Thus, a significant decrease of number of these infringements in 2016 indicates problems in organization of work of according departments of National Police of Ukraine. In next two years situation rectified and indicators of these crimes' identification improved significantly.

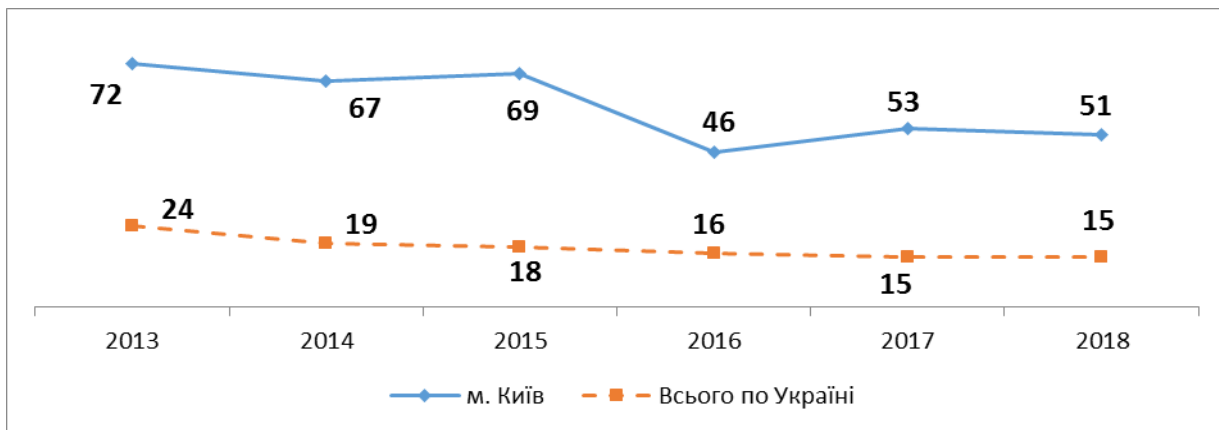


Fig. 15. Coefficients of intensity of crimes in the sphere of economic activity (Art. Art. 199-233 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) in Kyiv and in Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

During the period under review a part of crimes in the sphere of official activity and professional activity, connected with public service providing mostly grew among all infringements recorded in the city. In 2013 it amounted 2,8%, next year it increased to 4,7%, in 2015-2016 was at the level 3,7%, in 2017 increased to 4,7% and in 2018 – to 5,6%.

A number of considered acts during 2014-2018 grew permanently. If in 2013 it amounted 1328, in 2018 – 3345 (growth in 2,5 times), what means that growth was very significant.

Naturally, trend to growth was characteristic for coefficient of intensity of such crimes as well. This indicator increased from 47 to 114, what means in 2,4 times (Figure 16). It is worth noting a substantial difference in dynamics of coefficients of intensity of crimes in the sphere of official activity and professional activity, connected with public service providing in Kyiv and in Ukraine in whole. In 2013 these indicators amounted 47 and 36 accordingly, what means that city coefficient was bigger than whole-Ukrainian by 30,6%. But after that, city indicator grew permanently and whole-Ukrainian indicator was the same till 2016 and grew a little only in 2017. Accordingly, in 2014 coefficient of intensity in city already was bigger than whole-Ukrainian in 2,4 times and in 2016 – in 2,8 times. In 2017-2018 this difference decreased to the level of 2014 against background of certain increase of whole-Ukrainian indicator.

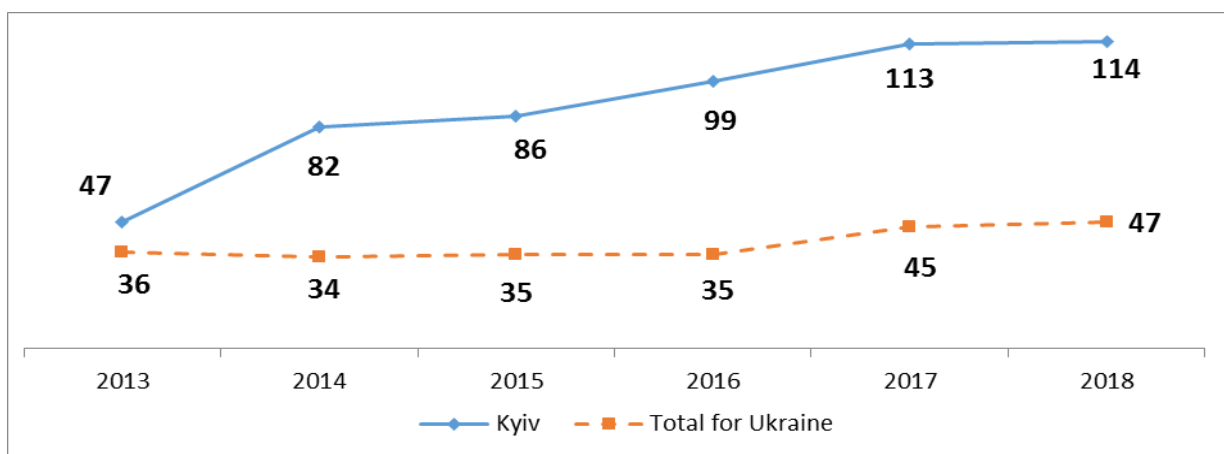


Fig. 16. Coefficients of intensity of crimes in the sphere of official activity and professional activity, connected with public service providing (Art. 364-370 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) in Kyiv and in Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

At the end we will consider a state and dynamics of such dangerous type of crimes against traffic safety and transport exploitation as acquisition of vehicles (Art. 289 of Criminal Code of Ukraine). These crimes amounted the biggest part of mentioned direction during almost all period under review. In 2013 their part amounted 45,9% of all crimes of this sphere, in 2014-2015 grew to 69,9%, and in next three years decreased a little and amounted in 2018 59,2%. Absolute amount of these crimes were acquisitions on automobiles. In 2013 a part of cases of unlawful acquisition of automobiles amounted 72,0% of all crimes of this type, and in next years this indicator grew and amounted in average 82,8%.

A number of such crimes during the period under review grew significantly. In 2014-2016 it increased from 575 to 1929 cases, what means in 3,4 times. After that there was a decline of these acts to 1583 in 2017 and to 1122 (-41,8% by comparison with indicator of 2016) in 2018. Nevertheless their number stayed significant.

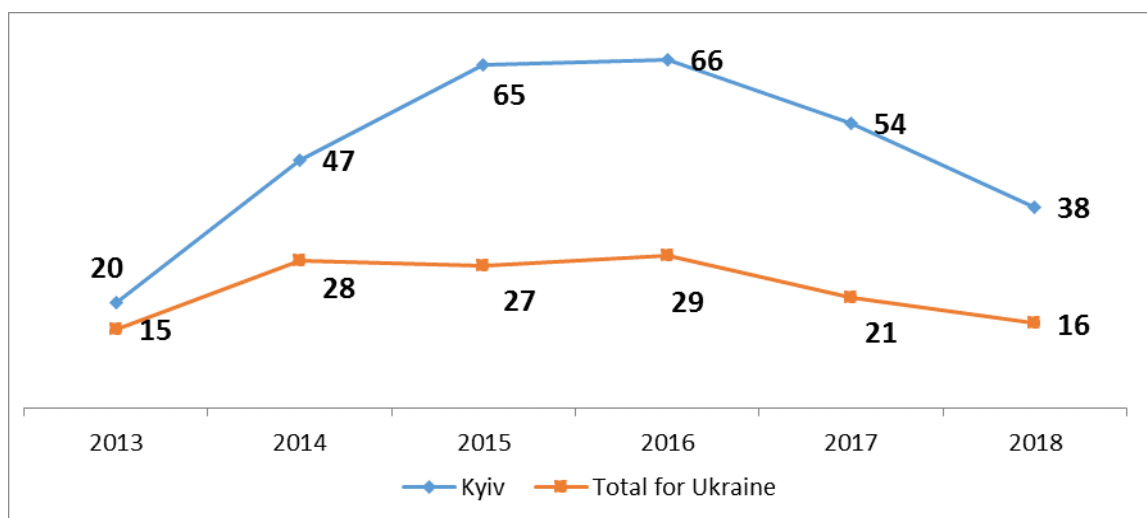


Fig. 17. Coefficient of intensity of unlawful acquisition of vehicles in Kyiv and in Ukraine (with a view to 100 thousands of population)

Accordingly, coefficient of intensity of cases of unlawful acquisition of vehicles. In 2014 it amounted 20, in next two years it significantly grew and amounted 66 in 2015 (in 3,3 times more than in 2013) and in 2016 stayed at the same level (66). In next two years of the period under review the trend changed and indicator declined firstly to 54 and after that to 38.

It is visible from the Figure 17 that similar dynamics was characteristic for coefficient of intensity of these crimes, committed on the territory of whole Ukraine, but in the period of growth indicators were significantly higher than whole-Ukrainian. If in 2013 indicator in Kyiv was higher than whole-Ukrainian indicator only by one third, than in 2014 – in 1,7 times, in 2015 – in 2,4 times, in 2017 – in 2,6 times, in 2018 – in 2,4 times.

CONCLUSION

Capital of Ukraine – Kyiv city, belongs to the number of regions of Ukraine with high level of crime activity. During last 6 years Kyiv ranked first among other regions of the State according to the average value of coefficient of crime activity with a view to 100 thousands of population.

A number of recorded crimes in the capital during 2014-2016 grew by 63%. In last two years of the period under review this indicator decreased, but, nevertheless, was higher than the level of 2013 year by 27%.

During 2013-2018 coefficient of crime activity with a view to 100 thousands of population in the city was much higher in Kyiv than in Ukraine in whole. In 2014-2016 it grew from 1166 to 2653 and in next two

years decreased to 2046. Average coefficient of crime activity in Kyiv was higher than according indicator in Ukraine in whole by 73,9%.

The largest group of crimes in city in number according to the level of severity were and still are infringements of medium gravity. At the same time the highest level of especially severe and severe crimes is pointed out in Shevchenkivskiy, Pecherskiy, Golosiivskiy and Solomenskiy districts of the city. According to intensity of crimes commitment Pecherskiy and Shevchenkivskiy districts of Kyiv are leading, what means in central districts of the city, where offices of state authorities and governmental bodies, different enterprises, institutions, organizations are registered, a large mass of people from other districts of the capital and its guests are permanently located.

There is a significant level of crimes against life and health of a person in the capital. In particular, a city coefficient of intensity of premeditative murders is much higher than whole-Ukrainian indicator.

Infringements against property, in particular thefts, dominate in the structure of city criminal activity, as well as in the structure of crime activity in Ukraine. During the period under review crimes against property amounted in average 64,6% of the total registered infringements in the city. A part of thefts increased from 59,5% to 70,5% among all crimes against property during this period.

Statistical data confirms a significant dissemination of flat thefts in Kyiv – typical crime of big cities. Average coefficient of intensity of this infringement in the capital was higher than the similar indicator in Ukraine in 3,4 times in total and the difference between these indicators increased.

A significant dissemination of mercenary-violent crimes – robberies and smash and grabs as well as infringements of mercenary character as cases of fraud and appropriation, embezzlement of property or its acquisition by means of abuse of official position in the city. Indicators of intensity of these acts are in two and more times higher than whole-Ukrainian.

A number of identified crimes in the sphere of economic activity as well as official activity and professional activity, connected with public services providing is growing in the capital because of many state authorities of different level and economic objects. Intensity of these infringements in the city was in several times higher than in Ukraine in whole.

Cases of unlawful acquisition of vehicles, first of all automobiles, can also be included to typical city crimes. In Kyiv there were 2,5 times more of such cases than in other regions of the State.

SUMMARY

Theoretical and practice issues of modern criminology on analysis of crimes' features in big cities where not only significant economic and cultural heritage, but also a lot of sensitive social conflicts, negative phenomena, including crimes, are concentrated, were studied. Opinions of national academics regarding this problematic were highlighted and analyzed.

Kyiv – capital of Ukraine belongs to a number of Ukrainian regions with high level of criminal situation. In connection with that modern challenges require necessity of permanent monitoring of criminal situation in the city for timely identification of new trends of its development, patterns and special features of crime activity in capital's metropolis.

Statistic records of Prosecutors Office of Kyiv, General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, State Statistical Service of Ukraine, Main Department of Statistic in Kyiv during 2013-2018 were also analyzed with this aim. Common trends of crime activity in Kyiv, state and dynamics of crimes against life and health of a person, property as well as other types of crimes were identified as a result of research.

Conclusions that were made may be useful for academics and practice officers of law enforcement bodies and to be a ground for further academic researches and projections in the sphere of analysis of crime activity state, projection of its development as well as ways of its prevention.

REFERENCES

1. Bor'ba s organizovannoy prestupnost'yu i prostitutsiyey v Amsterdame. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 2. S. 25-31.
2. Bor'ba s ulichnymi bandami Los-Andzhelesa. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 7. S. 28-32.
3. Deyatel'nost' departamenta politsii g.KH'yustona. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 9. S. 16-21.
4. Deyatel'nost' ulichnykh band v nebol'shikh gorodakh SSHA. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1998. № 10. S. 3-8.
5. O meropriyatiyakh po predotvrashcheniyu vovlecheniya detey v deyatel'nost' ulichnykh band. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 7. S. 28-33.

6. Opyt bor'by s prestupnost'yu v N'yu-Yorke. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 4. S. 15-19.
7. Ulichnyye bandy Parizha i Los-Andzhelesa. Bor'ba s prestupnost'yu za rubezhom. 1999. № 4. S. 43-52.
8. Khokhryakov G.F. Sotsial'naya i sotsial'no-demograficheskaya kharakteristika molodezhi novogo goroda i problema bor'by s pravonarusheniyami v yeye srede: avtoref. dis. ...kand. yurid. nauk. M.: Vses.in-t po izuch.prichin i razrab.mer predupr.prestupnosti, 1974. 20 s.
9. Amchinskaya A.I. Sotsial'no-psikhologicheskiye aspekty vozniknoveniya prestupnykh grupp nesovershennoletnikh v usloviyakh goroda. Mezhvuzovskiy sb. nauch. tr. Sverdlov. yurid. in-ta. Vyp. 73. Sverdlovsk, 1978. S. 121-126.
10. Bulatov R.M., Isayev G.A. Kriminal'naya sotsializatsiya kazanskikh podrostkov i prestupnost'. Gosudarstvo i pravo. 1992. № 4. S. 67-73.
11. Mozerov V.I. Prestupnost' v kurortnykh gorodakh i mery yeye preduprezhdeniya (po materialam OVD): Avtoref. dis. ...kand. yurid. nauk. M., 1982. 23 s.
12. Shotkinov S.A. Prestupnost' v krupnykh gorodakh Vostochnoy Sibiri. M., 2004. 219 s.
13. Fedorenko D.V. Geokriminogenna obstanovka v osobливо velikomu promislovomu místi (na osnovi statistichnikh danikh po místu Donets'ku): Dis. ... kand. yurid. nauk: 12.00.08. KH.: Universtet vnutrishnikh sprav, 2000. 202 s.
14. Korníênko M. Stan ta deyakí problemi borot'bi z organizovanoyu zlochinnístyu v stolitsí Ukraíni. Pravo Ukraíni. 1998. № 11. S. 17-20.
15. Mogilevskiy R.S., Nugayev R.A. Problemy issledovaniya territorial'nogo raspredeleniya gorodskoy prestupnosti. Vestnik Lening.un-ta, 1980. № 11. S. 13-20.
16. Lezhava G.SH. Pravosoznaniye gorodskoy molodezhi. SSSR-SSHA: kriminologicheskiye i ugolovno-pravovyye problemy bor'by s gorodskoy prestupnost'yu. M., 1987. 123 s.
17. Prestupnost' v gorodakh i mery yeye profilaktiki. MVD SSSR; VNII; Pod red.D.YA.Afnas'yeva. M., 1978. 214 s.
18. Reznik G.M. Tendentsii razvitiya gorodov i problemy profilaktiki prestupnosti. Metodologicheskiye i metodicheskkiye voprosy izucheniya i profilaktiki prestupnosti v krupnykh gorodakh. M., 1979. S. 20-24.
19. Voprosy profilaktiki pravonarusheniy v osobo krupnom gorode (po itogam analiza i obobshcheniya praktiki planirovaniya bor'by s

prestupnost'yu v odnom iz osobo krupnykh gorodov RSFSR). Sb.statey. M.: Vsesoyuz.in-t po izucheniyu prichin i razrabotke mer preduprezhdeniya prestupnosti, 1981. 137 s.

20. Shakun V.I. Kriminologichna kharakteristika zlochinnosti u mistakh: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 21 s.

21. Shakun V.I. Model' i kriterii yefektivnosti profilaktiki zlochiniv u velikikh mistakh Ukraini ta za kordonom: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 32 s.

22. Shakun V.I. Osoblivosti vchinennya zlochiniv u velikikh mistakh: Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1995. 19 s.

23. Shakun V.I. Urbanizatsiya i zlochinnist': Monografiya. K., 1996. 256 s.

24. Shakun V.I. Infrastruktura mista i zlochinnist': Navchal'no-praktichniy posibnik. K., 1996. 19 s.

25. Shakun V. I. Suspil'stvo i zlochinnist'. Kiiiv: Atika, 2003. 783 s.

26. Rushchenko I.P. Sotsiologiya zlochinnosti. KH., 2001. 370 s.

27. Kriminologichni problemi poperedzhennya zlochinnosti nepovnolitnikh u velikomu misti: dosvid konkretno-sotsiologichnogo doslidzhennya : Monografiya. Akademiya pravovikh nauk Ukraini; Za zag.red. V.V.Golini ta V.P. Emel'yanova. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2006. 289 s.

28. Kiiiv i kiyani: sotsiologichni khroniki nezalezhnosti; Za red. V.M. Voroni, V.P. Chernovolenka. K., 2000. 352 s.

29. Kievu naprorokovali podil na bagati rayoni z okhoronoyu ta getto dlya bidnikh 16:25, 12 lyutogo 2018. URL: <https://economics.unian.ua/realestate/2392177-kievu-naprorokovali-podil-na-bagati-rayoni-z-okhoronoyu-ta-getto-dlya-bidnih.html>

Information about author:

Opryshko I. V.

Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Senior Researcher, Docent, Co-Director,
State Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine,
4a Ye. Gutsala Lane, Kyiv, Ukraine