

Analysis of crime can be carried out on the basis of such qualitative indicators as: structure, nature and geography of crime. At the same time, the structure of criminality is a complex qualitative indicator, which includes three groups of indicators that characterize the criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures. The nature of crime and the geography of crime can act as separate quality indicators, and can be included in the structure – the first in criminal law, the second in criminological.

Criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures are complex qualitative indicators of crime, which in turn contain a specific set of indicators, each of which is defined as the proportion (share) of a particular group or type of crime in relation to their total number, that is, percentage of total crime.

The article analyzes qualitative indicators of crime included in criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures using statistical information about the state of crime and the results of prosecution and investigation activities for 2017–2018, which is represented by the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine.

Based on the analysis of the criminal law structure of crime, it was found that in Ukraine: the number of minor crimes averages  $\approx 21\%$ , moderately  $\approx 40\%$ , grave crimes  $\approx 15\%$ , particularly serious crimes  $\approx 5\%$ , while there was a tendency to insignificant an increase in 2018 in the proportion of crimes of small and medium gravity and a decrease in the proportion of serious crimes (from 37,8% to 34,48%); by focus, crimes against property are dominated by 62–64%, there is a tendency to increase the proportion of crimes against human life and health from 7% in 2017 to 8% in 2018; in 2018, there was an increase in crimes: in the sphere of protecting state secrets, inviolability of state borders, ensuring conscription and mobilization by 61,55%, against production safety by 39,49%, against the fundamentals of national security by 31,69%, against electoral, labor and other personal rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen by 25,72%, against justice by 10,77%; guilty crimes predominate; by the dominant motivational orientation, self-serving crimes prevail (over 62%), 50% of them are thefts, and violent crimes constitute  $\approx 7\%$ .

Based on the analysis of the socio-demographic structure of crime, it was found out that in Ukraine: among those who committed criminal offenses, men predominate ( $\approx 88\%$ ), women make up  $\approx 12\%$ ; total crimes committed by persons aged 18–28 years (28,86–30,51%), 29–39 years (37,51–38,09%), 40–54 years (22,05–23,08%);  $\approx 63\%$  of crimes are committed by persons with complete general secondary and basic general secondary education,  $\approx 9\%$  of crimes are committed by persons with complete higher and basic higher education; up to 70% of crimes are committed by able-bodied persons who do not work and do not study; in 2018 as compared with 2017, the number of crimes committed by deputies of village, town, city and district councils sharply increased (an increase of 430,15%).

An analysis of the criminological structure of crime made it possible to find out that: the largest shares are crimes in the sphere of: state administration and defense, compulsory social insurance (17,63–20,76%); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15,14–18,83%); information and telecommunications ( $\approx 10\%$ ); in 2018 compared with 2017 there was an increase in crimes in the following areas: transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities by 42.57%; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles by 37.8%; law, accounting, architecture and engineering, technical testing and research at 33%; administrative and support services at 28,75%; in general, there was an increase in crimes by type of economic activity by 10,78%; crime geography in Ukraine for 2017– 2018 shows that high shares of crime were observed in Kyiv (average share 13%), Dnipropetrovsk ( $\approx 9\%$ ), Kharkiv (average share  $\approx 7\%$ ), Odessa (average share  $\approx 6,5\%$ ), Zaporizhia (average share  $\approx 6\%$ ), Lviv (average share  $\approx 5\%$ ), Donetsk (average share  $\approx 5\%$ ), Kyiv (average share  $\approx 4.5\%$ ) oblasts,

their total percentage is more than half of all crimes recorded in Ukraine ( $\approx 56\%$ ); low crime rates were observed in Ternopil (average share  $\approx 1,7\%$ ), Chernivtsi (average share  $\approx 1,7\%$ ), Ivano-Frankivsk (average share  $\approx 1,5\%$ ) oblasts, their total average crime rate was  $\approx 4,9\%$ , in the remaining 14 oblasts of Ukraine the percentage of crimes was within  $2,1\text{--}3,4\%$  (2017) and  $1,9\text{--}3,9\%$  (2018) by type of settlement in Ukraine  $78\%$  of crimes are committed in cities,  $\approx 19\%$  in rural areas; in terms of the personality of a criminal in Ukraine, the proportion of juveniles in crimes is  $3\text{--}4\%$ , a rather high proportion of persons who have previously committed crimes ( $31,65\text{--}33,04\%$ ) and in 2018 compared to 2017 there was an increase of  $3,6\%$  of persons previously convicted of committing crimes in the commission of «new» crimes.

Based on a comparative analysis from 2017–2018. using quality indicators, it can be concluded that in 2018 there was a tendency to increase violence (beatings and torture increased by  $62\%$ , premeditated murders increased by  $8\%$ ); in connection with the processes of reforming local self-government (unification of territorial communities), the proportion of crimes committed by deputies of village, town, city and district councils has increased.

**Key words:** geography, crime, criminal offense, structure, character, qualitative indicator.