

Список використаних джерел:

1. Corruption Perceptions Index 2016: Results. URL.: https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016/
2. Corruption Perceptions Index 2016: Results. URL.: https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016/
3. Safety and crime in Germany. URL.: <https://www.internations.org/go/moving-to-germany/living/safety-and-crime-in-germany>

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF GROUP CRIME

A criminal group is an anti-social association based on a public criminal group activities that are a small informal group, organized in some way and acting as a single, special subject of activity.

Qualifying features of a criminal group:

1. A criminal group is an association of people.
2. Criminal group – a small informal group, i.e. small in composition community formed in the profession of communication, the relationship in it is not regulated by official norms, and participants support direct personal contact.
3. The orientation of the criminal group is anti-social.
4. People are united in a criminal community on a joint basis criminal activity.
5. The members of the criminal group are organized in a certain way – from the lowest level (situational) to extremely high (organized criminal groups, criminal organizations).
6. The group acts as the only special subject of criminal activity, i.e. each participant has certain requirements, and he, in turn, is obliged to contribute to the joint activities in accordance with the group coordination and distribution of roles.

Socio-psychological patterns of formation and development of criminal groups:

1. Voluntary association.
2. The presence of the dynamics of the degree of organization (from situational groups to criminal organizations).

3. Improving the functional and psychological structure of the group.
4. Gradual expansion of the sphere of criminal activity in time and space.
5. There is a tendency to gradually replace emotional relationships with purely business, functional, based on joint criminal activity.
6. Constant action of two opposing forces: integrating and disintegrating.

Types of criminal groups:

1. Criminal groups of minors and youth.
2. Criminal groups consisting of previously convicted persons and recidivists.
3. Criminal groups of plunderers of state property.
4. Criminal groups of selfish and selfsh-violent orientations.
5. Criminal groups of violent orientation.

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COMMON PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIMINALS

Are criminals born or made? This question has baffled psychologists, sociologists, and criminologists for many years and efforts have been made to establish the nature of criminality. The born or made argument, known as the “nature versus nurture” debate, arises the question, whether criminality is due to genetic factors, and therefore unavoidable, or whether it is the product of social, situational, environmental surroundings, and other external factors. [1]

In the 1950s, it was thought that home life, upbringing, inconsistent affection, physical abuse, and inconsistent discipline could result in criminality. Another area that may suggest an individual's personality is likely to cause criminal behavior is that of psychopathy. [1]

Psychological Theories of Crime: