

### **Latency of criminality**

The main tendency of criminality is its absolute and relative height. That is proven by research made by UNO which found its reflection in four tendency reviews of behavior against law.

All four reviews were prepared on the statement of materials of respondent countries; even so Azerbaijan did not take place in any of these.

The main showing of the control over criminality - reveal. For the last 30 years revealing the main eight kinds of serious crimes in USA didn't reach 21-22% and robbery - 10-11%, while in England - 32-40%, Germany - 45-46%, Japan - 50-57%, Russia - 55-58%.

From the results of State committee of statistics of Azerbaijan, from 1993 criminality in Republic is reducing, and reveal of criminality is 95-98%.

As professor V.V. Luneyev noticed - "Relatively low registered levels of criminality are registered in the countries with police total control of everyday life, activities and behavior of people, when in dealing with criminality are used its own methods. Political, economical and private freedom in democratic countries, while providing worthy life and self-development of nation is also successfully used by criminals."

Azerbaijan, which firmly stands on the way of democracy, does not belong to the countries with total police control; thereby its phenomenal achievements in dealing with criminality should be explained by some other reasons.

In 2001-2002 International Organization of Law Research (IOLR) made a research using questionnaires for citizens and police workers; made comparison analysis of received results and official statistic data. The aim was to make research and spread

positive practice of law-defending body of Azerbaijan Republic in dealing with criminality.

By the way, since 1972 such kinds of examinations are made twice in USA, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Israel, Sweden and other countries. Such examinations have been made twice by interregional institute of UNO in international range.

In connection with inadequate force and resources these examinations have been made over 250 people who live in the city of Baku, Sumgayit, Ganja where 150 are males and 100 - females.

Out of these 20 people (5 woman) were at the age of 18-25; 53 persons (15 women) at the age of 25-45; 116 people (49 women) at the age of 45-55; 48 people (26 women) at the age of 56-65 and 13 people (5 women) - over 65 years.

From the asked people 206 (82 women) had been graduated from universities; 96 people had been graduated in Law, 7 (6 women) had not completed their education in universities and 37 (12 women) - had secondary education.

Six people had been previously convicted for different crimes, out of which one was convicted for intentional murder.

Out of 250 people - 108 (79 women) temporary hadn't have job, 56 people (11 women) were retailers, 7 people (2 women) - were concerned in juridical sphere, 36 - were helpers, and 43 (8 women) - had different kinds of labor activities.

Moreover, in the process of examination we identified the marital status, place of birth, party membership and other information of respondents.

Questionnaire examination was held in January- February 2002 on the events of the past 2001. Part of the interview with the agreement of respondents was fixed on the record.

Citizens were asked if in the year of 2001 in point of them, their relatives, neighbors or nearest people were made any actions (provided by criminal code); when, which, how and under which circumstances, by whom and etc; did they report about these crimes to the law-defending bodies and what provisions have been taken on board.

At the same time, by using control questions and checking up activities the research was made to analyze the authenticity of information that we have got; the propriety of qualification of criminal-punishable activities.

In total questionnaire Contained 50 questions, the biggest part of which was holding control behavior.

The checking up of the received information was made by special method by investigating-examinations of employees of internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's office and also by the variety of organs, departments and citizens.

The primary results of examinations were divided into two groups:

Victims (witnesses) did not report about crimes into law-defending organ.

The applications (oral or written) about committed crimes were hidden from employee's records of law-defending organs.

The upper line in tables contains data kinds of crimes (articles of criminal code), and lower - about the quantity of people and quantity of hidden crimes.

First group describes victims and witnesses, and second describes employees of law-defending bodies.

In both tables the aim of researches was to provide the verity of received data which was united into single division of the composition of crimes such as murder, harm to the health in different categories, drubbing and torture, abduction of people and illegal deprivation of freedom, backbite offending, crimes against sex inviolability and sex freedom of personality, crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms, crimes against incomplete -aged people and crimes against possessions.

In the first group out of 250 people about crimes reported:

- as victims - 250 people about 888 crimes
- as witnesses - 250 people about 613 crimes
- by the words of other people - 250 people about 2701 crimes, including relatives
- 250 people about 774 crimes, neighbors - 206 people about 907 crimes, acquaintances
- 162 people about 1020 crimes.

After analyzing the primary data of the questionnaires (method is going to be described below), in the first group there were the following results:

<b>114</b>	<b>120-125</b>	<b>126-128</b>	<b>132-133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>142-143</b>
2/2	1/1	9/9	185/526	3/3	2/2	24/37	1/1

<b>144-145</b>	<b>147-148</b>	<b>149-153</b>	<b>154-169</b>	<b>170-171</b>	<b>173-174</b>	<b>177</b>
1/1	54/99	3/3	48/48	5/7	1/1	180/201

<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>186</b>
192/262	6/11	4/5	4/4	2/2	11/19	16/18	4/4

<b>190-193-195-199</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>206-208-209</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>221</b>
5/5	3/3	18/21	12/19	25/51	26/27

<b>225</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>234-240</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>247-260</b>
2/2	28/30	250/420	250/255	4/5	198/207	2/2	4/4

<b>263</b>	<b>271-272</b>	<b>286-306</b>	<b>308-309</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>314</b>
16/16	2/2	3/3	12/13	250/1807	6/6	2/2

<b>315</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>322</b>
1/1	1/1	12/17	7/9	4/4

Thereby, it is identified that in the year 2001, 250 people didn't report about crimes to law-defending bodies about 4202 crimes, which have not been paid respect after.

To the showed quantity we should add 1807 cases of giving bribe (article 312 of criminal code) and also deeds when person carries criminal responsibilities in a case of not reporting about crimes of high category. And there are about 10% of such crimes out of a general number of all crimes, which have not been reported to the law-defending organs.