

THE FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CONFLICTOGENITY OF A SOCIETY

Evgeny V. Perov,

Margarita B. Perova

Scientific center for social and economic conflicts studies

Vologda, Russia

Aggravation of social tension in a society promotes occurrence of destructive conflicts, decrease in safety and security of a society. Set of tensions in a society of the social, mental and socially-psychological character covers the term for social conflictogenity. This set of tensions can lead to conflicts on certain conditions.

Level of conflictogenity is established by the information on behaviour of social groups and is characterised by a system of indicators. The system of indicators includes the quantitative characteristics reflecting the objective sphere (indicators of criminality, drug addiction, corruption in the country and so forth) and the subjective sphere (an opinion of the population on activity of authorities, the president, an estimation of expectations, respect for human rights and personal security, degree of daily wants satisfaction, state of international relations and so forth). Indicators of conflictogenity are relative numbers which show the tension level in comparison with retrospective dynamics or in comparison with other regions.

Conflictogenity of the society is formed with influence and interaction of the various reasons. It is possible to allocate general and particular reasons (factors) of the increase of conflictogenity. The general reasons deal with interests of the majority of the population, a society as a whole. The particular reasons have local character and can be shown in separate regions, in separate social or ethnic groups. They can not cover the majority of the population, but to be very important from a position of influence on a society (for example, events in the North Caucasus).

A priori as a result of the theoretical analysis 32 indicators are selected. They characterise a standard of living of the population, unemployment, migratory processes and so forth. The integrated indicator of social conflictogenity allows to give the cumulative estimation of the conflictogenity level. It covers objective, objectively-subjective and subjective signs of conflictogenity. Finally significant factors of conflictogenity are established by correlation analysis.

The integrated indicator of social conflictogenity (after the exception of influence of the time factor) decreases with increase in level of final consumption of household and the average annual income per capita in real terms, GDP PPP per capita, average per capita monetary incomes of the population in comparison with a living wage, monthly average nominal wages, and also with decrease in number and share of the population with monetary incomes below a living wage, level of the general unemployment, number of the compelled immigrants and refugees (the correlation coefficient is in limits $R = 0,97 - 0,84$).

The understanding of the objective reasons for tension increase, the revealing and monitoring of the factors, which influence strongly on conflictogenity of a society, both underlies the formation of measures on decrease of conflictogenity level of a society.