The urgency of solving the problem of deviations in connection with the issues of ensuring the well-being and safety of the youth environment is determined by the fact that the tendency to deviations remains one of the significant factors in assessing the development of young people. The tendency increases in the conditions of intensive transformation in the modern society associated with the processes of digitalization, changes in the employment structure, in the family and educational institutions.

At the same time, the living conditions of young people can be characterized as rather unstable, associated with various risks to safety and personal well-being due to the peculiarities of the development of modern society. Young people often perceive their environment as unsafe, not expecting high efficiency of official institutions in ensuring it (Ruban 2018).

Among the main causes of deviant behavior, researchers, along with biological, social, and psychological, distinguish economic factors, the impact of which on young people requires clarification.

The aim of the study is to identify the key forms of youth deviations with an assessment of the role of economic factors of involvement in them to control the risks of the spread of deviant behavior among young people.

The novelty of the work is associated with the use of an integrated approach, including a qualitative and quantitative analysis of scientific publications on the economic factors of deviant behavior in the context of the problems of safety and well-being of young people using the QDA Miner Lite v.1.4 tool and statistical comparative analysis to determine the concepts (codes) frequency and the significance of the identified differences. The obtained results are supplemented by an analysis of official statistical data to assess the dynamics of the indicators of youth’s involvement in deviations and crime.

For the analysis, a selection of scientific articles using QDA Miner was carried out to determine the prevalence of concepts related to the topic of youth involvement in various forms of deviations, taking into account the role of economic factors. The search and selection of sources was carried out in the Science Direct database (https://www.sciencedirect.com /) by general query based on keywords – Economic Factors of Youth Involvement in Violence and Deviations. The search output was 1,851 publications. In accordance with the criteria "article type" and "time period" (years) – no older than five years, 350 articles from scientific journals specializing in the study of social aspects of modern human life were selected.

To carry out a static analysis of the selected texts, two groups of words were encoded based on a review of articles from the sample: Forms of Deviations and economic Factors of youth Involvement in Violence and Deviations. Each of the concepts of the formed groups represented a separate code, which encoded the corresponding part of the text. Publications as a whole (case) were selected for analysis, the code was assigned when a coded concept (code) was detected.

As we can see, the leading position in the literature devoted to deviations and deviant behavior of young people is occupied by the topic of crime, bullying, depression, and suicidal behavior (frequency 3069, 1727, 1468 and 1016 times, respectively). At the same time, research interest is focused around such economic factors of deviations as poverty, unemployment, epidemic, famine, corruption (frequency 1230, 318, 90, 63 and 39 times, respectively), combined to a greater extent with crime, deaths from violence, various kinds of addictions (for example, alcohol abuse, drugs) and mental health disorders (for example, depression). In terms of the number of documents in which codes denoting economic factors are found, poverty leads – 53% and unemployment – 26%, which is confirmed by the frequency of codes (13% and 3.4%, respectively).

But the influence of economic factors is not so clear. On the one hand, the region and place of residence associated with the financial capabilities of the family directly affect the behavior of young people due to the environment that affects the formation of personality (Chapman, 2005) and even the quality of sleep (El-Sheikh, 2020), and their violations can lead to physical and mental illnesses and deviations. Studies have found that the lower is the level of well-being of the territory and the poorer is the area, the more there are murders, deviations and addictions, the higher crime and mortality from violence (Galea, 2002; Fagan, 2015; Morris, 2019). It is important to take into account that the economic characteristics of the place of residence, along with family factors, are more reliable predictors of offenses for women than men (Chamberlain, 2021).

On the other hand, economically disadvantaged youth are not always characterized by deviations (Bynner, 2002). Despite the fact that poverty and socio-economic differences often lead to violence, bullying and other manifestations of deviant behavior (Hoelscher, 2015; Berkowitz, 2020), political and institutional context, cultural, social and other factors may be involved, reinforcing or mitigating the potential impact of inequality on aggression (Pabayo, 2014). Thus, young people living in low-income families, but receiving adequate support from their parents, peers and other agents of socialization, can avoid failures and social isolation (Ngai, 2013). Work also naturally increases social ties (Doucet, 2015), and its absence leads to deviant behavior of young people (crime, drug addiction, violence), and often to their mortality (Baron, 2002; McAra, 2016).

It should be noted that community relations and civic institutions are especially important for those experiencing the greatest shortage of resources, since economic deprivation can lead to greater isolation, a decrease in trust, inability to provide and accept social support, and to coordinate norms regulating behavior (Shaw, 1942; Bursik, 1993; Sampson, 1997; McCall, 2008; Kotlaja, 2020), hindering constructive interaction against the background of increasing adversity (for example, chronic unemployment, reduced access to social services) and deviations as a reaction to chronic stress. At the same time, a low level of trust in social institutions generates a sense of insecurity and social discomfort, provoking responses in the form of a tendency to violate legal norms, violence, protest, or vice versa, to social passivity and conformity.

Despite the fact that studies show a high level of crime and violence, a tendency to extremist and antisocial behavior in the modern youth environment, problems with well-being, a low level of legal culture and legal awareness, dependence with a sufficiently high degree of tolerance for deviant behavior (Zubok, 2008; Zamogilny, 2015; Bubnovskaya, 2018; Lysova, 2019), our analysis of official crime indicators in Russia (URL: crimestat.ru ) and federal statistical observations on socio-demographic problems (URL: https://rosstat.gov.ru/itog\_inspect ) demonstrated a decrease in the share of involvement of young students in crimes and deviations over the past 5 years, including in the Primorsky Territory.

In general, ensuring the well-being and safety of vulnerable groups of young people can act as factors for the prevention of deviations by activating psychological resources of the individual and community ties aimed at creating and maintaining a sense of security in the conditions of development.

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