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Výzkum trestného činu loupeže v Praze

Research into the Crime of Robbery in Prague

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Summary

Research into the crime of robbery in Prague was conducted in accordance with the plan of the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention to carry out surveys of specific, selected forms and manifestations of crime and sociopathological phenomena. The crime of robbery (Section 234 of the Criminal Code) has always counted among the most serious offences. The danger to society associated with robbery is high because in recent years it has continually been one of the most common serious crimes. It is clear that robbery will always occur more frequently in the environment of a large town than in a small town or village. Nevertheless, even in large cities, the number of robberies needs to be kept within acceptable limits so that citizens can feel relatively secure, and especially so that a visit to a particular part of town in the evening hours does not turn into a matter of serious risk.

The subject of our practice-related research was the issue of the crime of robbery in Prague. The aim of the research was to describe and analyse the current state of robbery in Prague according to selected variables, knowledge and descriptions of basic criminological factors. The following methods, techniques and procedures were applied as part of the research:

- a) study of specialist documents and sources (domestic and foreign) on the relevant matter,
- b) development and analysis of our legislation,
- c) analysis of statistical data from courts and public prosecutors, the police (the subject of the analysis also included special compilations of police statistics on robbery according to specific Prague districts) and the prison service,
- d) study and analysis of data from court records in 2003.

The study is made up of six chapters (Introduction. Crime of robbery from a criminological standpoint. Development and analysis of current legislation on robbery. Statistical data on robbery. Findings from analyses of criminal records on robbery. Summary and conclusion.). The theoretical part of the study gathers findings from selected domestic and foreign research on the issue of robbery and also describes in detail the development of legislation on the crime of robbery in the Czech Republic since 1918. The empirical parts of the research study contain a comprehensive analysis of statistical data on the crime of robbery from the police and public prosecutors, a detailed analysis of judicial decisions concerning the crime of robbery, and a criminological analysis of acts of robbery. The criminological approach to specific acts of robbery produced a wide variety of interesting findings on the circumstances surrounding acts of robbery, the means by which they are carried out, and the perpetrators and victims of robbery in Prague.