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Anylýza trendů kriminality v České republice v roce 2016 Analysis of Trends in Criminality in the Czech Republic in 2016 ISBN 978-80-7338-170-7

Summary

In its annually published "Analysis of Crime Trends", the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention brings findings on the state of crime in the Czech Republic to (not only) the expert public. Preparation of the yearbook falls under the research topic *Monitoring* and analysis of development trends in criminality and related socio-pathological phenomena and criminogenic factors that need to be addressed in criminal policy in the Mid-Term Plan of ICSP Research Activities for 2016-2019. The annual analytical overview of trends in registered crime is based on police, judicial and prison statistics and the statistics of the Probation and Mediation Service. The subject of research is the state of crime in the year preceding the publication and its comparison to a longer (approx. ten-year) time series of statistical data from the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. The aim of the publication is to provide information on trends in crime both in that particular year and in the context of long-term developments. The monograph also offers an assessment of the state, structure and intensity of crime, including territorial changes, and changes in the state and composition of known offenders. The study uses statistical data gathered from both departmental and non-departmental materials assessing the state and development of crime and the state and development of the number of prosecuted, charged, convicted and imprisoned persons in that particular year. The study presents selected indicators of criminality, in some cases dating from the beginning of computer processing of statistical data. An integral component of the study are also appendices depicting ongoing trends in crime in general and the development of individual types of crime.

This year's traditional yearbook is presented in an innovative form that can illustrate trends in criminality more complexly. The structure of the publication loosely corresponds to the order of the criminal justice process; it is a cross-section of data from police statistics, through public prosecution, the courts and Probation and Mediation Service, to data on the prison population or victims of crime. However, some of this data was included in previous analyses.

When monitoring the situation in 2016, however, there were a number of limitations regarding either the availability of data or the existence of a transition period when modifying the collection method. For example, the Ministry of Justice ceased to issue a statistical yearbook on crime in 2015, which suggests the required data is only available to a limited degree and on request; alternatively it is possible to compile overviews or special reports in the CSLAV system (Central Statistical Sheets and Reporting) as of a specific date. Material from police statistics was affected by extensive reconstruction of the criminal statistical records system of the Czech Police.

The first chapter comments on **basic data on criminality** in 2016 and the changes that occurred since the previous year and over the last decade. It assesses the state of crime and changes in the structure and intensity of crime, including territorial changes. It also provides information on the composition of known offenders, broken down according to sex, age (more on persons under the age of 18 in the chapter on juvenile crime) and the proportion of recidivists. General numbers of registered victims and some information on suicides is also mentioned. Appendices published at the end of the publication supplement the study with additional statistical data.

The next chapter deals with **developments in criminal and sanctions policy** in the Czech Republic. It presents trends in people prosecuted, charged and convicted, developments in the application of summary pre-trial proceedings and diversions. It provides an overview of the structure of sanctions, the prison index in the Czech Republic, and also covers the punishment of legal entities. It principally uses data from overviews by public prosecutor's offices and the courts in the Ministry of Justice CSLAV system, supplemented by more detailed information in the appendices in the form of charts and tables.

The following section looks at a specific category of offenders under the age of 18 – i.e. **juveniles and children under the age of 15** - and the offences committed by this group. It interprets trends in juvenile criminality (especially property, violent and moral crime), developments in juvenile crime and the Probation and Mediation Service's special youth agenda.

The state and trend in criminality by **foreign nationals** in the Czech Republic is mapped in the fourth chapter, which deals with the share of criminal activity by foreigners, offers an overview of the countries from which offenders most often come; monitors trends in legal/illegal migration and works with relevant surveys of public attitudes to foreigners.

The next chapter then deals with the activities of the Probation and Mediation

Service, namely its activities in the field of alternative sanctions. This is a supervisory

agenda for community service, house arrest, and restraining orders. In addition to commonly

available statistics, time series for whole decades were created and commented to study these

trends, which provided information on the share of individual agendas and shifts in the views

and workload of probation officers.

The last part of the publication includes brief selected data on the number of victims

of crime in 2016, falling into the category of violent and moral crime according to police

definitions. The section also reports on current changes in records of the victims of crime in

the criminal statistical records system of the Czech Police.

The yearbook is available in electronic form on the ICSP website at

www.kriminologie.cz.

Translated by: Presto

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