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## **Where to Find Information on Foreign Registered Crime Statistics?**

## **Kde hledat informace o zahraničních statistikách registrované kriminality?**

### **Abstract**

The topic of the contribution is the “mapping” of information sources on registered crime in the member states of the European Union. More detailed attention is paid to the situation in three countries – Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg, while the countries neighbouring the Czech Republic and indicatively also some other countries (Hungary, Norway, and Croatia) are taken into account. Among other things, the structure of statistics, the emphasis on some important

variables, and the applicability of related findings for the Czech Republic are also monitored (not only in terms of form and content, but also in terms of the spectrum, frequency, and user-friendliness of the information). Readers are also provided with some trends regarding registered crime in the monitored countries.

**Keywords:** Registered crime, statistics, user friendliness, comparison, inspiration, trends.

### **Abstrakt**

Tématem příspěvku je „mapování“ informačních zdrojů o registrované kriminalitě ve členských státech Evropské unie. Podrobnější pozornost bude přitom věnována situaci ve třech státech – Dánsku, Irsku a Lucembursku, ale indikativně i v zemích sousedících s Českou republikou a některých dalších zemích (Maďarsku, Norsku, Chorvatsku). Sledována je rovněž, mimo jiné, struktura statistiky, důraz na některé významné proměnné a využitelnost souvisejících zjištění pro Českou republiku (nejenom co se týče formy a obsahu, ale i co se týče spektra, frekvence a uživatelské vstřícnosti informací). Čtenáři jsou zprostředkováni i některé trendy týkající se registrované kriminality ve sledovaných zemích.

**Klíčová slova:** registrovaná kriminalita, statistika, uživatelská vstřícnost, komparace, inspirace, trendy.

### **Introduction**

The text aims to indicate approaches to registered crime statistics in some member states of the European Union and other countries – with regard to their topicality, user-friendliness, detail, and clarity. The authors are looking for an answer to the question whether some of these countries can become an inspiration for the Czech Republic. The three countries chosen for a more detailed description were selected to represent different types of cases.

Therefore, the follow-up text will not be motivated by the ambition to cover all member states, rather, it will focus only on some of them, in order to mention certain interesting facts or trends.

The authors acknowledge the existence of sources such as the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, or the outputs of Europol – still, with the awareness of their added value rather in the field of long-term and retrospective treatments, or international comparisons, respectively. However, if a specific user, who generates, for example, documents for political, administrative, or police management, looks for the most up-to-date statistics, ideally at monthly intervals, these may not be ideal sources for this purpose (for example, the 2021 edition has the data for 2016 available).<sup>1</sup> For this reason, too, the authors are looking for a “way to the roots” and reflect on the timeliness and user-friendliness of some specific individual national approaches and resources.

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<sup>1</sup> *European Sourcebook of Crime and Justice Statistics*.  
<https://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>

The authors also perceive the ambition of the Czech Republic for a more comprehensive grasp of registered crime statistics, which is discussed, for example, by the Government of the Czech Republic in 2023, for the establishment of the project of development and innovation of crime statistics, as well as the activities of the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (conducting analyses of crime trends) or the continuously ongoing process of aligning the factual definitions of the Criminal Code of the Czech Republic with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes.<sup>2</sup>

## Example 1: Denmark and quarterly statistics

### General information about the country<sup>3</sup>

- Population: 5,944,145 (3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, 2023). Land area: 42,952 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>4</sup>
- Administrative division: 5 regions and 11 statistical provinces. After the reform of 2007, there are only 98 municipalities. This corresponds to an average population of more than 60,650 people per municipality (only 7 municipalities are inhabited by less than 20,000 people).<sup>5</sup>

### Institutions generating criminal statistics

- The key institution in the monitored area is the Statistical Office, with its Social Conditions, Health and Justice section. The same institution, however, is presented in two languages (in Danish – Statbank,<sup>6</sup> and in English - Danmarks Statistik<sup>7</sup>), which is somewhat confusing.
- Some outputs, which usually do not differ, are also made available by the police force. However, specific pressing topics, such as trends in immigrant crime, can be studied – “without guarantee” – through certain blogs instead.

**The latency issue:** Surveys of the Ministry of Justice are crucial. Every year, about 10,000 respondents comment on their experience with crime (in general or with

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<sup>2</sup> SCHEINOST, Miroslav a kol. *Analýza trendů kriminality v České republice*. Praha: Institut pro kriminologii a sociální prevenci, 2023. ISBN 978-80-7338-205-6.

<sup>3</sup> Note: The Danish Empire (Dansk Rig) consists of Denmark proper, situated in north-western Europe, on the Jutland Peninsula and adjacent islands, as well as of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The latter two territories (autonomous regions) are not part of the European Union; separate law enforcement systems apply there, including statistics on registered crime.

<sup>4</sup> Population Figures. *Statistics Denmark*, 2023. <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/borgere/befolkning/befolkningstal>  
Area. *Statistics Denmark*, 2023. <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/miljoe-og-energi/areal>

<sup>5</sup> Regions, Provinces and Municipalities. *Statistics Denmark*, 2007, 2023. <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/nuts>

<sup>6</sup> It is the source for other tables and charts in the text of the chapter, unless stated otherwise.

The following should be entered into the search engine: “Straf11: Reported Criminal Offences by Region and Type of Offence”. *Statbank*. <http://www.statbank.dk>

<sup>7</sup> *Danmarks Statistik*. <http://www.dst.dk>

specific facts – vandalism, violent crime, burglary, robbery, and rape).<sup>8</sup> In addition, the police force creates its own victimisation studies according to the current needs.<sup>9</sup> Another source of related information may be found in the records of insurance companies or medical institutions.

### Structure of the statistics and user-friendliness of the statistics

- The documents are structured on a quarterly basis, starting with the beginning of 1995 (see Table 1 and Charts 1 to 4).
- The candidate may combine the data using three variables: time (quarter – one or more), territory (whole country, regions, or individual municipalities), and facts (see Figure 1). The authors see this aspect as highly inspiring in relation to the Czech Republic.
- Other statistics reflect the age and gender of the perpetrators, etc.<sup>10</sup>
- The text is available in Danish and English.
- Statistics on traffic offences are kept separately.<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 1:** Any data can be exported in the form of various tables and charts or a map can be generated (see the overview of total crime in Denmark, by quarters, detail).<sup>12</sup>

The screenshot shows the StatBank Denmark interface. At the top left is the logo for 'STATISTICS DENMARK'. To the right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word 'SEARCH'. Below the logo is the text 'StatBank Denmark | Social conditions'. The main content area is titled 'STRAF11: Reported criminal offences by region and type of offence' with a sub-label 'Unit: Number'. There are three tabs: 'Select', 'Advanced selection', and 'Information'. Below the tabs are two dropdown menus. The first is labeled 'REGION (106)' and lists various regions including 'All Denmark', 'Region Hovedstaden', 'Copenhagen', 'Frederiksberg', 'Dragør', 'Tårnby', 'Albertslund', 'Ballerup', 'Brøndby', 'Gentofte', 'Gldsaxe', 'Glostrup', 'Herlev', 'Hvidovre', 'Høje-Taastrup', 'Ishøj', 'Lyngby-Taarbæk', 'Rødovre', and 'Vallensbæk'. The second dropdown is labeled 'TYPE OF OFFENCE (91)' and lists various offence categories such as 'Nature of the offence, total', 'Criminal code, total', 'Sexual offenses, total', 'Incest, etc.', 'Rape, etc.', 'Homosexual offence against a child under 12 (Repealed in 2013)', and 'Crimes of violence, total'.

<sup>8</sup> Justitsministeriets Forskningskontor. *Justitsministeriets*. <https://www.justitsministeriet.dk/forskning/>

<sup>9</sup> Statistik. *Politi*. <https://politi.dk/statistik>

<sup>10</sup> Enter the following into the search engine: “Straf45: Decisions by Region, type of Offence, Type of Decision, Age and Sex”.

<sup>11</sup> Traffic Accidents. *Danmarks Statistik*. <https://1url.cz/DrmpW>

<sup>12</sup> *Danmarks Statistik*. <http://www.dst.dk>

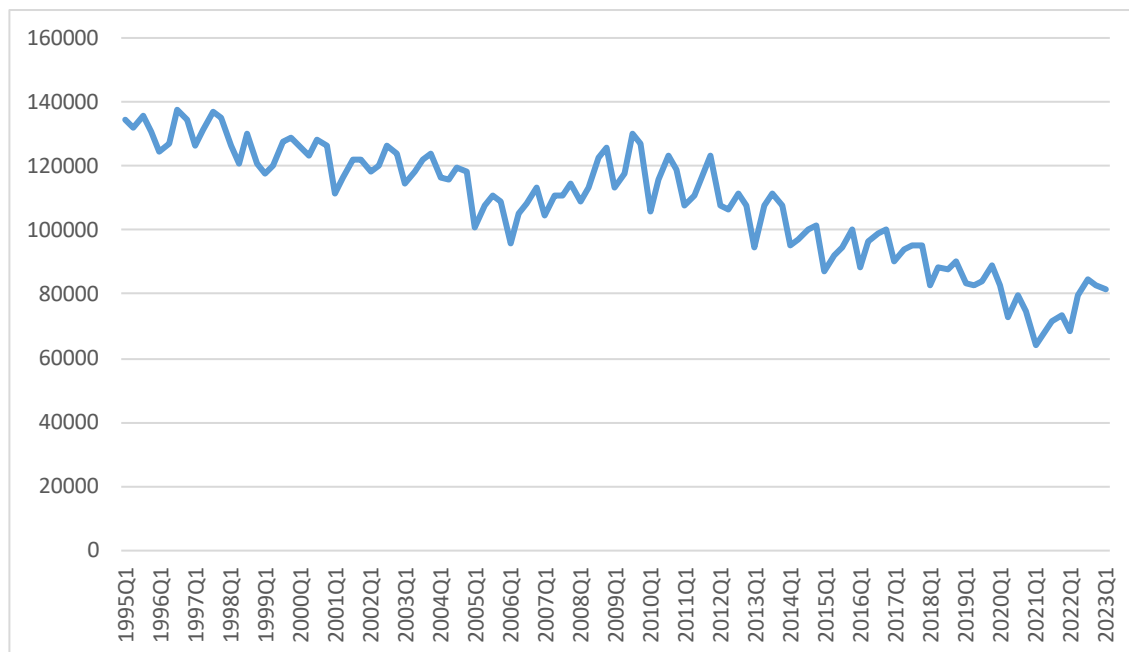
**Table 1:** Registered crime in Denmark, including murders (attempted murders), 1995 to 2023.<sup>13</sup>

Quarter	Total registered crime (quarters)	Total registered crime (years)	Murder (quarters)	Murder (years)	Attempted murder (quarters)	Attempted murder (years)
1995Q1	134,598	533,698	16	69	40	151
1995Q2	132,331		21		32	
1995Q3	136,059		11		42	
1995Q4	130,710		21		37	
1996Q1	124,626	524,259	16	70	25	163
1996Q2	127,277		16		41	
1996Q3	137,918		16		47	
1996Q4	134,438		22		50	
1997Q1	126,609	530,168	19	92	36	183
1997Q2	131,705		11		59	
1997Q3	136,845		26		42	
1997Q4	135,009		36		46	
1998Q1	126,139	498,126	18	55	44	160
1998Q2	120,687		9		35	
1998Q3	130,280		10		42	
1998Q4	121,020		18		39	
1999Q1	117,490	493,951	13	64	29	173
1999Q2	119,908		16		55	
1999Q3	127,878		15		48	
1999Q4	128,675		20		41	
2000Q1	125,946	504,112	18	64	37	158
2000Q2	123,595		18		45	
2000Q3	128,193		13		42	
2000Q4	126,378		15		34	
2001Q1	111,675	472,077	15	54	39	154
2001Q2	116,253		15		41	
2001Q3	122,327		7		42	
2001Q4	121,822		17		32	
2002Q1	118,399	489,676	14	59	30	169
2002Q2	120,448		15		35	
2002Q3	126,645		13		49	
2002Q4	124,184		17		55	
2003Q1	114,874	479,732	13	66	45	163
2003Q2	118,465		16		37	
2003Q3	122,303		19		39	
2003Q4	124,090		18		42	
2004Q1	116,595	469,678	11	47	35	142
2004Q2	115,519		8		31	
2004Q3	119,321		15		38	
2004Q4	118,243		13		38	
2005Q1	101,079	428,330	17	56	36	163
2005Q2	107,932		10		42	
2005Q3	110,569		13		38	
2005Q4	108,750		16		47	
2006Q1	95,944	423,116	11	34	21	130
2006Q2	105,184		11		32	
2006Q3	108,502		3		44	
2006Q4	113,486		9		33	
2007Q1	104,604	440,767	8	46	44	188
2007Q2	110,725		18		41	
2007Q3	110,665		8		54	
2007Q4	114,773		12		49	
2008Q1	108,941	471,285	10	53	59	203
2008Q2	113,315		9		46	
2008Q3	122,974		14		49	
2008Q4	126,055		20		49	
2009Q1	113,631	487,851	19	56	51	205
2009Q2	117,551		14		61	
2009Q3	129,866		14		46	
2009Q4	126,803		9		47	
2010Q1	106,051	464,043	18	47	43	147
2010Q2	115,650		13		30	
2010Q3	123,515		8		39	
2010Q4	118,827		8		35	
2011Q1	107,612	458,666	15	47	37	150
2011Q2	110,583		7		49	
2011Q3	116,926		9		33	
2011Q4	123,545		16		31	
2012Q1	107,658	433,545	6	39	32	137
2012Q2	106,525		8		41	
2012Q3	111,433		16		34	
2012Q4	107,929		9		30	
2013Q1	94,598	421,287	7	42	57	162
2013Q2	107,655		14		37	
2013Q3 <sup>14</sup>	111,623		6		29	

<sup>13</sup> Danmarks Statistik. <http://www.dst.dk><sup>14</sup> The provisions of the Danish Criminal Code regarding sexual offences were amended with effect from 1 July 2013 (more categories of sexual offences than before).

2013Q4	107,411		15		39	
2014Q1	95,420	394,162	11	58	42	145
2014Q2	97,267		20		36	
2014Q3	100,121		11		36	
2014Q4	101,354		16		31	
2015Q1	87,182	374,470	16	45	37	137
2015Q2	92,196		12		24	
2015Q3	94,831		2		34	
2015Q4	100,261		15		42	
2016Q1	88,679	384,087	11	49	41	184
2016Q2	96,244		12		46	
2016Q3	99,018		14		33	
2016Q4	100,146		12		64	
2017Q1	90,251	374,806	17	54	28	208
2017Q2	94,094		14		56	
2017Q3	95,228		7		66	
2017Q4	95,233		16		58	
2018Q1	82,896	349,338	8	50	37	203
2018Q2	88,326		9		66	
2018Q3	88,007		16		58	
2018Q4	90,109		17		42	
2019Q1	83,522	339,365	11	49	51	152
2019Q2	82,688		18		46	
2019Q3	83,882		8		24	
2019Q4	89,273		12		31	
2020Q1	82,842	310,238	12	49	38	152
2020Q2	72,568		13		41	
2020Q3	79,846		16		42	
2020Q4	74,982		8		31	
2021Q1	63,867	276,532	11	36	38	133
2021Q2	67,619		5		31	
2021Q3	71,846		9		34	
2021Q4	73,200		11		30	
2022Q1	68,550	315,486	16	55	35	132
2022Q2	79,496		13		29	
2022Q3	84,446		10		37	
2022Q4	82,994		16		31	
2023Q1	81,601		15		39	

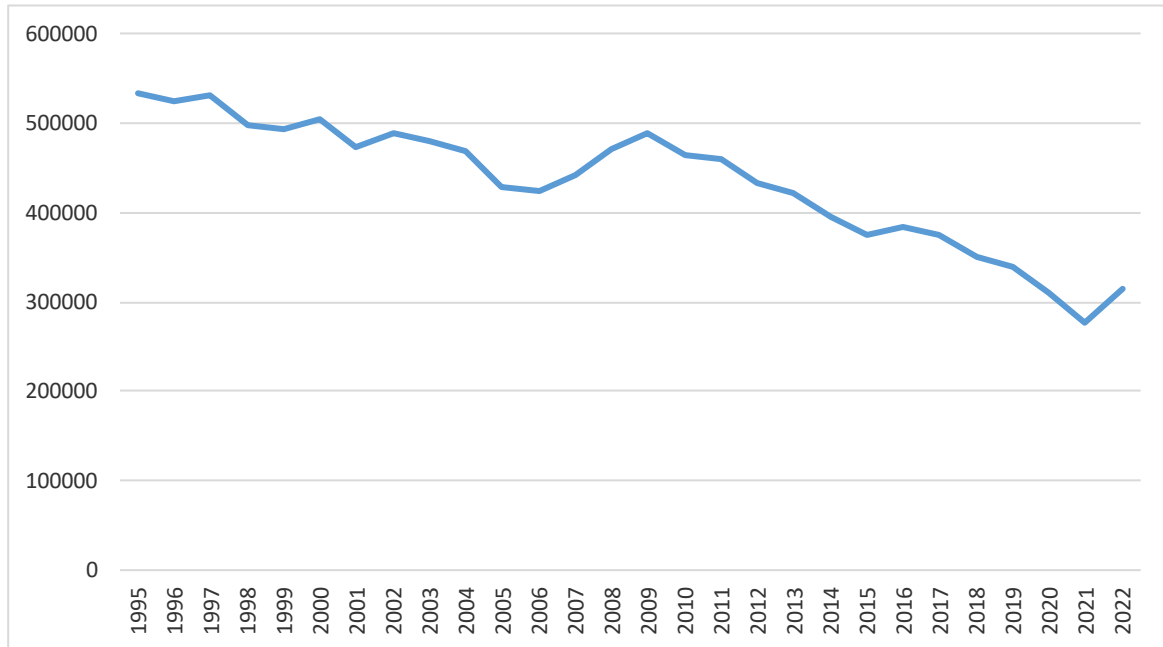
**Chart 1:** Registered crime in Denmark, 1995 to 2022/2023; depiction on a quarterly basis.<sup>15</sup> This approach provides insight into the fluctuations recorded throughout the year.



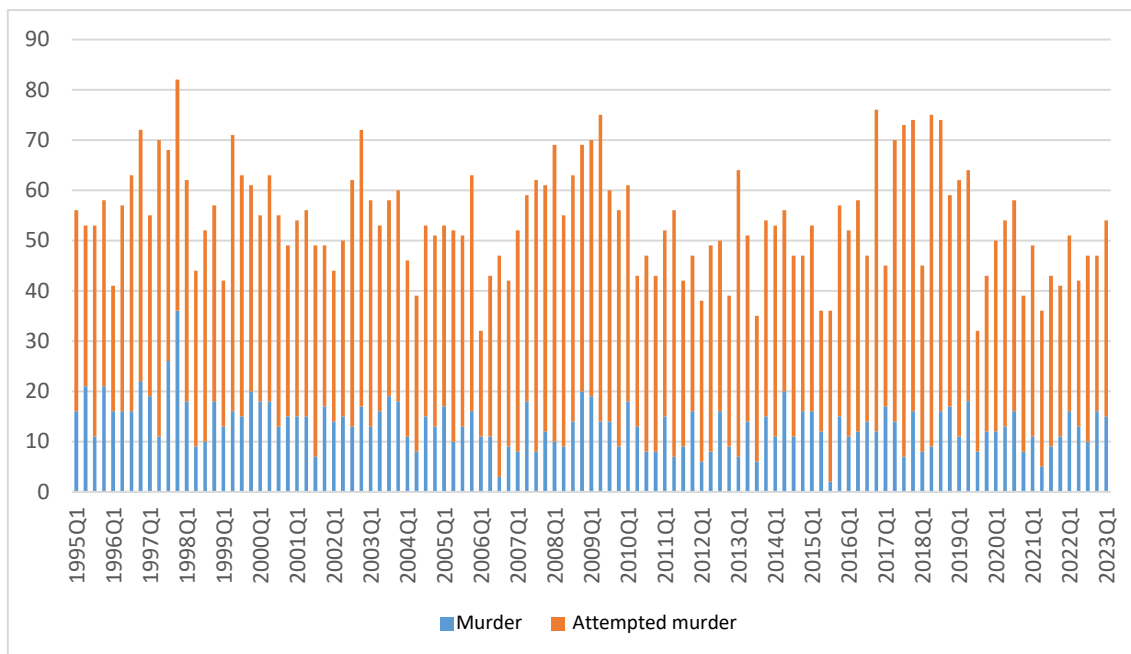
Straf10: Reported Criminal Offences by Type of Offence. *Statistics Denmark*.  
<https://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1366>

<sup>15</sup> *Danmarks Statistik*. <http://www.dst.dk>

**Chart 2:** Registered crime in Denmark, 1995 to 2022; depiction on a yearly basis. The overall impression is somewhat different than in the case of quarters.<sup>16</sup> The line conceived in this way is more continuous, without sharp fluctuations, compared to the quarterly approach. The question is what the comparison would look like based on the data for individual months, which is not available.



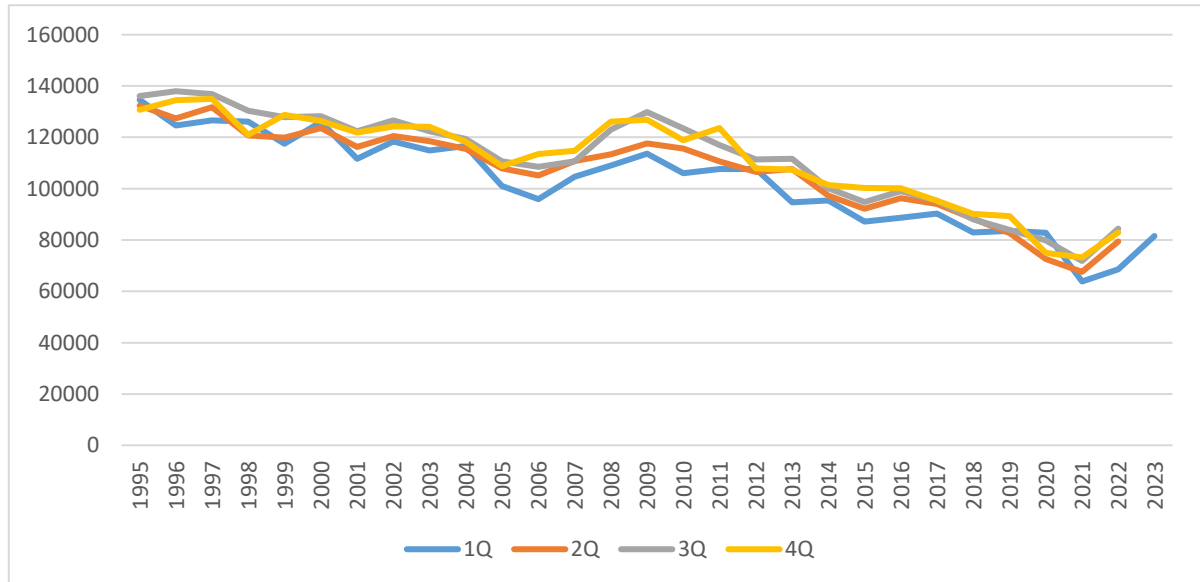
**Chart 3:** A more detailed look at the murder statistics in Denmark, 1995 to 2022/2023; depicted on a quarterly basis.<sup>17</sup>



<sup>16</sup> Danmarks Statistik. <http://www.dst.dk>

<sup>17</sup> Danmarks Statistik. <http://www.dst.dk>

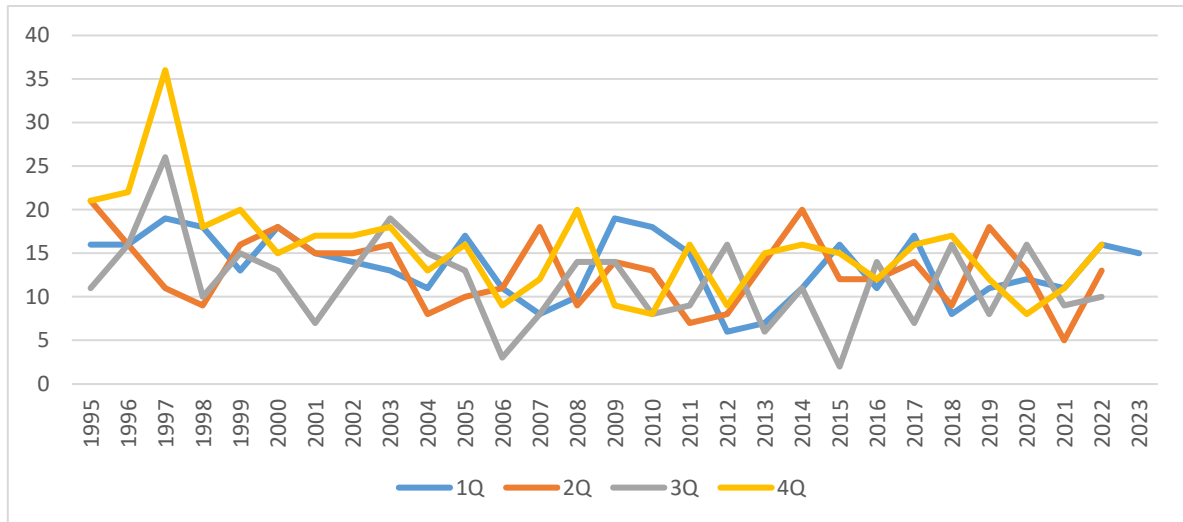
**Chart 4:** Registered crime in Denmark, individual quarters. The correlation of the impact of individual parts of the year on registered crime is not very clear. The first quarter (January to March) seems to be relatively least burdened by registered crime – the other three quarters more or less overlap.<sup>18</sup>



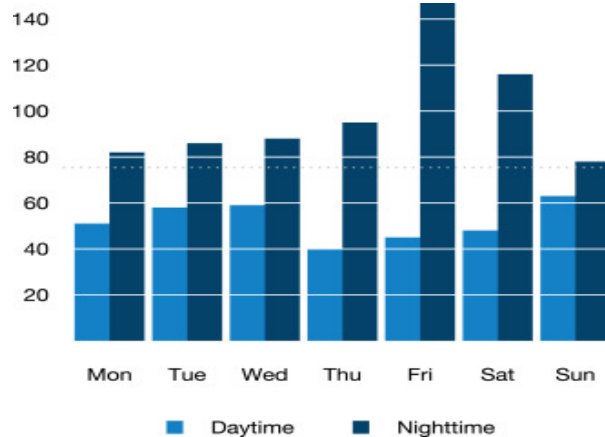
<sup>18</sup> Part of the author's collective elaborated on the topic in a separate study, devoted to the influence of temperatures or seasons of the year on registered crime. It is an aspect that needs to be based on statistics structured at least by quarters. MAŠKOVÁ Marie; BOHMAN, Martin; KRULÍK, Oldřich; and Petr KLÍMA. Vzájemný vztah počasí, registrované kriminality a jiných forem protiprávního jednání. *Právo a bezpečnost*. 2023, no. 2, pp. 63-79. <https://1url.cz/2uxCv>  
KRULÍK, Oldřich; BOHMAN, Martin; MAŠKOVÁ, Marie; and Petr KLÍMA. Vzájemný vztah počasí, registrované kriminality a jiných forem protiprávního jednání. *Mezinárodní bezpečnostní institut (Working Paper)*, 2023. <https://www.mbi.expert/working-paper-vzajemny-vztah-pocasi-registrovane-kriminality-a-jinych-forem-protipravniho-jednani/>



**Chart 5:** Registered murder cases in Denmark, by quarters. Correlation of the impact of individual parts of year on the related trend is slightly more usable here than for registered crime as a whole. Specifically, **the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, the “period of high temperatures” or “period of holidays”, is usually the least burdened part of the year by murders.** The 1997 fluctuation is caused mainly the case of “morphine murders”, where a nurse killed, according to her own statement, at least 22 seniors in a nursing home at the request of the victims.<sup>19</sup>



**Figure 2:** The information in relation to Denmark can be complemented by a study for the period 1992 to 2016, where the days of the week and the day and night time of registered cases are also mapped (the study probably also includes killings that did not qualify as a crime). The night from Friday to Saturday is definitely the most risky one from the studied point of view.<sup>20</sup>



<sup>19</sup> Murder by Morphine. *Wired*, 21. X. 1997. <https://www.wired.com/1997/10/murder-by-morphine/>

<sup>20</sup> THOMSEN, Asser H.; LETH, Peter M.; HOUGEN, Hans Petter; VILLESEN, Palle and Ole BRINK. Homicide in Denmark 1992–2016. *Forensic Science International: Synergy*, 2019, vol 1, pp. 275-282. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsisyn.2019.07.001>; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589871X19301317>

## Example 2: Ireland: Emphasis on “graphic shortcuts” for the public

### Basic information about the country<sup>21</sup>

- **Land area:** 70,273 km<sup>2</sup> (slightly less than the Czech Republic, which has an area of 78,867 km<sup>2</sup>)
- **Population:** about 5,149,139 people (2022 census).
- **Administrative division:** The country is administratively divided into four traditional regions (Connacht, Leinster, Munster, Ulster), 26 counties, and 31 “local governments”. The local government level consists of 110 districts (one or more within each local government).<sup>22</sup> Each district, in turn, consists of one or more local electoral areas (LEA). There are 166 of them in total. In addition, the country consists of about 3,441 settlements (parishes, neighbourhoods, wards).<sup>23</sup> The whole system is subject to constant development, modifications, and reforms.<sup>24</sup>
- From the point of view of self-government, the decisive level within Ireland is at the level of 31 “local governments”, with an average population around 150,000 inhabitants each. The other levels mentioned have only a subsidiary role, including ensuring local matters of public order in the respective territory.

### Institutions generating criminal statistics

- Criminal statistics is co-created both by the national police force (Garda Síochána) and by the Central Statistics Office. The statistics are basically divided according to the facts and also according to individual police regions. Both a text and a chart version of the statistics are available.<sup>25</sup>
- Certain monitored aspects are also included in annual reports of the police force (An Garda Síochána Annual Report), such as the use of coercive measures.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> *Central Statistics Office Ireland*. <http://www.cso.ie>

<sup>22</sup> Population and Representatives Assigned to Each Municipal District 2016 by Municipal Districts, Census Year and Statistic. *Central Statistics Office Ireland*. <https://1url.cz/ukkm3>

<sup>23</sup> Census. *Central Statistics Office Ireland*. <https://www.cso.ie/en/census>  
Census 2011 Small Area Population Statistics. *Central Statistics Office Ireland*. [http://census.cso.ie/sapmap\\_2011](http://census.cso.ie/sapmap_2011)  
Information Note for Data Users: Revision to the Irish NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 Regions. *Central Statistics Office Ireland*. <https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/revnuts23>

<sup>24</sup> *Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government*. <https://1url.cz/LKBlv>

<sup>25</sup> Crime and Justice. *Central Statistical Office*. <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/>

<sup>26</sup> An Garda Síochána Annual Report. *An Garda Síochána*. <https://www.garda.ie/en/about-us/publications/annual%20reports/an-garda-siochana-annual-reports/>

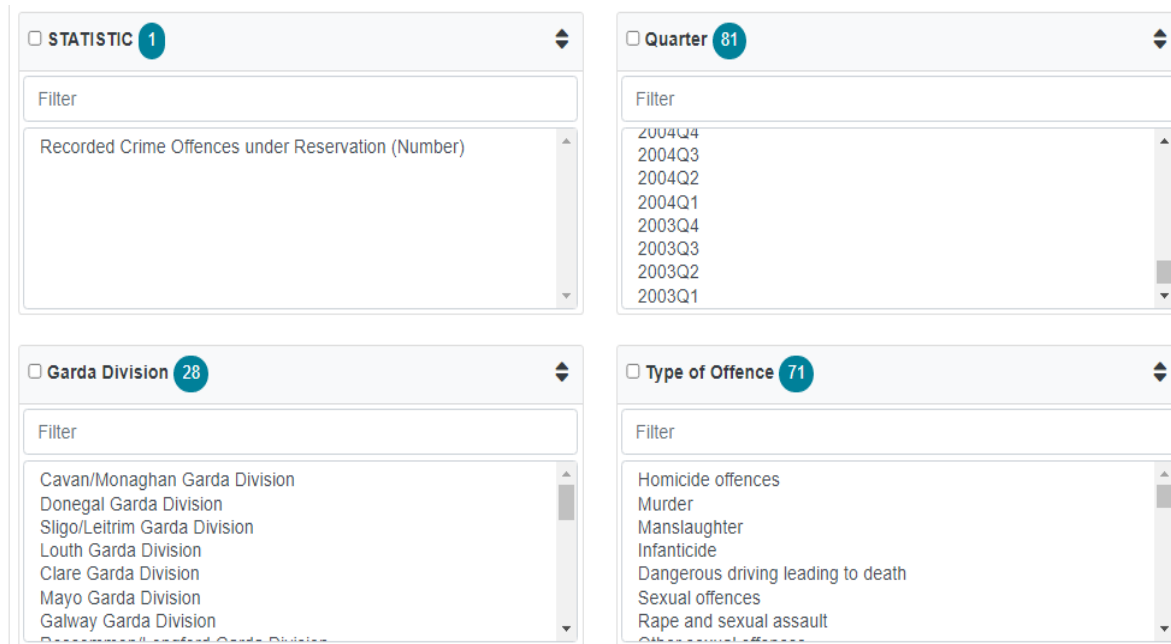
Separate statistics relate to road safety.<sup>27</sup> There are also some statistics from the 19<sup>th</sup> century on the Dublin metropolitan area.<sup>28</sup>

**The latency issue:** Victimization studies are processed in an informative and graphically innovative way.<sup>29</sup> The most common types of crime that residents encounter include vandalism and burglary – both concentrated in larger cities.

**Structure of the statistics and user-friendliness of the statistics**

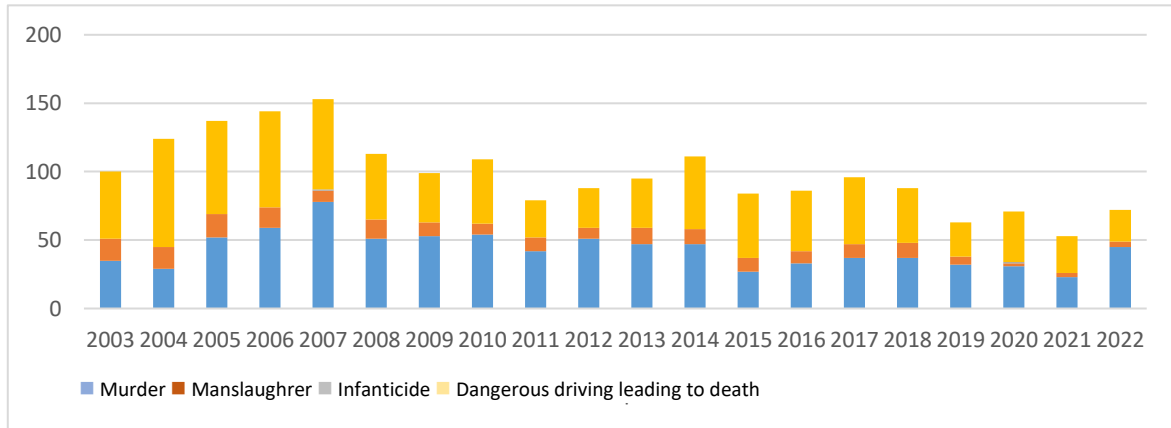
- Currently, the basic published time unit is the quarter, usually presented with an about 3-month delay (see Figure 3 and Table 2). In parallel, there are also statistics conceived primarily as year-round.
- Outputs are available in Irish Gaelic and English.
- However, the situation is complicated by the constant “recounting” of registered crime of previous years, so that the situation corresponds to the current methodology, or for a number of other reasons. Related changes may generate relatively minor differences (one case is divided into several cases during the investigation or several cases are merged into one), but also much more significant ones.

**Figure 3:** The statistics are basically divided into months, quarters or individual years, according to the facts and also by individual police regions or districts (catchment areas of category I and II). In the information system, it is sufficient to set the necessary criteria and then search for the relevant data.<sup>30</sup>



<sup>27</sup> Road Policing: Statistics. *Garda Síochána*. <https://www.garda.ie/en/roads-policing/statistics/>  
<sup>28</sup> Dublin Metropolitan Police Statistics. *Garda Síochána*. <https://1url.cz/hr8tC>  
<sup>29</sup> Crime and Victimization. Quarterly National Household Survey. *Central Statistics Office*. <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/surveys/qnhscimeandvictimisation/>  
<sup>30</sup> Recorded Crime. *Central Statistical Office*. <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/recordedcrime-statisticsunderreservation/>

**Chart 6:** A more detailed look at the issue of crimes resulting in death, 2003 to 2022. The peak, related to 2007, is apparently not associated with a specific series. It is only stated that 55 % of murders take place within the family or household. There is a fairly detailed list of cases and their circumstances. Roughly 39 % of the murders took place in the Dublin area (corresponding to the police region then).<sup>31</sup>



**Figure 4:** Examples of maximally concise visualisations of registered crime trends for public relations purposes. It can be both a comparison of years or quarters in sequence, or respective quarters of consecutive years. Cybercrime, as the illustration suggests, seems to be hidden in the group of “frauds” – shown in row 09 in Table 2, as a 41 % decrease is not very likely for cybercrime itself, taking into account global trends; however, the Irish authorities also indicate this trend for the middle of 2023, where there is an abysmal decrease in cases of attempts to lure access to online banking by means of a fraudulent phone call (voice phishing).<sup>32</sup>



<sup>31</sup> Crime Offences in Ireland. *Statista*. 2023. <https://1url.cz/uuxZN>  
 Gangland Murders a Fraction of Total 2007 Murders. *Magill*, 4. 1. 2008. <https://magill.ie/archive/gangland-murders-fraction-total-2007-murders>  
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<sup>32</sup> Recorded Crime Offences. *Central Statistical Office*. <https://data.cso.ie>  
 Recorded Crime 2023 2Q. *Central Statistical Office*. <https://1url.cz/yuxlc>

**Table 2:** Number of registered offences in Ireland between 2013 and 2022; aggregated overview. There is a clear decline in the number of cases for 2020 and 2021 and a renewed increase in 2022. It is worth noting that, for example, cybercrime and other crimes in cyberspace are still not separately reported in Ireland.<sup>33</sup>

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	452,613	446,447	444,237	393,280	422,216
01: Crimes resulting in death	95	111	84	86	96
Murder	47	47	27	33	37
Manslaughter	12	11	10	9	10
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0
Driving a motor vehicle resulting in death	36	53	47	44	49
<b>Sum of groups of facts, 01-13, 15</b>	<b>228,704</b>	<b>225,805</b>	<b>225,014</b>	<b>199,103</b>	<b>213,808</b>
01: Crimes resulting in death	95	111	84	86	96
02: Sexual offences	1,907	1,972	2,284	2,520	2,885
03: Violent crime in the form of an attempt or dangerous threat	14,367	15,170	16,916	16,724	18,989
04: Dangerous or negligent conduct	7,491	7,229	7,117	7,686	8,365
05: Kidnappings and related offences	121	124	151	125	131
06: Robbery, extortion, and kidnapping	2,796	2,649	2,574	2,106	2,184
07: Burglary and related offences	26,312	27,711	26,321	18,584	19,206
08: Theft and related offences	78,427	77,632	75,691	64,456	69,258
09: Fraud and related offences	4,795	5,163	5,791	4,926	5,400
10: Drug crime	15,324	15,859	15,047	16,018	16,758
11: Offences associated with weapons and explosives	2,737	2,473	2,375	2,134	2,378
12: Causing damage to property and the environment	28,765	27,332	25,943	22,172	23,133
13: Disturbance of public order, other offences	36,394	32,604	33,252	29,201	31,177
15: Crimes against the government; organised crime	9,173	9,776	11,468	12,365	13,848

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	424,734	443,246	369,780	360,769	412,868
01: Crimes resulting in death	88	63	71	53	72
Murder	37	32	31	23	45
Manslaughter	11	6	2	3	4
Infanticide	0	0	1	0	0
Driving a motor vehicle resulting in death	40	25	37	27	23
<b>Sum of groups of facts, 01-13, 15</b>	<b>215,522</b>	<b>225,584</b>	<b>188,807</b>	<b>188,900</b>	<b>212,251</b>
01: Crimes resulting in death	88	63	71	53	72
02: Sexual offences	3,213	3,367	3,059	3,496	3,739
03: Violent crime in the form of an attempt or dangerous threat	20,186	21,838	19,067	20,311	23,817
04: Dangerous or negligent conduct	8,560	8,703	8,746	8,280	8,219
05: Kidnappings and related offences	135	127	136	170	178
06: Robbery, extortion, and kidnapping	2,445	2,344	1,822	1,730	2,072
07: Burglary and related offences	16,957	16,750	10,884	8,586	9,461
08: Theft and related offences	66,908	68,144	51,463	46,789	65,861
09: Fraud and related offences	6,310	7,922	7,834	17,031	11,634
10: Drug crime	18,273	21,310	23,131	20,021	17,307
11: Offences associated with weapons and explosives	2,442	2,688	3,087	2,527	2,621
12: Causing damage to property and the environment	21,515	21,915	19,521	19,288	21,663
13: Disturbance of public order, other offences	31,959	32,396	29,025	28,384	31,250
15: Crimes against the government; organised crime	16,531	18,017	10,961	12,234	14,357

<sup>33</sup> Crime and Justice. *Central Statistics Office of Ireland*.

<http://www.cso.ie/statistics/crimeandjustice.htm>

Irish Crime Statistics. *National Crime Council*.

[http://www.crimecouncil.gov.ie/statistics\\_cri\\_crime.html](http://www.crimecouncil.gov.ie/statistics_cri_crime.html)

Annual Report of An Garda Síochána 2007. *An Garda Síochána*, 2007; 2008.

Annual Report 2008. *An Garda Síochána*, 2008; 2009.

<http://www.garda.ie/pub/annualreport08english.pdf>

## Example 3: Luxembourg: The situation in the microstate

### General information about the country

- Population: 660,809 (January 2023). Land area: 2,586 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>34</sup>
- Administrative division: 3 districts (12 cantons). However, both levels concern the predominantly delegated performance of state administration or various forms of statistics, or voluntary association or coordination of certain functions, not self-government.
- Number of municipalities: 102 (there is a gradual reduction in the number of units, in 2012 there were 116 municipalities).<sup>35</sup> Emphasis is placed on limiting the number of municipalities with less than 1,000 inhabitants (today there is only one such municipality left).

### Institutions generating criminal statistics

- Criminal statistics in Luxembourg are processed by the Police Force (Grand-Ducal Police, Police Grand-Ducale, see Figures 5 and 6; Charts 7 and 8, Table 3). The content of the criminal statistics includes standard facts according to the National Criminal Code. There is also a register of offences committed.<sup>36</sup>

### Structure of the statistics and user-friendliness of the statistics

- Statistics are primarily kept in annual cycles, published usually in April of the following year.
- Most outputs are created in parallel in French, German, and English.
- Luxembourg conducts regular victimisation surveys. In particular, data on age, gender, nationality, and place of residence are recorded for victims of crime.
- As for the organisational aspect of keeping the statistics, 2000 represents a turning point, in connection with the merger of two police forces of the country (the Grand Ducal Gendarmerie and the local police forces). In this respect, the partners from Luxembourg probably gave up on the ambition of linking two records of statistics existing in parallel and recalculating them into the past. Thus, more comprehensive reports are available only since 2000 or 2001, inclusive.

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<sup>34</sup> *Le Portail des Statistiques du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.*

<https://statistiques.public.lu/fr.html>

Of these, 4,268 people came from Ukraine after February 2022.

L'immigration au Luxembourg marquée par la guerre en Ukraine. *Le Portail des Statistiques du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*, 18. IV. 2023.

<https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/2023/stn21-population-2023.html>

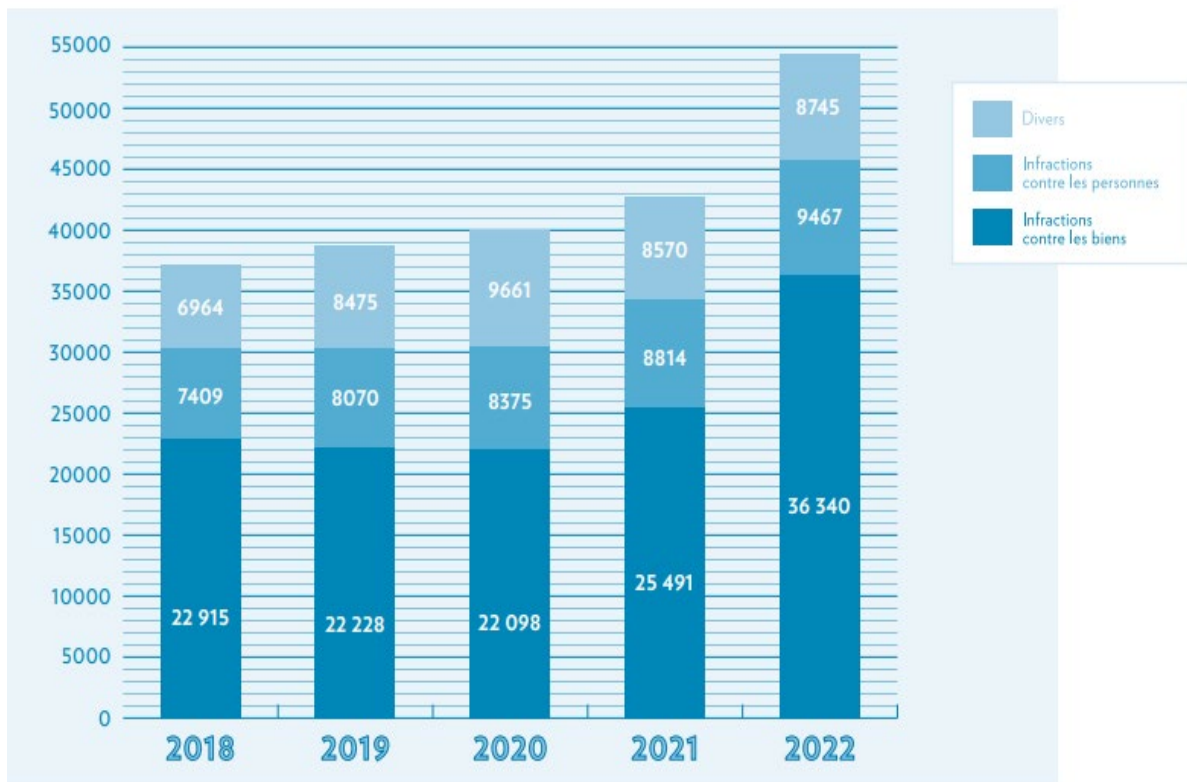
<sup>35</sup> Geoportal. *Le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.* <https://map.geoportal.lu/>

<sup>36</sup> Chiffres de la Délinquance. *Police Lëtzebuerg.* <https://1url.cz/krmeh>

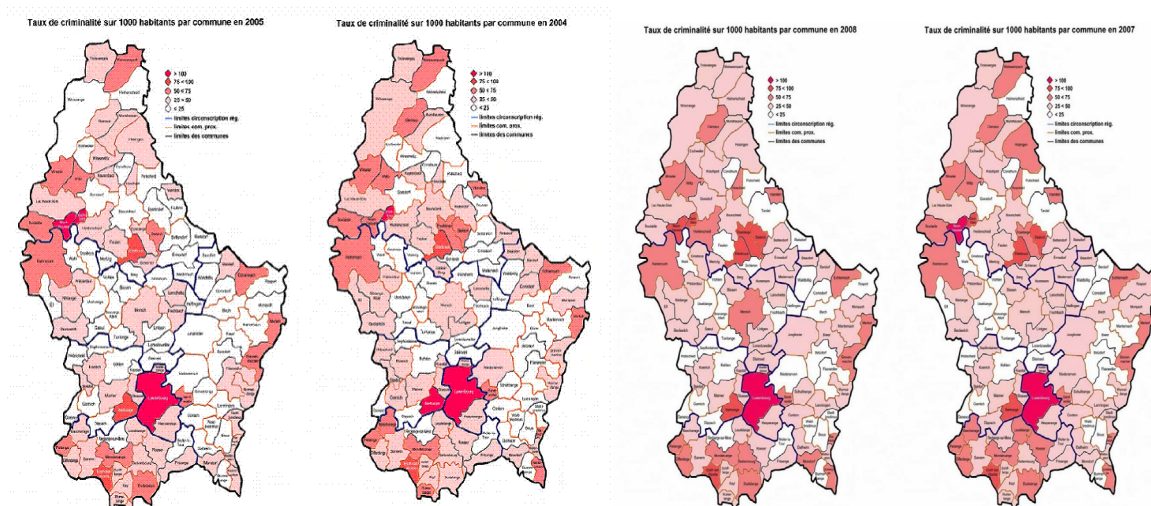
Crime Figures. *Police Lëtzebuerg.* <https://police.public.lu/en/votre-police/chiffres-delinquance.html>



**Figure 5:** Development of the number of infringements by groups – acts against property (contre les biens – the darkest shade), against persons (contre les personnes – the middle shade), and others (divers – the lightest shade). 2018 to 2022.<sup>37</sup>



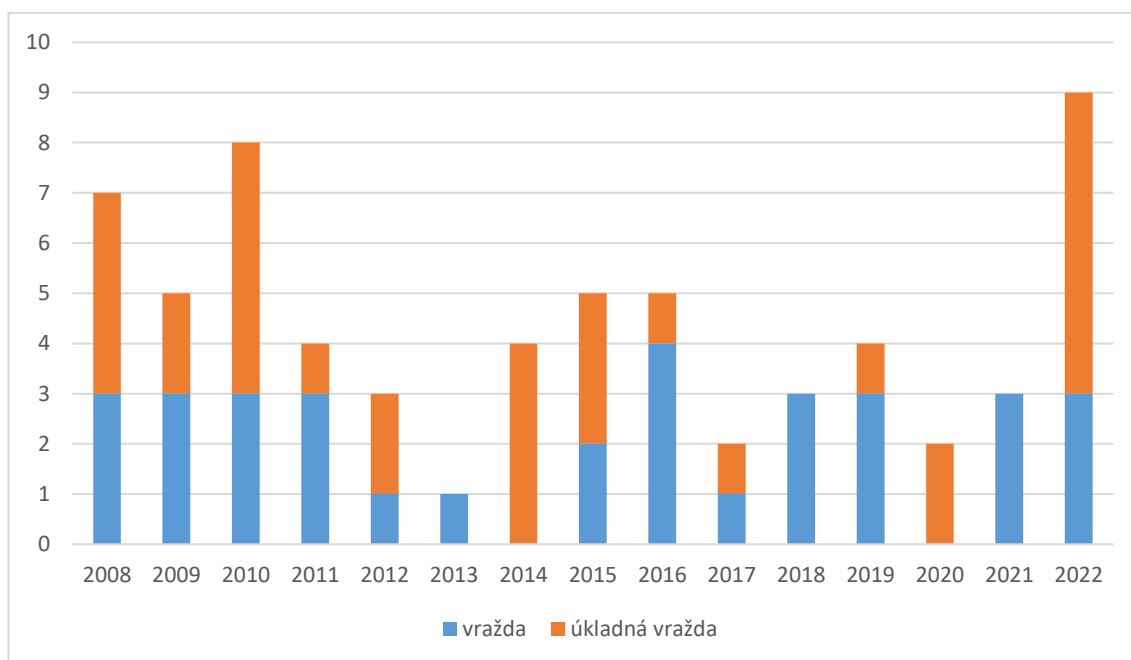
**Figure 6:** The distribution of detected crime in the territory is indicated by local statistics (crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in individual municipalities; taux de criminalité sur 1,000 inhabitants par commune; by shades: more than 100 cases, 75 to 100 cases, 50 to 75 cases, 25 to 50 cases, less than 25 cases) for the years 2005, 2004, 2008, and 2007.<sup>38</sup> Newer reports could not be retrieved by the authors.



<sup>37</sup> Chiffres de la Délinquance. *Police Lëtzebuerg*. <https://1url.cz/krmeh>

<sup>38</sup> Publications. *Police Lëtzebuerg*. <https://police.public.lu/fr/publications.html>

**Chart 7:** A more detailed look at the murder statistics in Luxembourg, 2008 to 2022. It is distinguished between the terms murder (*meurtre*, in affect) and premeditated murder (*assassinat*).<sup>39</sup>



**Table 3 and Chart 8:** Registered crime in Luxembourg, 1988 to 2022.<sup>40</sup> Roughly 60 % of the statistics concern “property” crime (against property), 20 % violent crime (against persons), and 20 % other crime. A distinction is made between the terms 1) murder, *meurtre* (in affect) and 2) premeditated murder (*assassinat*). Both components fluctuate to form about half of the acts (in the table, these two types are divided by a slash).

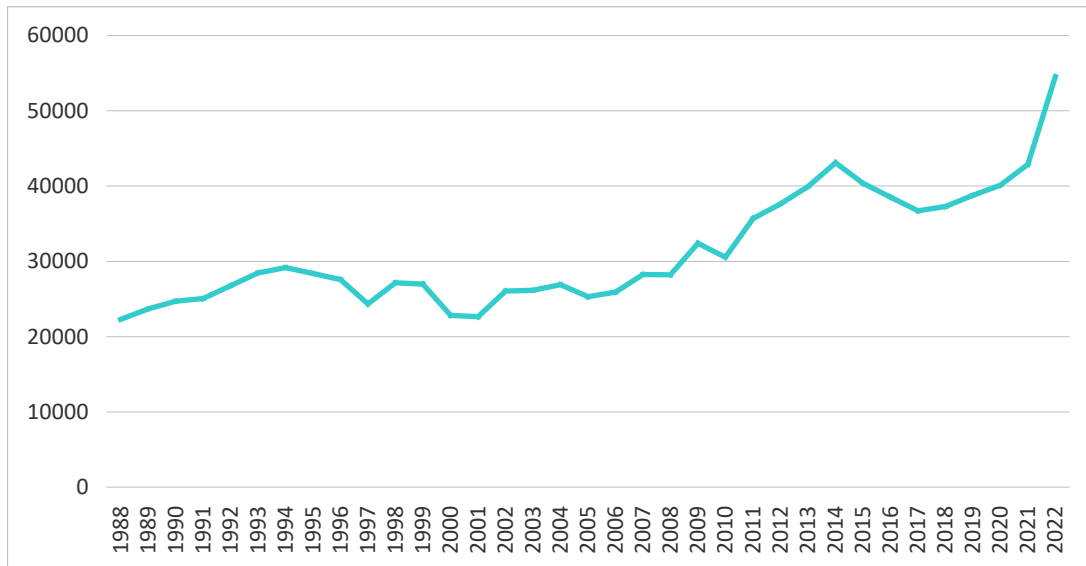
Year	Number of acts	Number of murders*
1988	22,306	-
1989	23,689	-
1990	24,699	-
1991	25,046	-
1992	26,746	-
1993	28,446	-
1994	29,160	6
1995	28,380	2
1996	27,566	4
1997	24,355	4
1998	27,155	4
1999	26,957	3
2000	22,816	1
2001	22,646	6
2002	26,046	4
2003	26,163	3
2004	26,907	2
2005	25,321	4
2006	25,913	9
2007	28,252	7
2008	28,210	7 (3/4)
2009	32,378	5 (3/2)
2010	30,532	8 (3/5)
2011	35,702	4 (3/1)
2012	37,639	3 (1/2)

<sup>39</sup> Chiffres de la Délinquance. *Police Lëtzebuerg*. <https://1url.cz/krmeh>

<sup>40</sup> Chiffres de la Délinquance. *Police Lëtzebuerg*. <https://1url.cz/krmeh>



2013	39,957	1 (1/0)
2014	43,087	4 (0/4)
2015	40,353	5 (2/3)
2016	38,537	5 (4/1)
2017	36,721	2 (1/1)
2018	37,288	3 (3/0)
2019	38,773	4 (3/1)
2020	40,134	2 (0/2)
2021	42,875	3 (3/0)
2022	54,552	9 (3/6)



#### 4. Central Europe – situation and trends

The statistics of recorded crime in various countries are difficult to compare. There is usually a different legal framework in individual countries, where some acts are or are not perceived as criminal offences in different countries.

As a kind of supplement to the previous text, the authors offer an overview of the most recent trends in relation to the countries neighbouring the Czech Republic and Hungary (text and Charts 10, 11, 12, and 13 – Poland has been omitted due to incomplete records). Additional charts are then also available for other countries, Norway and Croatia (Charts 14 and 15), respectively, as well as the countries subject to more detailed discussion (Ireland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Charts 16 to 18).

In general, at the time of coronavirus, or quarantine measures (2020, 2021), there was a decrease across the entire crime groups (household burglaries, pickpocketing, and many others). The year 2022, if the data is already available, is then marked by an increase in crime. Computer (cyber, Internet) crime shows considerable latency, although the related data may not be perceived clearly.

The key trends for 2022 in **Germany** (see Chart 10) are as follows:<sup>41</sup>

- **Increase in registered crime by 11.5 %**, end of a five-year decline phase.
- Detection rate declined to 57.3 % after the peak in 2021 (58.7 % in 2021).
- **The most common offence is theft** (about 32% of registered crime).
- An increase of 53.8 % (78,976 cases) was identified in violations of the Immigration Act. For economic crime, an increase of 42.6 % (21,854 cases) is reported. Other groups of facts with the highest increase include threat of violence (+28.1 %, 36,383 cases); robbery (+26.8 %, 8,070 cases); rape, sexual coercion, and sexual assault resulting in death (+20.1 %, 1,993 cases); burglary (+21.5 %, 11,672 cases); and theft (+20.0 %, 297,217 cases: pocket theft +35.1 %, shoplifting +34.3 %, and stealing non-cash means of payment +29.0 %).
- Although for “**computer**” crime, in general, a decrease of around 5-6% is reported for 2022, fraud or computer fraud using illegally obtained non-cash means of payment show an increase of 22.5 % (i.e. 14,529 cases). In these cases, as a rule, the rate of detection decreases, now below 25 %.

The key trends for 2022 in **Slovakia** are as follows (see Chart 13):<sup>42</sup>

- **Increase in registered crime by 7.2 %**.
- The most common group of facts is property crime (about 33.9 %).
- The concept of cybercrime in Slovakia is currently not explicitly defined either in the Criminal Code or in any other normative legal act. The police force does not register cybercrime based on the mode of operation, but **according to the individual facts of the crimes, which can also be committed on the Internet**. Many criminal acts that are committed in cyberspace (on the Internet) are thus classified as property, violent, or economic crime.

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<sup>41</sup> Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik. *Bundeskriminalamt*.  
[https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/PolizeilicheKriminalstatistik/pks\\_node.html](https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/PolizeilicheKriminalstatistik/pks_node.html)  
KRULÍK, Oldřich. Německo: Situace a trendy v oblasti zjištěné criminality I. *Kriminalistika*. 2011, no. 3, pp. 215-233.

<sup>42</sup> Štatistika kriminality v Slovenskej republike. *Ministerstvo vnútra Slovenskej republiky*.  
<https://www.minv.sk/?statistika-kriminality-v-slovenskej-republike-xml>  
Štatistiky. *Generálna prokuratúra Slovenskej Republiky*.  
<http://www.genpro.gov.sk/statistiky-12c1.html>  
*DATA Cubes*. <https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/folder/sk/1000450>  
*Páchatelia trestných činov. DATA Cube*.  
[https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/VBD\\_SK\\_WIN/sk1002rs/v\\_sk1002rs\\_00\\_00\\_00\\_sk](https://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/VBD_SK_WIN/sk1002rs/v_sk1002rs_00_00_00_sk)  
*Spravodlivosť a kriminalita. Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky*.  
<https://1url.cz/vrmw2>; <https://1url.cz/vr8uh>

The key trends for 2022 in **Austria** (see Chart 11) are as follows:<sup>43</sup>

- **The increase in registered crime by 19.0 %. The increase concerned virtually all groups of facts in 2022.**
- The most common group of facts is represented by property crime (28.5 %).
- **Since 2014, cybercrime has shown a steady, dramatic increase in recent years** (an increase of 30 % in 2022); around 23 % of the total number of cases constitute fraud. Pornography (moral criminality) is now perceived as a dominant computer issue.
- More than 34 % of registered crime was concentrated in the capital of Vienna in 2022.
- More than 42% of the identified offenders from 2022 were non-citizens of Austria.
- Around 60% of violent crime in 2022 can be defined as both the victim and the perpetrator existing in a close relationship or in a common household.
- 2021 was the year with the lowest registered crime rate since 2001. On certain days, police officers across the country did not receive a single burglary report.

The key trends for 2021 (2022 not yet available) in **Poland** are as follows:<sup>44</sup>

- The most common crimes in 2017-2021 are theft of someone else's property, theft by burglary, damage to someone else's property, drug crime, and traffic offences. Economic crime is dominated by fraud.
- In the coronavirus period, i.e. especially in 2020, there was a decrease in detected crimes compared to previous years, but in 2021 there was a renewed increase (by 7 %).
- Cybercrime is expected to increase due to the use of advanced information technologies. Attention is paid to the role of cyberspace in the radicalisation of society. There is a chronic situation in infringement of intellectual property rights through online repositories. The challenge is constituted by fraud carried out through auction or bazaar portals.

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<sup>43</sup> Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik. *Bundeskriminalamt; Bunderministerium Inneres*. <https://www.bundeskriminalamt.at/501/start.aspx>

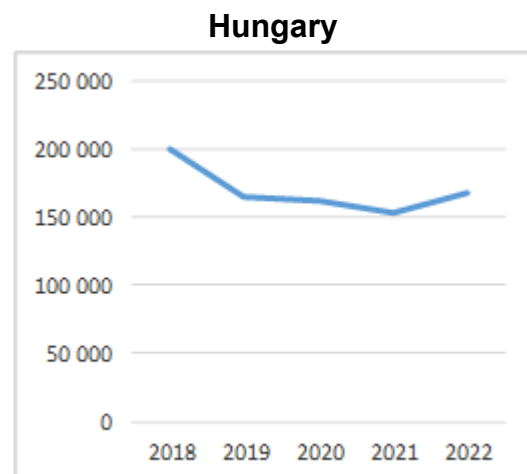
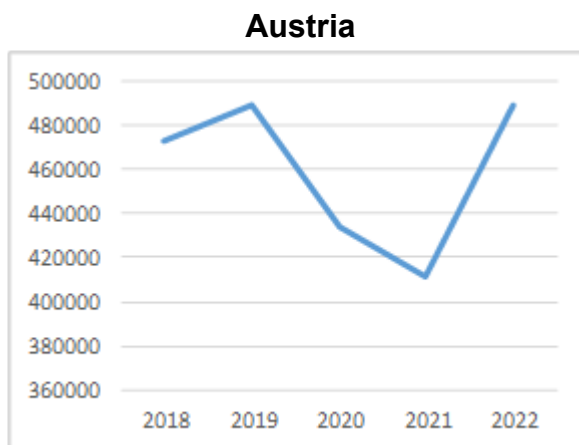
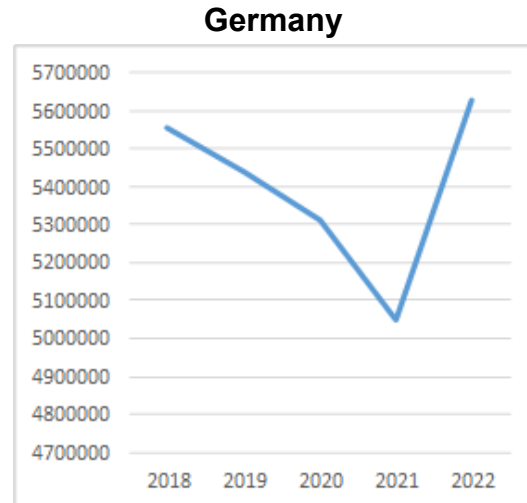
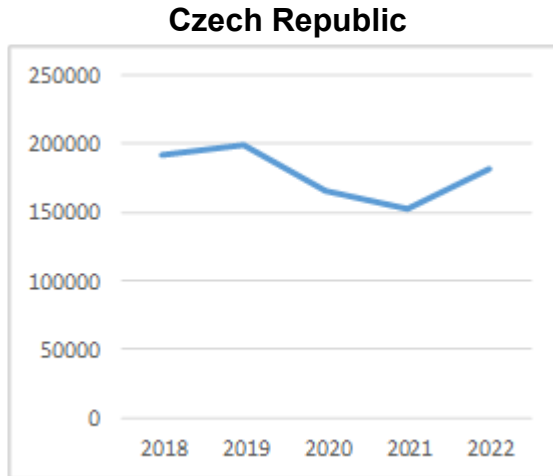
Statistiken. *Bunderministerium Inneres*. <https://www.bmi.gv.at/312/statistiken/start.aspx>

<sup>44</sup> Statystyka. *Komenda Główna Policji*. <http://statystyka.policja.pl/>

Wymiar sprawiedliwości. *Główny Urząd Statystyczny*. <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/wymiar-sprawiedliwosci/wymiar-sprawiedliwosci/>

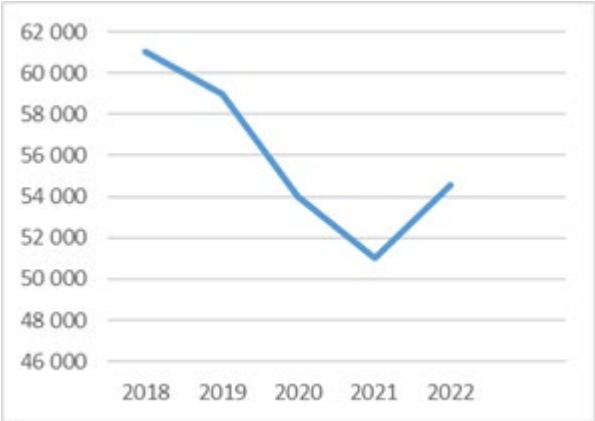
Informacja dzienna. *Komenda Główna Policji*. <https://policja.pl/pol/form/1,dok.html>

**Charts 9 to 18:** Comparison of the Czech Republic, five Central European countries, some other countries for comparison, 2018 to 2021 or 2022. **Luxembourg is the only country where crime has been steadily increasing in recent years and there has not been a decrease caused by the coronavirus situation.**<sup>45</sup>

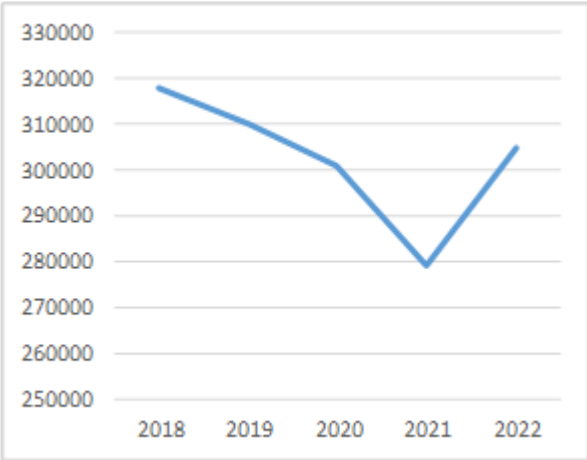


<sup>45</sup> **In addition to the sources already mentioned in the text, the following are included:** Offences and Victims Reported to the Police. *Statistics, Norway*, 30. 5. 2023. <https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/kriminalitet-og-rettsvesen/statistikk/anmeldte-lovbrudd-og-ofre>  
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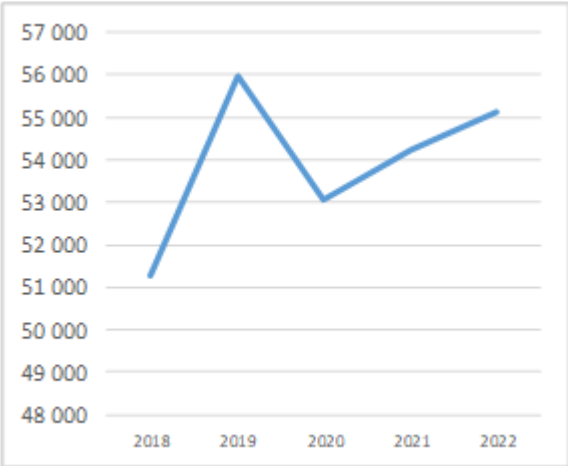
**Slovakia**



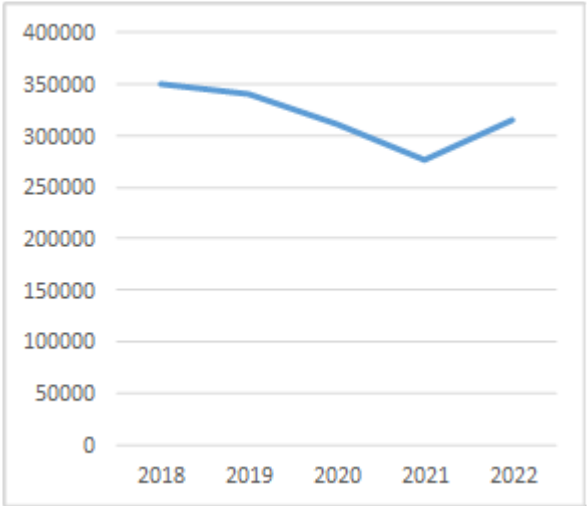
**Norway**



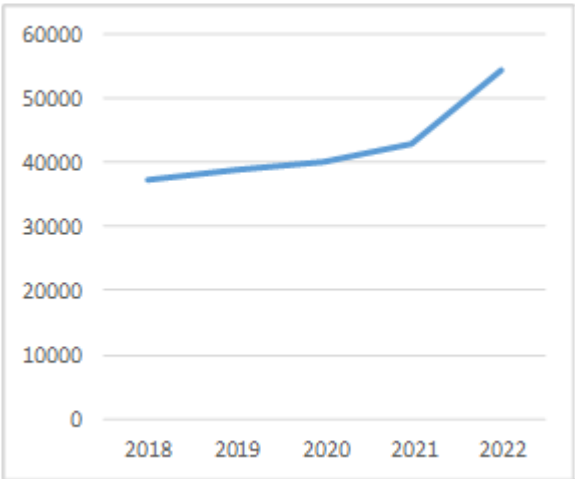
**Croatia**



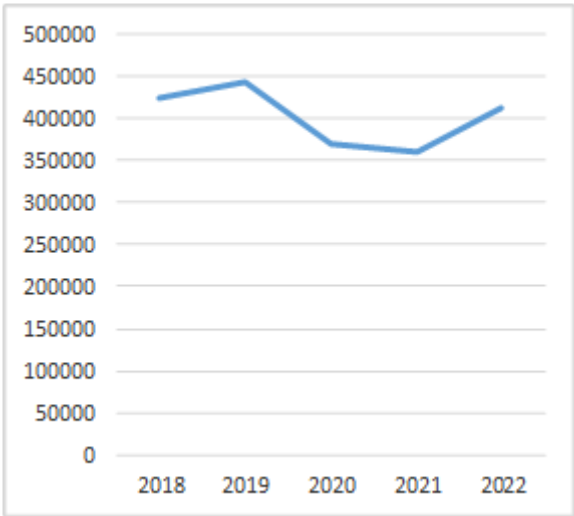
**Denmark**



**Luxembourg**



**Ireland**



The key trends for 2022 in **Hungary** are as follows:<sup>46</sup>

- **2021 was marked by a decrease in registered crime by 5.0 %.** The increase concerned only drug crime and fraud.
- The most common is theft (more than 26 %).
- Hungary prides itself on the image of “one of the safest countries in the world”. **However, data for the second half of 2022 indicates a gradual increase in registered crime.** Critics of the government talk about the fact that statistics are interpreted in a specific way that portrays the country in a better light than reality.
- The transformation of crime and its shift to cyberspace has been a topic for discussion since about 2020, therefore, it is not a surprising change typical of 2022.

## Summary

Based on the above range of information, it is clear that individual countries approach the presentation of crime statistics in a rather diverse way. If we look at variables such as completeness, stability (for example, comparison with the situation 10 years ago), timeliness, clarity, or others, the Czech Republic, along with countries such as Slovakia or Croatia, are among relatively progressive countries – at least when it comes to making statistics available at monthly intervals, in a relatively short time interval (usually within 14 days). For the wider public, map documents related to registered crime in the area are available.<sup>47</sup> Part of the members of the authors’ collective also independently addressed the topic of ‘fluctuation’ of crime (and its statistics) at the time of social distancing measures related to the coronavirus.<sup>48</sup>

It is certainly possible to find space for inspiration in relation to the Czech Republic. In particular, this applies to infographics and brief outputs for the media and the general public. There is also great potential for close interaction with the academic sector, which can both ease the burden on the state sphere and expand its findings with possible interpretation and forecasts.

The agenda is dealt with by various institutions in different countries, not to mention countries where there are more national police and security force bodies.

In terms of possible related recommendations, it would generally be appropriate to reactivate the ambitions related to the resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic of 2023 on the establishment of a project for the development and

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<sup>46</sup> Justice (1965 – ). *Hungarian Central Statistical Office*.

[http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat\\_long/h\\_zjj001.html](http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_long/h_zjj001.html)

Justice. *Hungarian Central Statistical Office*. <https://www.ksh.hu/justice>

<sup>47</sup> Kriminálnita. *Policie České republiky*. <https://www.policie.cz/statistiky-kriminalita.aspx>

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<sup>48</sup> KRULÍK, Oldřich; BOHMAN, Martin; DWORZECKI, Jacek; and KLÍMA, Petr. Czech Republic and Slovakia: Criminal Statistics during the Coronavirus Situation. *Cogent Social Sciences*. Taylor and Francis, 2022, vol. 8, No. 1, p. 1-32. ISSN 2331-1886. doi:10.1080/23311886.2022.2138146.

innovation of crime statistics in the Czech Republic. Experts in the environment of the Czech Republic should constantly monitor trends in the field of registered crime statistics and its presentation to the wider public (but also to security management). This applies to advanced search engines, but also to press releases, infographic shortcuts, the media, and the public. At the same time, it would be appropriate to use the benefit consisting in the monthly structuring of usable documents.

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**Note:** Those interested in reviews, which (with regard to a certain period of time) are devoted to most or all member states of the European Union, can be referred to other outputs from the workshop of the members of the team of authors, concerning the period 2012 to 2023:

- KRULÍK, Oldřich; BOHMAN, Martin. Porovnání trendu vývoje kriminality v České republice se zahraničními trendy II.: Statistika kriminality v zemích Evropské unie. In: *Bezpečnostní situace v České republice*. MAREŠOVÁ, A. ed. Praha: Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky, 2012. ISBN 978-80-260-3275-5.  
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