Justice and crime

19.11.2021 | | Počet zobrazení:null

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Selected indicators - Methodolical notes

Crimi

Total crime rate includes all criminal offences of individuals and groups of persons registered by police according to the relevant provisions of Penal Code No. 300/2005. Data on crime include both completed criminal offences and attempted criminal offences. Total crime rate is divided into the following three basic groups:

1. General crimes
2. Economic crimes
3. Remaining crimes

1. General crimes includes:

   1. property crimes
   2. violent crimes
   3. moral crimes
   4. other general crimes

Property crimes are mainly thefts (from person, burglary, motor vehicle theft etc.), but also acts of damaging property.

Violent crimes include criminal offences such as murder, robbery, battery, making threats, kidnapping, maltreatment etc.

Moral crimes are offences such as rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, and procuring.

Other general crimes are for example production of illicit drugs, riot, obstruction of official decisions, etc.

2. Economic crimes represent a specific group of crimes that cause economic damage to the country, to legal entities, and to individuals. Crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, credit card fraud, consumer fraud, and bribery, but also pollution of environment and poaching fall between economic crimes.

3. Remaining crimes include for example avoidance of alimony payments, medical malpractice, traffic accidents, cruelty to animals etc.

The sum of general, economic and remaining crimes is lesser than the sum of criminal offences in total because the total crime rate also includes military crimes. Data on military crimes is not provided (as a special category) in the table. Military crimes are related to crimes such as disobeying order, avoiding service duties, crimes against national security, republic etc.

Criminal offenders are persons who were arrested and investigated by police. Statistical data on criminal offenders is the aggregated information on perpetrators, which the police managed to detect, and recorded during the investigation.

Habitual offender is a person who has repeatedly committed the same criminal offence.

Child perpetrator is a person who had committed a crime before he/she reached 14 years of age. A person, who committed a crime after he/she had reached 14 years of age, and at the same time he/she had not yet reached the age of 19, is a juvenile perpetrator. The indicator Juvenile and child perpetrators (0-18 years) represents the sum of numbers of perpetrators from both age cohorts.

Clear-up rate means rate of successful identifications of perpetrator(s) by police.

Fires

Killed persons are persons who died in the place of fire, or when being transported to hospital, or within 24 hours after the accident.

Direct material loss is the sum of losses calculated from estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets, materials and other means destroyed by the fire.

Values saved are the sum of values of tangible fixed assets and other values that were rescued from fire.