

Abstract

The thesis deals with latent criminality as a dynamic criminality phenomenon.

The first chapter is dedicated to the scientific discipline of criminology, which examines criminality as a whole, criminality itself and terms which define criminality, such as scope, level, structure and dynamic.

The second chapter deals directly with latent criminality. It lists all that is included in latent criminality and its relation to registered criminality. The chapter describes the possible causes and brings closer all the methods for examining it. The most common of those are victimization method and self-reporting investigation.

One of the main causes of crime latency is the victim's failure to report. The third chapter is therefore dedicated to crime victims. It lists the differences between a victim and an injured party and describes the relation between victim and perpetrator. This chapter also ties to the victim's consent with prosecution, which can be influenced by the aforementioned relation to the perpetrator.

In the fourth chapter, criminality is divided into individual types. Apart from definitions of the different criminality types, such as property offences, violent, moral and economic criminality, the thesis here details the statistical indicators of these criminality types (number of crimes committed, detection rate, expected latency rate).

The last chapter is composed of analysis of selected criminal offences with a high latency rate. Those are thefts, bribery and domestic violence. Apart from a characteristic of the crime and the possible reasons for its high latency rate, the possibilities for lowering the number of latent cases, both in the area of crime detection and crime prevention, are discussed in the respective sections. The sections on corruption and bribery also contain descriptions of selected government measures taken to prevent those crimes and an evaluation of their efficiency.

Klíčová slova: latent criminality, bribery, domestic violence