názoru se toto bude týkat především růstu trestných činů v dopravě, ale i běžných trestných činů, kde ještě nebylo nepochybně dosaženo maximální hranice.

Jak pachatelé obecně, tak i mladiství pachatelé zintenzivňují svojí trestnou činnost a to se v budoucích letech jistě projeví i ve statistikách. Současný značný pokles kriminality mládeže nelze zcela jednoznačně vysvětlit. Někteří autoři i občas zpochybňují statistiky s ohledem např. na údaje z Prahy a výsledky viktimologických výzkumů.

Každé zvýšení počtu evidovaných trestných činů není nutno hodnotit jako negativní jev. Pokud poroste objasněnost trestných činů a zvýší se počet evidovaných trestných činů na úkor latentních, tak takový vývoj můžeme hodnotit jenom pozitivně. Ale s ohledem na současnou situaci a značný pokles kriminality, který nám předkládají statistické údaje, můžeme konstatovat, že není možné, aby byl tento vývoj dlouhodobě udržitelný a asi není pravděpodobné, že by takovýto vývoj mohl trvat neustále.

## 7. Resume

Some conclusions, particularly statistic charts, are included in the text for differentiating nuances of individual types of crimes committed by young people. Therefore in this part I am focusing only on concluding summarizing statements that apply for the entire diploma work.

There has been an increase in the amount of crime committed by children since 1989. Since 1996 the number of children involved in crime as a whole increased. After 1999 the situation stabilized, and since 2001 the number of child offenders involved in crime in general has sharply declined. It has declined so sharply, that in 2007 it was at a minimum compared to several years.

The development of overall crime of adolescents is similar to that of children, but the increase was sharper and the number of crimes culminated in 1996. In 1997 adolescent crime decreased, and this continued also in further years, which is represented by a substantial declining trend of adolescent crime during the period of 1997 – 1999. Overall since 1989 adolescent crime has risen by 166%.

In comparison to overall crime levels in the Czech Republic, which have risen since 1989, in 1999 by 253% which means 3.5 x, adolescent crime rose by 166% or 2.7 x, and child crime rose by 250% or 3.5 x. In 2000 there was still an increasing tendency, but since 2001 there has been a declining trend, which continued in subsequent years. In 2007 registered crime of adolescents fell to only 2.26% of crime as a whole.

Crime among adolescents and children has been developing in a way that matches crime trends across the society, and it can even be stated that the proportion of young people in overall crime in 1999 was 1.17% lower than in 1989.

Based on the development of the number of criminal offenses, based on the structure and nature of our communities, according to economic opportunities for young people today and based on valid and considered legislation the stagnation of crime so far can be expected to undergo changes in the next years to come. In my opinion this will mainly involve a rise in

crime in transportation, but also ordinary crimes, where the maximum limit still undoubtedly has not been reached.

Perpetrators in general as well as young perpetrators have been intensifying their crime, and in future years this will also be present in statistics. The current substantial drop in youth crime cannot be entirely clearly explained. Some authors even cast doubt on statistics due to factors such as data from Prague and results of victim surveys.

Every increase in the number of recorded crimes does not need to be evaluated as a negative effect. If more crimes are cleared up and the number of registered crimes increases compared to latent crimes, then such development can only be evaluated positively. Nonetheless, in light of the current situation and the substantial drop in crime based on presented statistics, we can conclude that it is not possible to maintain this trend in the long term, and it does not seem very probable that such trend could even persist.