

## Crime in Slovenia in 2010

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The article presents data on crime dealt with by the Slovene police, as well as changes and factors that have affected their work. In spite of the 2.3% rise in crime in 2010, the police increased the share of solved crimes by 3.3 percentage point, while the proportion of crimes detected by their own activity rose by 2.5 percentage point. Since the prosecution of economic and financial crime and corruption was one of the police priorities in 2010, the increase in economic crime was particularly significant. The extent of economic crime increased within the frame of total crime from 10.6% to 14.6%. According to the police assessment, perpetrators caused through their crime a loss of 577.3 (278.0 in 2009) million euro, and in terms of economic crime alone, a loss of 505.4 (193.3 in 2009) million euro. In comparison with 2009, the police dealt with fewer crimes against property, which represent a major part of general crime.

A ten-year comparison indicates a 19.6% rise in the number of criminal offences in the period from 2001 to 2010, while the share of cleared criminal offences rose by 4.5 percentage point. The number of so-called classical crimes, such as murders and manslaughters, aggravated assaults and particularly serious aggravated assaults, sexual offences, robberies, thefts and robberies and thefts of motor vehicles, has not significantly changed or has even slightly decreased. The extent of juvenile crime fell more than twofold in comparison with the period 2001 to 2010. The number of crimes against property declined within the structure of total crime from 71.5% to 60.7%, while the proportion of economic crime has grown in the last ten years from 9.7% to 14.6%. The fact that domestic violence has become increasingly unacceptable was confirmed by the number of criminal offences against marriage, family and youth.

**Key words:** crime, crime statistics, criminal offences, suspects, police, police work

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