



Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en
Documentatiecentrum

Cahier 2023-17

Criminaliteit en rechtshandhaving 2022

Ontwikkelingen en samenhangen

Summary

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Cahier

De reeks Cahier omvat de rapporten van onderzoek dat door en in opdracht van het Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum is verricht. Opname in de reeks betekent niet dat de inhoud van de rapporten het standpunt van de Minister van Justitie en Veiligheid weergeeft.

Summary

Crime and law enforcement 2022

- The estimated number of traditional offenses citizens fell victim to decreased by 40% in the period 2012-2021, while the number of online offenses increased by 19% in the period 2012-2019.
- Crime recorded by the police decreased by 30% between 2012 and 2022. The decrease in recorded crime has an effect throughout the criminal justice system. The number of suspects (-31%), the inflow of the Public Prosecution Service (-19%) and the number of summonses (-24%) also decreased.
- But from 2021 to 2022, the number of recorded crimes increased again by 6%, as did the number of suspects (5%), the inflow at the Public Prosecution Service (7%) and the number of summonses (7%).
- In the period 2012-2022, the total number of sanctions imposed by the police, the Public Prosecution Service and the courts fell by 59% which was a sharper decrease than the decrease in recorded crime. The number of sanctions imposed by the police showed the largest decrease (-82%).
- Recently there seems to be a turnaround. The number of sanctions from the Public Prosecution Service and the court increased from 2021 to 2022 by 11% and 1% respectively. This turnaround has already started in 2020. But the number of police sanctions is still falling (-29%). On balance, the number of sanctions rose by 2%.
- The number of underage suspects fell by 42% in the period 2012-2022. The share of underage suspects within the total number of suspects fell from 13% in 2012 to 11% in 2022. From 2021 to 2022, the number of underage suspects rose by 6%.
- The number of sanctions that the police, the Public Prosecution Service and the judge jointly imposed on minors fell by 59% in the period 2012-2022. The share of the police sanctions increased, while that of the Public Prosecution Service decreased.
- The number of recorded minor offenses (excluding traffic) decreased by 19% in the period 2012-2022. In the last year, the decrease was even 31%, probably due to the abolition of the COVID-19 measures.
- The number of sanctions imposed jointly by the police, the Public Prosecution Service and the courts for minor criminal offenses fell by 25% in the period 2012-2022. There was also a large decrease (-32%) in the last year. About 80% of these sanctions are imposed by the police and the National Road Traffic Service.
- The number of minor traffic offenses fell by 16% in the period 2012-2022, but increased by 2% in the last year.
- Expenditure on social safety increased by 7% in the period 2012-2021.

	2012	2021	2022
<i>Total</i>			
Number of traditional crimes reported by victims ^a	8,266,000	4,922,000	N.A.
Number of online crimes reported by victims ^b	2,725,000	3,243,000 ^c	N.A.
Recorded crimes	1,155,000	758,000	806,000
Suspects	373,000	245,000	257,000
Inflow of the Public Prosecutor Service	224,000	169,000	181,000
Summonses	107,000	76,000	81,000
Guilty verdicts with sanctions	91,000	61,000	62,000
Total sanctions ^{d,e,f}	199,000	111,000	114,000
Sanctions by the Police ^d	31,000	8,000	6,000
Sanctions by the Public Prosecutor ^e	77,000	42,000	47,000
Sanctions by the Courts ^f	91,000	61,000	62,000
<i>Minors</i>			
Suspects	48,000	26,000	28,000
Inflow of the Public Prosecutor Service	22,000	14,000	13,000
Summonses	10,000	5,000	5,000
Guilty verdicts with sanctions	8,000	3,000	3,000
Total sanctions ^{d,e,f}	26,000	10,000	11,000
Sanctions by the Police ^d	11,000	5,000	5,000
Sanctions by the Public Prosecutor ^e	8,000	2,000	2,000
Sanctions by the Courts ^f	8,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Minor offenses</i>			
Reports of nuisance	279,000	537,000	461,000
Recorded minor offenses	10,338,000	8,776,000	8,621,000
minor traffic offenses and other offenses under administrative law	9,759,000	8,097,000	8,153,000
minor criminal offenses	578,000	679,000	468,000
Inflow of the Public Prosecutor Service	142,000	158,000	132,000
Summonses	64,000	62,000	58,000
Guilty verdicts with sanctions	67,000	46,000	47,000
Total sanctions ^{d,e,f,g}	10,365,000	8,761,000	8,606,000
Administrative fines for minor traffic offenses	9,661,000	8,024,000	8,153,000
Administrative fines ^g	98,000	73,000	N.A.
Sanctions by the Police ^d	480,000	567,000	360,000
Sanctions by the Public Prosecutor ^e	58,000	50,000	47,000
Sanctions by the Courts ^f	67,000	46,000	47,000
<i>Expenses (mln euro, prices 2015)</i>			
Expenses on social safety	13,000	14,000	N.A.

a This is an estimate of traditional offenses experienced by citizens aged 15 and older.
 b This is an estimate of online offenses experienced by citizens aged 15 and older. The survey methodology used for online crimes differs from the survey methodology used for traditional crimes. Therefore, they cannot be added (see appendix 3).
 c 2019. There is no information available for 2021.
 d These are transactions, imposed criminal orders and Halt referrals by the police. For minors only police transactions and Halt referrals. No figures were available criminal orders by the police for minors.
 e These are settlements, criminal orders and conditional dismissals by the Public Prosecution Service.
 f These are convictions by the court where some form of sanction is imposed. The total number of sanctions (of various types) imposed by the courts is greater, because judges may impose more than one sanction.
 g These are administrative fines, non-criminal orders and costs of administrative enforcement.

Het Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum (WODC) is het kennisinstituut voor het ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid. Het WODC doet zelf onafhankelijk wetenschappelijk onderzoek of laat dit doen door erkende instituten en universiteiten, ter ondersteuning van beleid en uitvoering.

Meer informatie:

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