

## Abstract

The topic of this thesis is the criminological significance of crime reporting. The first part deals with the issues of latent crime, the part of crime which stays hidden. It describes the possibilities and limits of crime recording and the reasons why a significant part of crime stays in the so called dark area of crime and gets never discovered by police. The most significant cause of latent crime seems to be the non-reporting behavior of victims.

The second part closely looks at the non-reporting behavior of victims and describes the individual factors, which lead to the decision to not report a crime to the police. First and nearly most important factor described is the cost and benefit theory. Second factor that the thesis is dealing with is the trust in police in a specific territory. Third factor is the influence of neighborhood in which the victim lives and fourth is the influence of victim's age. Fifth factor described in this thesis is the gender of the offender, primarily the fact, that crimes committed by women get reported less than crime committed by men. Special chapter is dedicated also to the reporting of domestic violence.

The third part of this thesis deals with reporting of corruption, primarily of bribery criminal offences. In this area Czech Republic still doesn't have legal provisions to secure the status of whistleblowers, which are taken worldwide as a key component of the fight against corruption. Whistleblowers are the main participants in uncovering of corruption offences, but the legal framework doesn't offer them protection against the retaliation from the employer. Part of this thesis contains consideration, what kind of legal provisions should Czech Republic enact. This thesis is mainly inspired by the Serbian legal provisions, which are among experts and nongovernmental organizations taken as one of the best in the world. It discusses the form of legal provisions, scope of coverage, possible reporting mechanisms and protection instruments.