

**Speaker:** Kjell Elefalk (Trygghet och Management AB, Sweden)

**Presentation title:** Statements about the development of volume crime in Sweden in the 21st century

Increasing crime and insecurity have been a dominant theme in Sweden throughout the 2000s and have become the most important political issue. In recent years, various social actors have focused primarily on the brutal firearm murders. Sweden has a major and profoundly fundamental problem – the deadly violence. It now seems to have led to about 80% of the public appearing to have the opinion that all types of crime are on the rise. There is no given accepted method to calculate the true number of crimes over time, and it opens the door for anything to be claimed by anyone on a very fragile basis. One compelling way to get an understanding of crime in Sweden may be to use the survey measures of violence, theft and vandalism that affects individuals and follow it over time. There is no doubt that it is a large majority of all crimes. A common perception is that 75–85 percent of the total amount of crimes in the Swedish society is such types of volume crime. What do we know over time about the most common crimes – volume crime- that people in Sweden can face? For 24 years, the Police, municipality and other actors have conducted survey studies of victimisation to crime. The presentation is to provide an overview of existing results in Sweden during the period 1998 – 2022 of volume crime built on over 1000,000 of respondents' answers. There are currently data from 244 municipalities and 1,900 studies available. An important advantage of this kind of surveys conducted is that the collection method, response method and questionnaire are unchanged. The results are undeniably, unambiguous, and sensational. A dramatic reduction in the proportion of 16–85-year-olds exposed to volume crime in the 21st century. The results are also supported by other national studies in Sweden.