

Europe: Breeding Ground for Murder?

Emile M. Hobo, M.Sc. – 24 September 2018

E-mail: e.m.hobo@hotmail.nl

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How Much Crime Is There Really?

In the Netherlands the official law reads that everyone has the right to press charges. In case of capital crimes the law even reads that we're not allowed not to press charges (unless duress [*overmacht*, Art. 40 Sr.] applies, in that people are too afraid to press charges). The government, police, and the courts handle things quite differently.

In practice, when you try to press charges, the police often refuse to let you do so. They often point to the fact that we, as a people, aren't able to prove people are guilty. The law actually reads that in a lot of cases we aren't allowed to, you need to leave it up to people with the power to search (*opsporingsbevoegdheid*): the police, prosecutors, and so forth.

On a personal note, I've had the police tell me I wasn't able to provide witness testimonies, which I'm not allowed to, and they refuse to let me see my full police file, so I can see what the reason is that they don't allow me to press charges and what previous testimonies registered to my name have been collected. There may be one that was forged, but they don't allow me to see it.

When I contacted the government, the Ministry of Safety & Justice notified me that only the victim, then and only then if the victim is able to provide closing evidence, is allowed to press charges. Good luck when you're murdered: how are you going to press charges then?

The newspapers in the Netherlands reported the willingness to press charges (*aangiftebereidheid*) in 2017 to be 20%. The Chief of National Police on LinkedIn lied when I entered into a discussion with him, that it was 24%. I recently reestablished through the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, cbs.nl) that in 2017 it was actually 20% and now in 2018 it's down to 15%. I use the 2017 numbers, since the crime rates in 2018 aren't fully known.

According to *de Volkskrant*, the situation in the rest of Europe is the same.

In practice, people do want to press charges and when people in the vicinity of those that don't press charges due to duress are also allowed to press charges, close to 100% of all crime should get registered with the police, because we want to.

There's always someone that wants to: I've had a flatmate during my university days that broke a beer bottle, than threw it between my and another flatmate's head. He also shouted on other occasions, that he'd tear people's heads off of their torso's. Although my other victimized flatmate covered it up, shushing it, I wanted to call the police.

When I look at the United States, the opposite seems to be happening: abused women locked up even though they acted under duress and jaywalkers thrown in jail even though they crossed the street out of necessity due to a three strikes rule a President that inserted a cigar into a woman's vagina came up with. Install some traffic lights, please.

What can we do to educate the people to prevent it going wrong either way? How much crime is there really?

Determine the Percentage of Criminals

When you look at the number of people with mental disorders, these are fixed percentages, not related to their nationality when tested using culture-fair testing.

Being a criminal in some cases is related to mental deficiencies, in others it isn't. Some people have criminal tendencies without a mental disorder, but based on the fact that mental disorders occur in a fixed percentage of the people, it's also safe to assume that a criminal mindset occurs in a fixed percentage of people.

Although a proper education makes sure that people from poor backgrounds work themselves out of their circumstances, which has been proven through an unethical experiment I can't find a reference to anymore, you should wonder whether those that don't get opportunity are wrong to take it. According to "The Art of Warfare" by Sun-Tzu, you should only engage in warfare when you have no other option.

When you look at the looting in 1970s the Bronx, a place compared by President Reagan to resemble the site of a bombing, considering the circumstances, I would actually have to argue that the people had no other choice than to loot. They were right to break windows and steal food and equipment to grant themselves opportunity.

Those endowed with a lot of money and social opportunities often seek to exclude the poor rather than allow them to thrive, due to a mistaken belief that this is necessary in order to procure your own survival.

In reality, in society, if you want society to be as safe as possible with everyone being provided for, you do need a good social system to take care of safety, healthcare, an education, and a basic infrastructure, as well as foreign policies on trade. You don't want to create the circumstances where people are right to go to war.

To determine the actual crime rates as such, you also need to make sure that everyone is provided with the same rights, duties, opportunities, and freedoms, without oppressing people in any way. You should focus on protecting people, keeping them healthy and safe, and granting them opportunity to thrive according to their own interests and capabilities.

As such, what I try to establish here isn't definitive, but it is any number of other things: staggering, mind-blowing, and repulsive.

Using the neutral term a.k.a. cover-up term of *aangiftebereidheid* (willingness to press charges) a.k.a. the percentage of people that actually get to press charges, it's possible to estimate the number of crimes that should have been reported over the years, since the CBS started registering everything in 1948.

To estimate the crime rate percentages, all you need to do is divide the number of reported crimes by the *aangiftebereidheid* percentage to get the actual number of crimes. I can determine proper crime rates, but not the percentage of criminals.

The *aangiftebereidheid* in 2017 in the Netherlands was 20%. The CBS reports a total number of 830,780 registered crimes: 85,120 violent crimes, 520,420 financial crimes, 102,040

destructions of property and crimes against order and authorities, 110,515 traffic crimes, and 30,265 other crimes. The population averaged 17.082 million people.

In reality this leads me to suspect that the actual number of crimes was $830,780 / 20\% = 4,153,900$: 425,600 violent crimes, 2,602,100 financial crimes, 510,200 destructions of property and crimes against order and authorities, 552,575 traffic crimes, and 151,325 other crimes. With these numbers in mind, it's possible to estimate crime ratios.

I should point out that according to this estimate people always get caught after committing just one crime. It's an estimate, but it's not unlikely to be correct, since when you stick to the law and the procedures, current day scientific standards do provide a far higher capture rate, closing in on 100%, than before science developed to current day's peak.

These numbers disregard whether the crimes are the result of a mental disorder or not. They also disregard ethnicity: mass immigration as seen doesn't influence crime rates.

Based on the above numbers, the crime rate index should be $4,153,900 \text{ total crimes} / 17,082,000 \text{ people} * 100\% = 24\%$ provided that the registered number of crimes is only 20% of what should be registered.

The reason I mention this is that 20% is a whole number, so the percentages in terms of accuracy should be noted as whole numbers also, with an error margin of less than $\pm 1\%$, which needs to be a whole number for the same reason. Unfortunately this also leads to an error margin of $\pm 1\%$ for the smaller percentages of crime, since I can't note a 0% error margin.

With a $24\% \pm 1\%$ (between 23% and 25%) of the population number as a total for all crimes, violent crimes make up for $2\% \pm 1\%$ of the population number, financial crimes $15\% \pm 1\%$, destruction of property and crimes against order and authorities $3\% \pm 1\%$, traffic crimes $3\% \pm 1\%$, and other crimes $1\% \pm 1\%$. Note that it's always the number of crimes relatively speaking to the population, not the number of criminals.

These numbers are strong estimates. The exact estimate can only be made by looking at the exact number of charges people mean to press with the police that the police disregard.

Exact Numbers or a Rough Estimate?

The estimate isn't a bad estimate, because it represents the *core truth* of the situation in the Netherlands and according to the newspapers also Europe. The newspapers have a strange way of writing about it, as if it isn't a big deal, even though it clearly is. Yet, scientifically I have to note that it's a rough estimate. The reason? Threefold...

The first thing that influences crime is the distribution of wealth. The distribution of wealth isn't such that everybody has to have the same amount of money. Yes, people that know how to structure and set up companies can generate wealth and govern it, although it's debatable according to most of those people whether their offspring can too.

The distribution of wealth focuses on minimum living standards in that people in the lowest income groups should have an income that's sufficiently high for them not to worry. You don't have to be filthy stinking rich in order not to worry. Most people actually start to worry also when they make too much money.

On average, most people can handle between about € 35,000.00 and € 67,500.00 on a yearly basis, which has been scientifically established by someone other than me. My apologies for the missing reference. If you don't want people to get into trouble and as such crime, most people will prefer an income within this range.

The second thing that influences crime is opportunity, meaning that people should be able to get an education that matches their interests and capabilities, up to a higher education. This allows them to work themselves out of whatever circumstances they find themselves in.

Poor people that get a bad education tend to end up in jail. This has been established through an unethical experiment that I didn't set up, but it's known to have been proven scientifically. To me it's one of those "D'Oh!" kind of ordeals, so my apologies for the missing reference. (Half of the poor kids got a poor education, the other half a great education, etc.)

The third thing that influences crime or more precisely the amount and distribution of the types of crime we witness, is the distribution of age ranges among the general population.

Murderers often start small by stealing and breaking in or by practicing on animals. This means that when people are younger they are less likely to actually carry out, say, a murder. In the same way, when they are past their forties, delinquents often do have a tendency to calm down.

When you look at the general population, the distribution of age ranges varies with generations being born and generations dying. We refresh our communities in waves of births and deaths. With every new birth and immigration wave rolling in and every dying and emigration wave passing, in more than one way we witness a cultural shift. This also goes for crime and combined with the natural tendencies based on individual age, this also influences the natural tendencies of society as a whole.

The next sections focus on the percentages as derived based on 2017 in the Netherlands, but as such it disregards the changing of the composition of the general population in financial status, opportunity, and age ranges. The fixed percentages aren't exact, but they are more than fairly strong indicators: they are upsetting and revealing still, because the variance is still relatively minor based on alterations in the composition of Dutch society.

Dutch Criminality Over Time

The above percentages lead to a specific curve that you would expect the increase of crime based on the increase of the population to follow. As such it doesn't hurt to first look at the increase of the general population in the Netherlands.

The growth of the population and the total crime figures have been registered since 1948. The specific crime figures only since 1950. The population started out with 9.716 million in 1948 and grew to 17.082 million in 2017 as depicted in figure 1.

What's interesting to note when you look at the growth of crime rates as reflected by the specific crimes, they don't actually follow the exact same curve that the total crime rate does. There are clear and noticeable differences. Next to the above described influences of variances in the general population, you might question whether there are other reasons for different curves in crime rates evolution.

As you can see in figure 2, the total registered crime rate at first did go up, which wasn't that difficult, because in 1948 less than 10% of all crime was registered, later it even went below 5%. This is strange. We had just had a war, so you would actually expect the crime rates to be higher than the usual 100% rather than lower for (personal estimate) 7 years until the entire country had been cleaned up. Chaos ensuing a war allows criminals to thrive.

In reality we didn't register any crime. An often heard cry seems to have been "This isn't why we liberated this country!" when the Dutch resistance expressed how they felt.

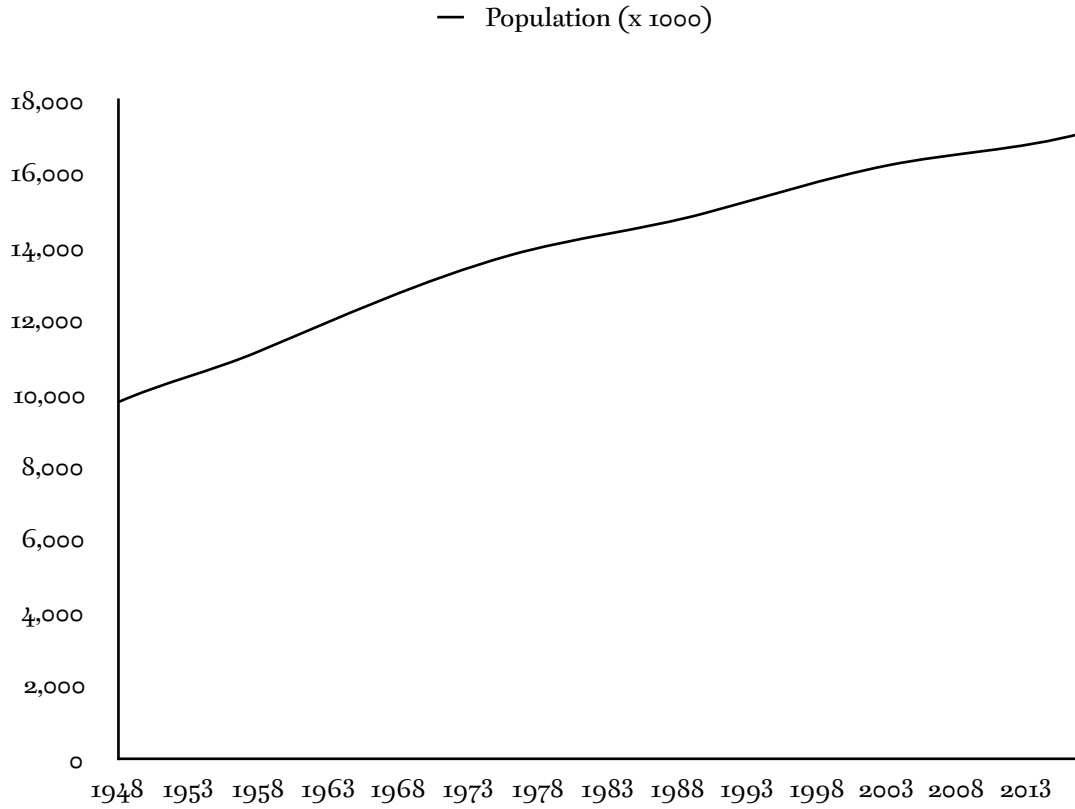


Figure 1 – Population growth of the Netherlands

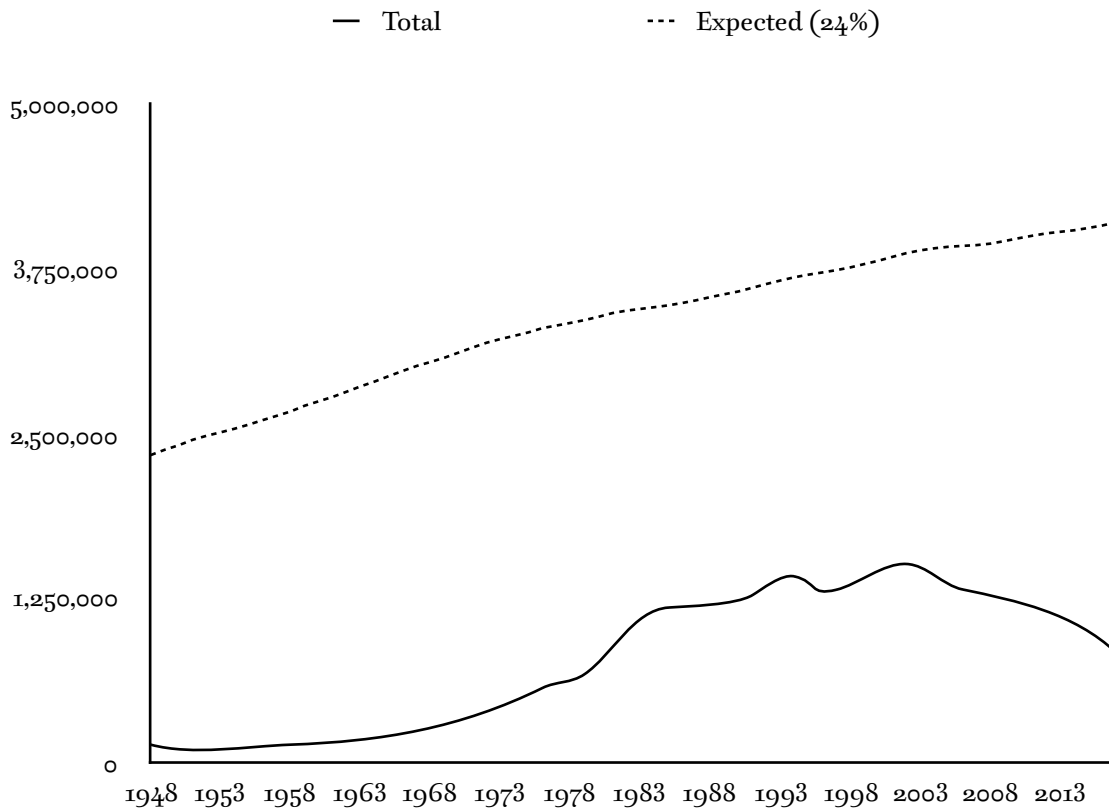


Figure 2 – Growth of total crime rate of the Netherlands

Dutch politics also focused on a return to pre-World War II colonialism, with the Netherlands sending troops to what's often known as the Dutch Indies which was scolded by the international communities and took until the late sixties for us to give the Dutch Indies up. Even today, we still have colonies, which is a bad thing.

When you examine the registered total crime rate, the fact that there seemed to be a peak not higher than 39% of all crimes being registered stands out quite a bit. When you add up all of the crimes that weren't registered, meaning people got away with it, from 1948 to 2017, it adds up to a total of 180,080,795 crimes, on average 2,609,867 per year, which is a staggeringly disturbing number for a tiny country like the Netherlands.

Considering that the rest of Europe isn't any different, how is the world safe, how is our continent civilized? Maybe it's a bit superfluous, but figure 3 notes the registered ratio and the getaways ratio in percentages over time.

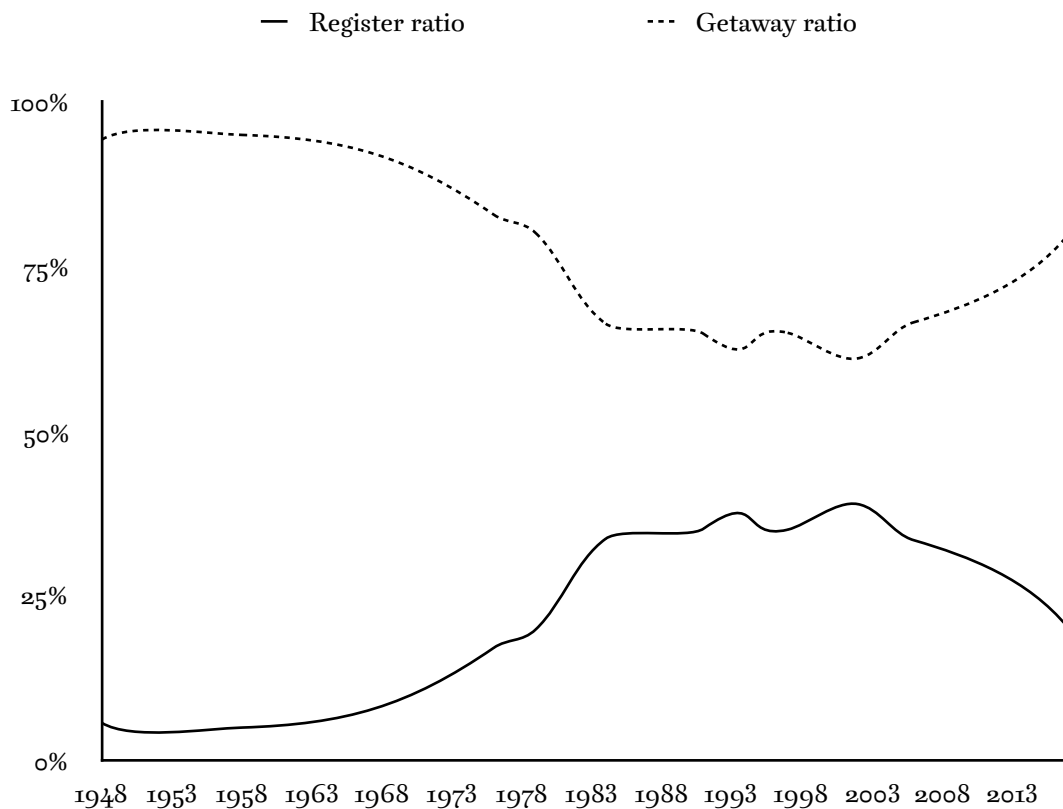


Figure 3 – Registration and ignorance development of total crime in the Netherlands

Figures 4 through 13 illustrate the specific crime rates for specific types of crime and their registration and getaway ratios. Note that the registration and getaway ratios show that the emphasis shifts gradually from one particular crime to the next over time.

Since particular types of crime are less frequent than others, as expressed by the determined percentages, it isn't possible to directly determine how the emphasis shifts, because one percent of one type of crime represents something completely different than one percent of another type of crime. Yet it does seem to show there is a shift.

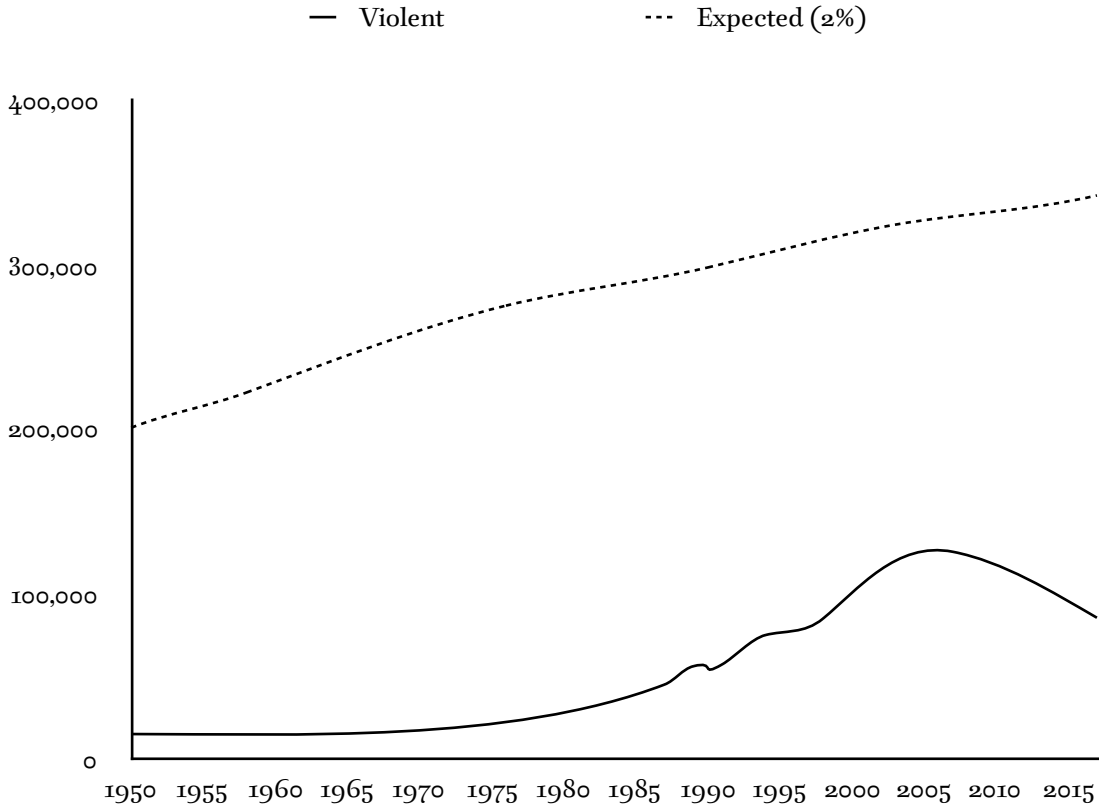


Figure 4 – Growth of violent crime rate in the Netherlands

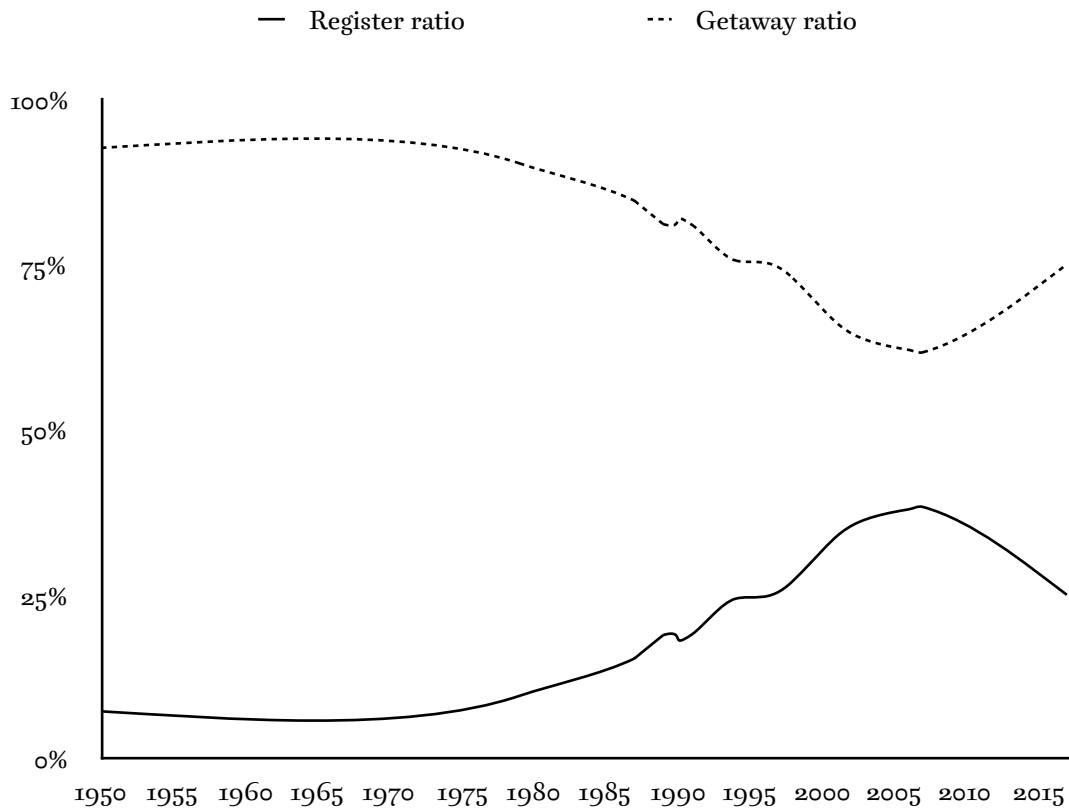


Figure 5 – Registration and ignorance development of violent crime in the Netherlands

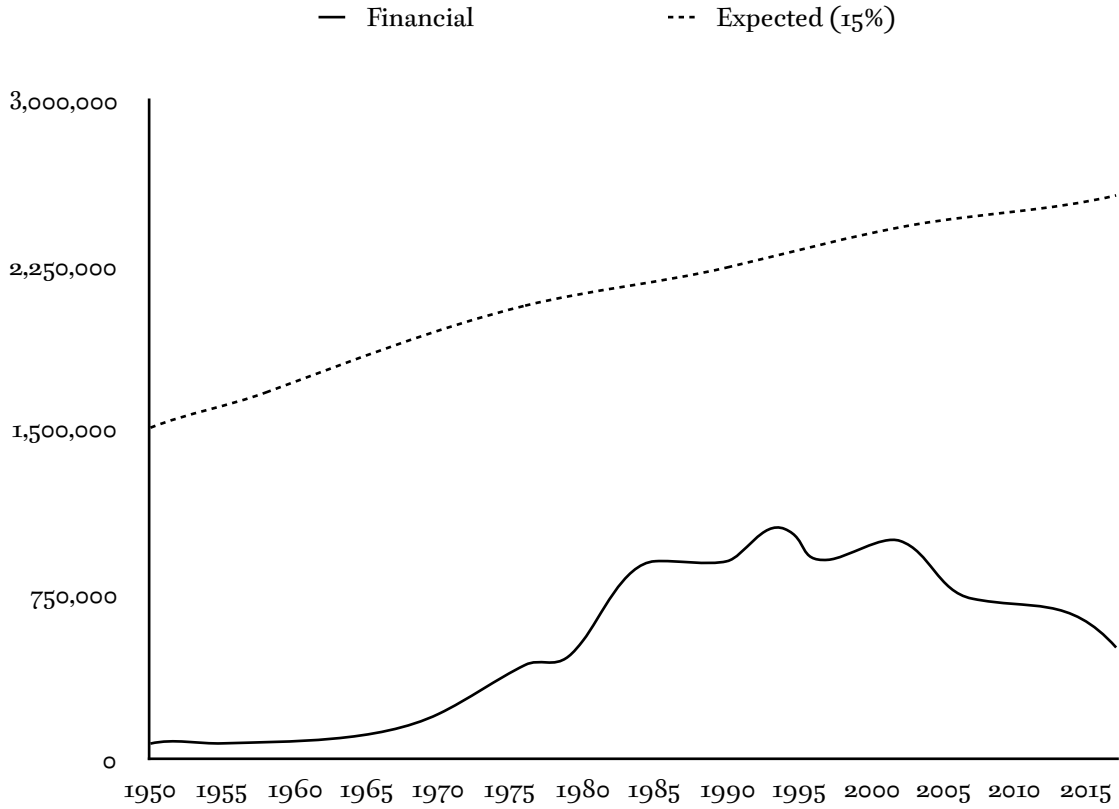


Figure 6 – Growth of financial crime rate in the Netherlands

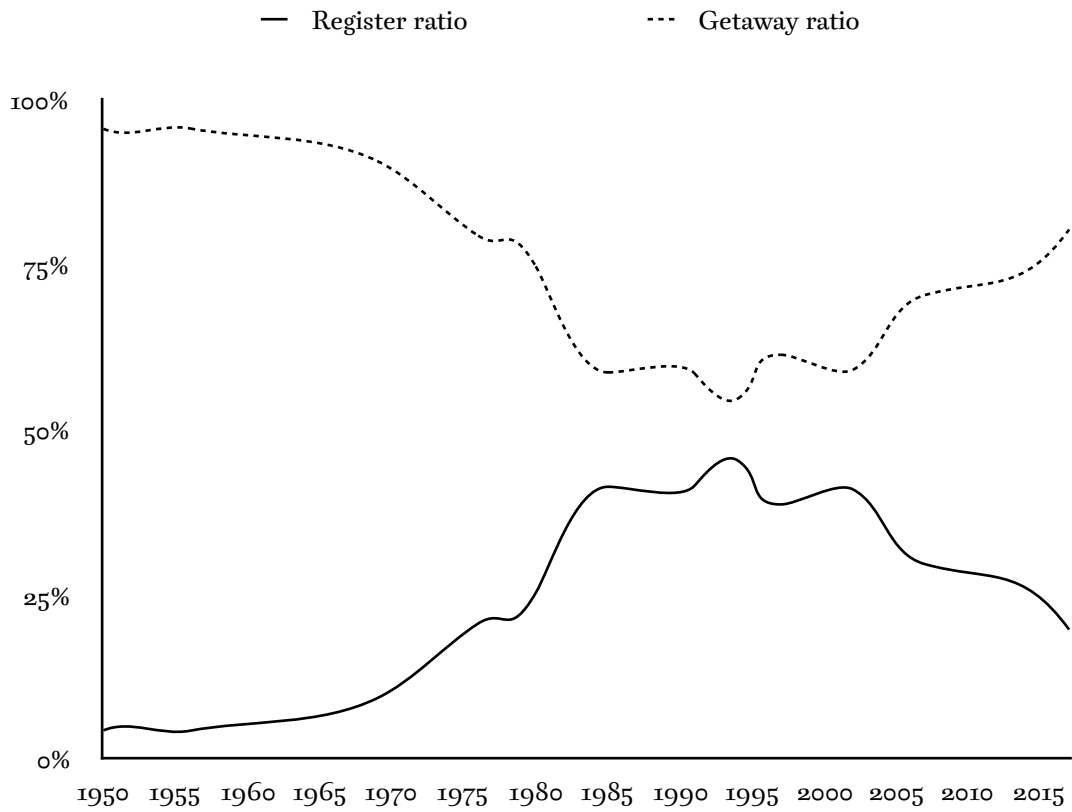


Figure 7 – Registration and ignorance development of financial crime in the Netherlands

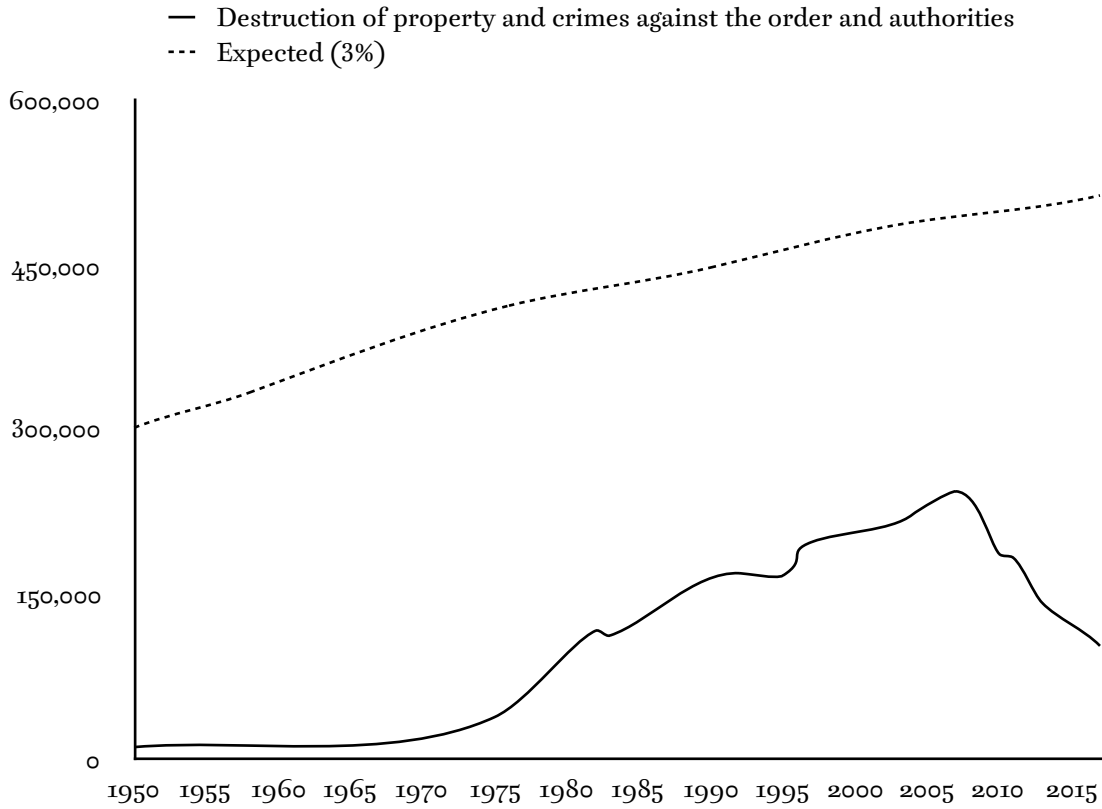


Figure 8 – Growth of destruction of property and crimes against order and authorities rate in the Netherlands

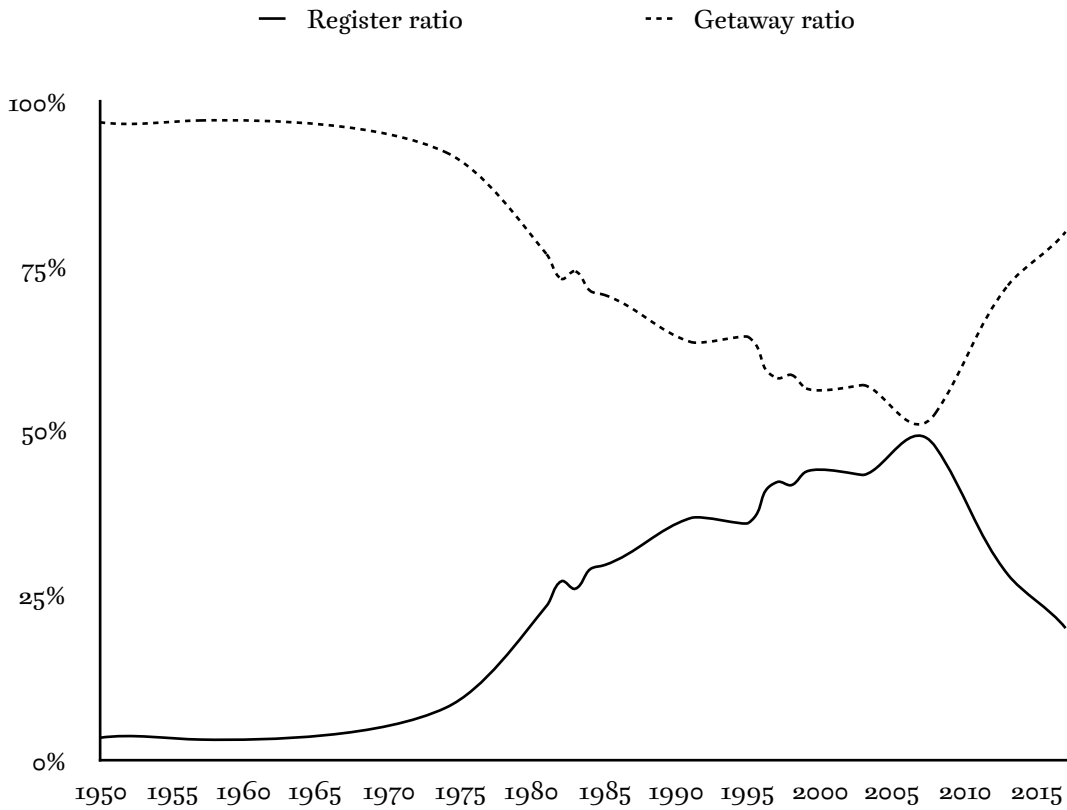


Figure 9 – Registration and ignorance development of destruction of property and crimes against order and authorities in the Netherlands

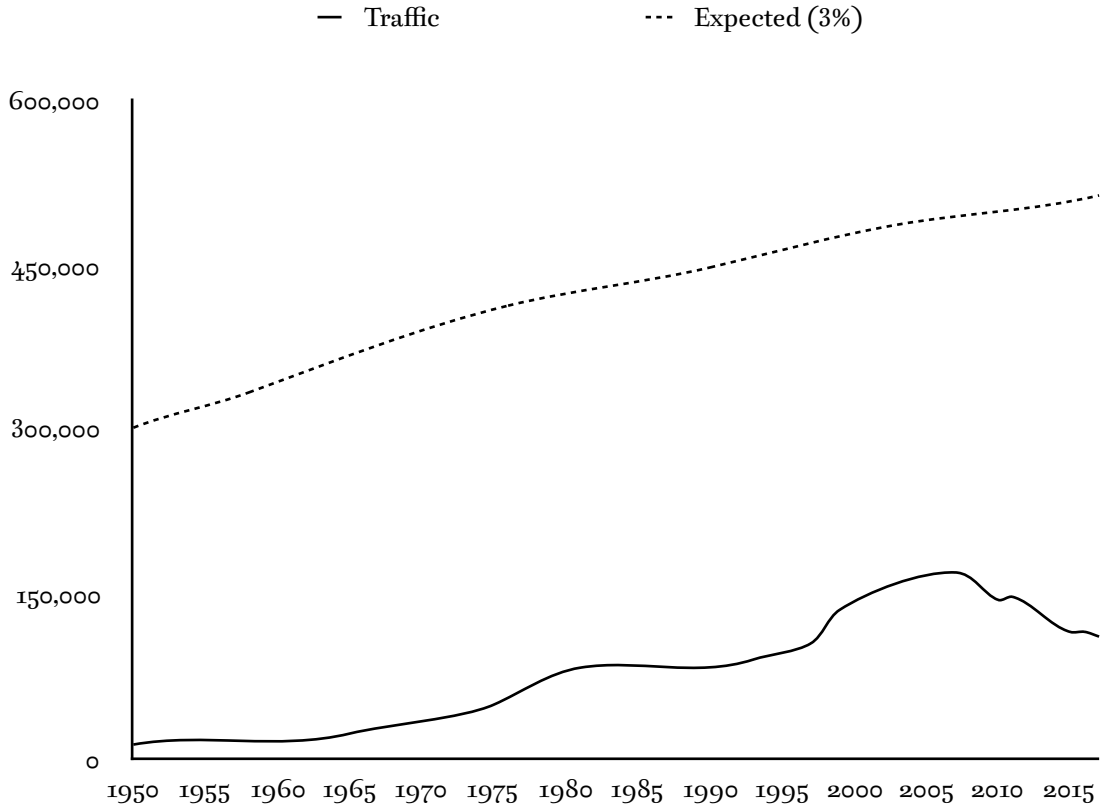


Figure 10 – Growth of traffic crime rate in the Netherlands

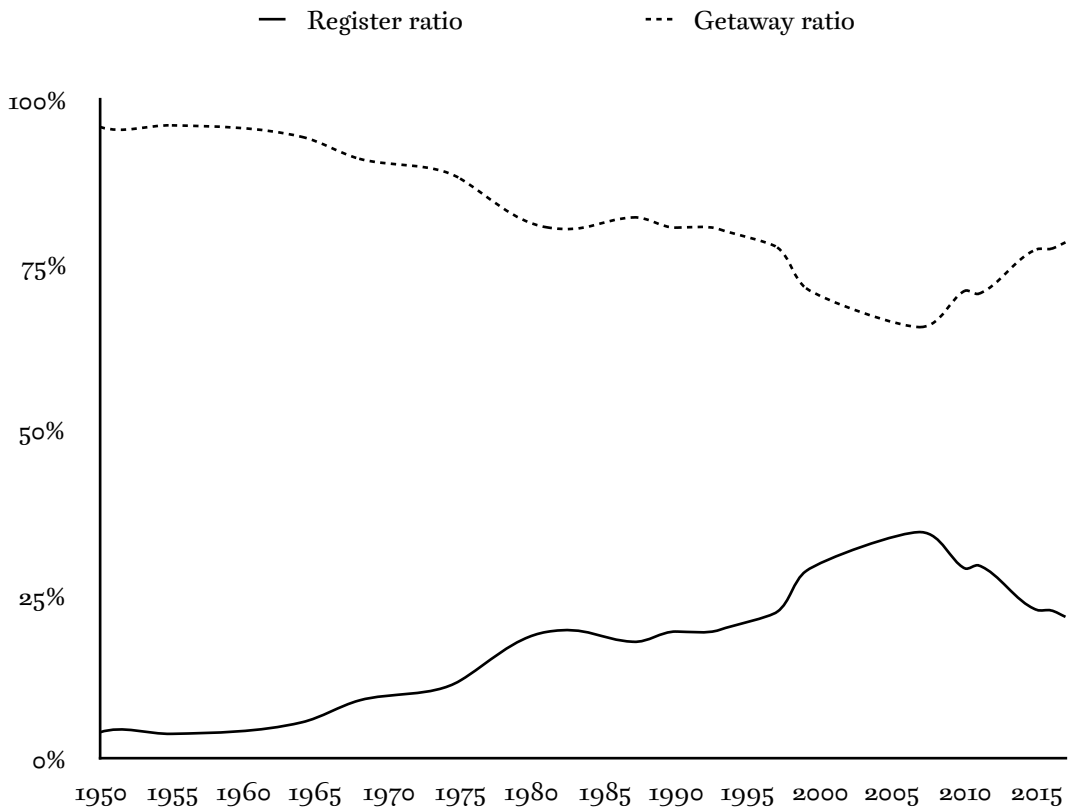


Figure 11 – Registration and ignorance development of traffic crime in the Netherlands

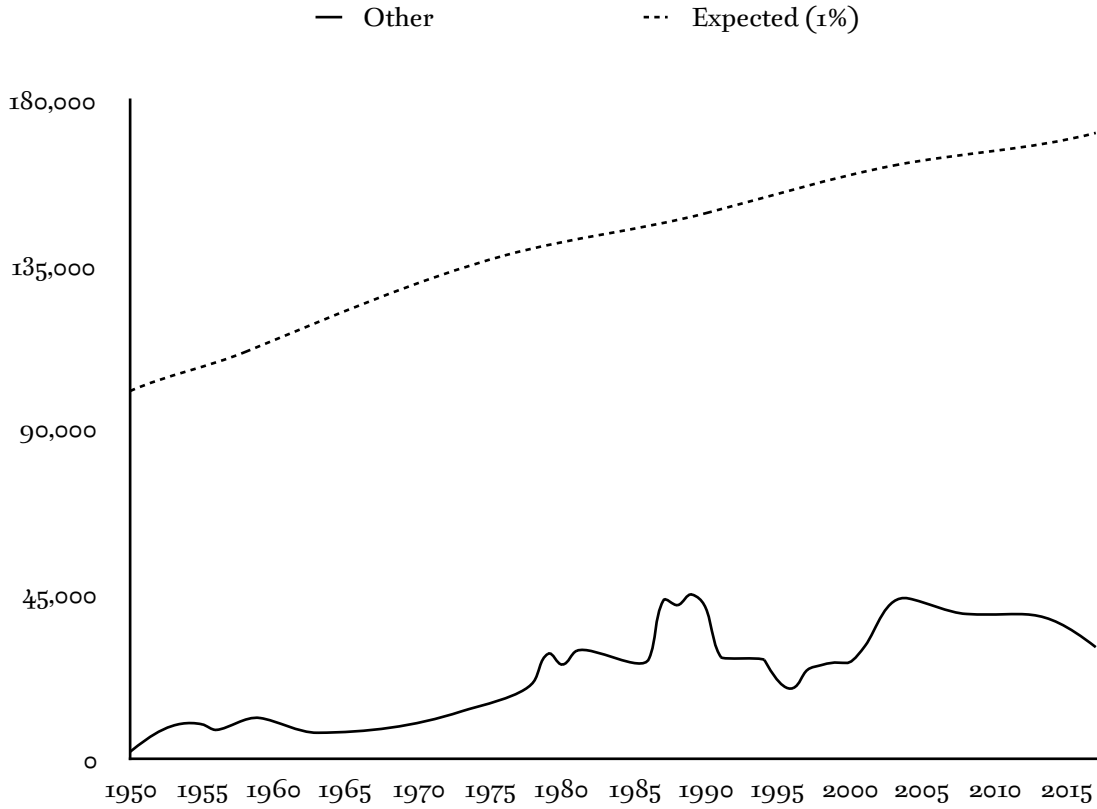


Figure 12 – Growth of crime rate in the Netherlands of other crimes

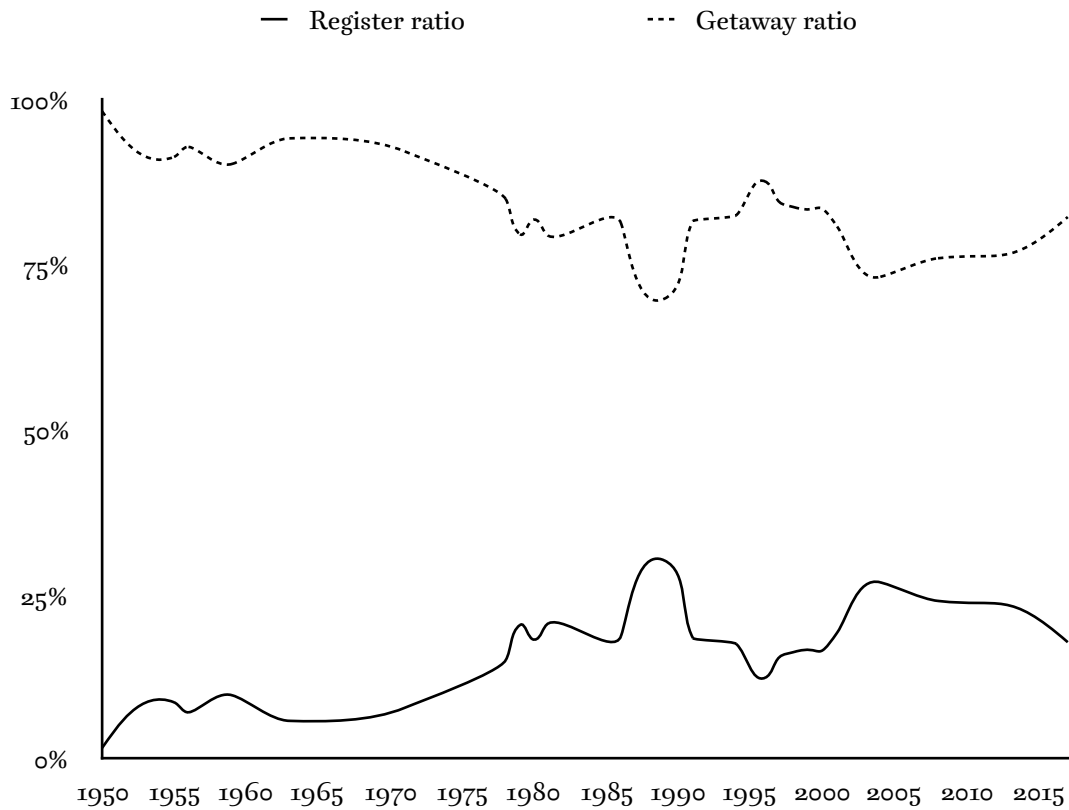


Figure 13 – Registration and ignorance development of other crime in the Netherlands

When you ask whether there's another reason for specific crime rates to increase in different ways, the answer is yes. The Netherlands has a tradition of politics focusing on solving specific types of crimes, rather than all crime. We've even gone thus far to install not one, but multiple condoning policies for various criminal endeavors, among which selling drugs.

The word *gedoogbeleid* which means 'condoning policy' has become an integral part of the global perception of our culture, which tends to be mistaken for us having a liberal regime.

What's liberal about the government disregarding the laws we elected and doing the exact opposite? Condoning policy is what fascists label a 'neutral' term or word, meaning that policy sounds official, but condoning really means that they're breaking the actual law: it sounds harmless even though it's utterly destructive. Orwell used to call this 'double speak'.

One of the few people that seemed to understand it was Rock'n'Roll artist Peter Pontiac, that in his comic book "Requiem Fortissimo" concluded that the only reason drug dealers sell drugs and as such also the government's reason for allowing them to do so, is to control us, to make us disregard all their wrongdoings.

We need to get people to stick to the actual law, because that's what the people demands. Why?

Once more, from 1948 to 2017 the total number of unregistered crimes approximates 180 million. From 1950 to 2017 the approximate number of unregistered: violent crimes – 16 million; financial crimes – 107 million; destruction of property and crimes against the order and authorities – 22 million; traffic crimes – 23 million; other crimes – 8 million.

If we let those numbers of criminals get away with it, then the Netherlands are a breeding ground for murder. Crime pays. And from what I understand from our newspaper *de Volkskrant* : it isn't any different for the rest of Europe.

Conclusion

Although the actual increases of crime rates have clearly become distorted by social influences, among which the focus the government puts on solving specific types of crimes, it's still evident that too few criminals get caught as they should. According to the newspapers, it's a European thing happening everywhere on our continent.

As a throwaway question, you might wonder whether what we Europeans believe really is true. When the Dutch look at all of the serial killers known to the United States, the people in charge tend to say that the things that happen in your (?) country don't happen here. "That's an American kind of thing and we don't want American situations in our country."

Is it American? Research suggests it's a human phenomenon, and any general consensus that it limits itself to a particular type of people, for instance the notion that serial killers tend to be white, in their thirties, and male, have turned out to be flawed.

We are all flawed and we need to take that into account, because it can happen and as such we need to consider, backed up by Murphy's infallible law that anything that can go wrong will go wrong, that things are really really wrong over here in Europe.

Appendix A – Crime Rates in the Netherlands

The following table provides the crime rates in the Netherlands as reported by the Central Bureau for Statistics.

Year	Population (x 1000)	Total	Violent	Financial	Destruction of property and crimes against the order and authorities	Traffic	Other
1948	9,716	133,255					
1949	9,884	105,080					
1950	10,027	103,135	14,475	65,050	9,835	12,125	1,650
1951	10,200	124,620	14,475	79,980	10,925	14,445	4,795
1952	10,328	121,400	14,475	74,650	10,925	13,665	7,690
1953	10,436	114,955	14,475	69,315	9,835	12,750	8,580
1954	10,551	109,580	13,360	65,050	9,835	12,015	9,320
1955	10,680	110,655	13,360	66,120	9,835	12,175	9,170
1956	10,822	112,805	13,360	69,315	9,835	12,640	7,650
1957	10,957	126,770	13,360	81,050	9,835	12,640	9,890
1958	11,096	133,215	14,475	86,380	9,835	12,640	9,890
1959	11,278	134,290	14,475	84,245	12,020	12,640	10,910
1960	11,417	140,735	15,585	89,580	12,020	14,750	8,805
1961	11,556	145,035	14,475	93,845	12,020	15,800	8,895
1962	11,721	155,780	13,360	103,445	13,110	17,910	7,955
1963	11,890	159,000	14,475	106,640	13,110	17,910	6,865
1964	12,042	172,965	15,585	116,240	13,110	20,015	8,015
1965	12,212	181,560	15,585	121,570	15,295	22,125	6,985
1966	12,377	197,675	15,585	131,170	16,390	26,335	8,195
1967	12,535	210,570	16,700	139,700	16,390	30,550	7,230
1968	12,661	232,055	16,700	155,695	17,480	33,710	8,465
1969	12,798	256,765	16,700	177,025	19,665	35,820	7,555
1970	12,958	284,700	16,700	200,485	19,665	37,925	9,920

Year	Population (x 1000)	Total	Violent	Financial	Destruction of property and crimes against the order and authorities	Traffic	Other
1971	13,119	329,820	17,815	239,945	21,850	40,035	10,175
1972	13,270	373,865	18,925	277,270	24,035	41,085	12,550
1973	13,388	416,840	20,040	313,525	28,405	42,140	12,725
1974	13,491	456,590	20,040	345,520	31,685	44,245	15,100
1975	13,599	486,670	20,040	365,780	37,145	48,460	15,240
1976	13,734	564,025	23,380	423,370	43,700	55,835	17,735
1977	13,814	590,880	23,380	429,765	56,815	63,210	17,710
1978	13,898	612,370	24,495	429,765	68,830	68,475	20,800
1979	13,986	668,235	26,720	461,760	77,570	73,745	28,435
1980	14,091	757,405	28,945	533,210	91,775	77,960	25,510
1981	14,209	872,355	32,290	629,190	99,425	82,175	29,285
1982	14,286	990,535	34,515	729,430	115,810	82,175	28,605
1983	14,340	1,059,290	35,630	799,815	111,440	85,335	27,075
1984	14,395	1,163,500	37,855	887,260	124,550	85,335	28,500
1985	14,454	1,174,245	41,195	895,795	127,830	84,280	25,145
1986	14,529	1,178,540	43,420	895,795	132,200	80,065	27,060
1987	14,615	1,212,920	44,535	906,455	140,940	77,960	43,030
1988	14,715	1,231,185	50,100	912,855	146,405	80,065	41,755
1989	14,805	1,245,150	55,670	902,190	157,330	85,335	44,630
1990	14,893	1,235,480	54,555	895,795	159,515	86,385	39,230
1991	15,010	1,268,785	56,780	933,115	164,975	86,385	27,520
1992	15,129	1,362,250	64,575	1,013,100	168,255	88,495	27,830
1993	15,239	1,366,550	67,915	1,018,430	163,885	89,545	26,770
1994	15,342	1,410,595	74,595	1,042,960	169,345	96,920	26,775
1995	15,424	1,317,130	72,370	964,045	166,070	93,760	20,885
1996	15,494	1,274,155	74,595	889,395	185,735	105,350	19,080

Year	Population (x 1000)	Total	Violent	Financial	Destruction of property and crimes against the order and authorities	Traffic	Other
1997	15,567	1,309,610	82,390	902,190	196,660	104,295	24,070
1998	15,654	1,325,725	84,615	898,990	195,570	121,150	25,395
1999	15,760	1,399,855	96,865	935,250	206,495	134,850	26,400
2000	15,864	1,426,710	101,315	954,445	207,585	138,010	25,355
2001	15,987	1,481,500	112,450	982,175	210,865	145,385	30,635
2002	16,105	1,505,135	115,790	988,570	215,235	149,595	35,945
2003	16,193	1,470,760	118,015	938,450	209,770	161,185	43,335
2004	16,258	1,417,040	121,355	869,130	221,790	161,185	43,580
2005	16,306	1,348,285	122,470	792,350	230,530	161,185	41,750
2006	16,334	1,311,770	123,730	747,925	234,420	164,430	41,265
2007	16,358	1,303,835	125,190	725,515	242,835	168,965	41,330
2008	16,405	1,277,775	120,335	721,385	233,030	163,680	39,345
2009	16,486	1,254,480	120,335	724,065	213,055	156,175	40,850
2010	16,575	1,200,825	115,815	715,555	185,955	143,915	39,585
2011	16,656	1,206,565	114,055	723,155	182,190	146,710	40,455
2012	16,730	1,154,950	110,470	704,250	162,415	136,925	40,890
2013	16,780	1,105,565	103,510	690,610	141,135	131,335	38,975
2014	16,829	1,025,630	98,545	631,450	135,400	122,150	38,085
2015	16,901	978,945	92,475	614,050	122,835	114,735	34,845
2016	16,979	930,300	90,190	576,440	115,515	114,840	33,320
2017	17,082	830,780	85,120	502,840	102,040	110,515	30,265