The paper presents the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on selected types of crime in Krakow and their spatial distribution in the lock-down period in spring 2020. We compared crimes committed over a three month period from March 15 up to June 15 2020 with crimes committed during the corresponding periods of previous years, i.e. in 2015-2019. We used Nearest Neighbour Analysis (NNA) to characterize their spatial distribution, and then Getis-Ord Gi * statistics to identify and assess the potential possibility of spatial clusters and their location at the local level. Data points from 2020 were automatically grouped into clusters and marked in point sets using the HDBSCAN method. In the last stage of the study, an intensity distribution for five different crime categories in 2015-2019 using the kernel function method was prepared. The 2020 point data layer was then superimposed on the intensity layer thus formed. This made it possible to recognize changes in the areas with the highest concentration of crime (so-called ‘hot spots’) that occurred, according to existing criminological theories, as a result of the introduction of the pandemic restrictions.