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European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2014

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2nd revised printing

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Dedication

The 5th Edition of the European Sourcebook is dedicated to the memory of Professor Hanns von Hofer of Stockholm University (1944-2014).

Hanns was a member of the Council of Europe Group who developed the draft Sourcebook and he continued to be involved with the production of the early editions. His knowledge of criminology and statistics played a major part in developing the methodology used in the Sourcebook and later adopted by the United Nations and Eurostat.

We have lost a good friend.

Acknowledgements

This report has been built upon the knowledge, commitment and active contribution of many experts from all European countries. The editors would like to express their deep gratitude to everybody who contributed to this work and its successful completion.

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¹ UN/R 1244/99.

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Martin Killias, University of Zürich, Switzerland

Chris Lewis, University of Portsmouth, UK

Cynthia Tavares, Eurostat, Luxembourg (sadly died in 2013)

Geoffrey Thomas, Eurostat, Luxembourg (until 2012)

The following **observers/invited experts** were involved in the discussions related to the project and gave helpful advice:

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The following **researchers** were part of the **project staff**. They assisted the group and made a major contribution to the success of this project:

Claudia Campistol, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain/University of Lausanne, Switzerland

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Preface

This is the fifth edition of a data collection initiative that started in 1993 under the umbrella of the Council of Europe. As was the case with the earlier editions, it was prepared by an international group of experts, who have recently formed a legal entity called European Sourcebook of Criminal Justice e.V.² The format developed during the earlier editions was maintained, especially the network of national correspondents and regional coordinators whose contribution has, once more, been decisive in collecting and validating data on a variety of subjects from 41 countries.³ New categories for the collection of data on community sanctions and measures and probation agencies were introduced with the support of the Confederation of European Probation (CEP). In addition, the chapter on victimization surveys for the first time refers to national studies, as no recent international survey was available. The present document covers the years 2007 to 2011 for police, prosecution, conviction and prison statistics, with detailed analyses for 2010.

The basic structure of five chapters – offences and offenders known to the police, prosecution, convictions and sentences, prison and survey data – has been extended by introducing a separate chapter on the work of probation agencies and the implementation of community sanctions and measures. All data in that new chapter refer to 2010. Furthermore, more detailed data on community sanctions and measures connected with prosecutorial decisions or orders by the court were introduced in chapter 2 and 3 respectively. Moreover, all chapters were revised and partly enlarged in various respects. For example, offence definitions were further developed and improved, while keeping as far as possible comparability with previous editions of the Sourcebook: i.e, major traffic offences and sexual assault, while a breakdown for offences involving a firearm was included in the case of homicide and robbery. The chapters on prosecution and convictions include more detailed information on minors. Finally, chapter 6 presents survey data from national crime victimisation surveys conducted between 1990 and 2010.

Basically, all data included were originally collected by the national correspondents. With regard to chapter 5, additional data collection was carried out via the network of the CEP member organizations to improve data availability. The present document also includes, in chapter 4, some data provided by the SPACE project of the Council of Europe.

The data presented is also available on the web site www.unil.ch/europeansourcebook. The raw data of the Sourcebook can be found there as well. This includes the absolute crime figures as provided by the national correspondents and more detailed technical information.

The Sourcebook group wishes to thank all those who, in whatever capacity, have worked on the present edition. First of all, our thanks go to the national correspondents, the cooperating representatives of CEP - Willem van der Brugge, Koen Goei, John Stafford, Leo Tigges, Anton van Kalmthout and Ioan Durnescu and the respondents from CEP member organizations. We also wish to thank three research institutes for their substantial support in preparing papers and conferences: HEUNI and its staff, particularly Anniina Jokinen and Anni Lietonen; the Department for Criminology of Göttingen University and its staff, especially Nina Palmowski and Patrick Fresow, and last but not least Marcelo Aebi, Natalia Delgrande and, especially, Claudia Campistol from the University of Lausanne, for preparing the online survey, managing the database and creating a new Sourcebook website. While preparing the 5th edition, the Sourcebook group had the privilege to receive support also from Cynthia Tavares (Eurostat), who sadly died during the final course of the project. She is greatly missed.

We also thank Steve Clarke and Geoffrey Thomas (Eurostat), Enrico Bisogno and, Michael Jandl (UNODC), Giulia Muggellini (University of Zurich), Anna Alvazzi del Frate and Irene

² Registered association according to German law (eingetragener Verein).

³ Including the constituent countries of the United Kingdom that have separate criminal justice systems, namely England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

Pavesi (The Small Arms Survey) and Kauko Aromaa (former head of HEUNI) and Deborah Moolenaar (WODC) for their important contributions.

Special thanks are due to the Directorate-General Home Affairs of the European Commission who funded the ISEC project,⁴ which was focussed on community sanctions and measures as well as attrition. This built the base for preparing the new edition.

We hope that this new edition will continue to promote comparative research throughout Europe and make European experiences and data available across the world.

Göttingen, June 2014

Jörg-Martin Jehle, Chair

⁴ HOME/2010/ISEC/FP/C1/4000001420. Detailed results of this project are publicized parallel to this book in: Heiskanen/Aebi/van der Brugge/Jehle (eds.): Recording Community Sanctions and Measures and Assessing Attrition. A Methodological Study on Comparative Data in Europe. Helsinki: HEUNI 2014.

Contents

General Introduction:

The European Sourcebook Project	15
--	-----------

1. Police Statistics	23
1.1 General comments	23
1.1.1 Police statistics as a measure of crime.....	23
1.1.2 Police in the criminal justice system	23
1.1.3 Counting offences and offenders.....	24
1.1.4 Counting police officers.....	24
1.1.5 Results	24
1.1.6 Comments by offences	25
1.1.7 Police staff.....	31
1.2 Tables	32
1.2.1 Offences.....	32
1.2.2 Offenders	56
1.2.3 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens among offenders in 2010.....	78
1.2.4 Police staff.....	99
1.3 Technical Information.....	102
1.4 Sources	108
2. Prosecution Statistics	111
2.1 General comments	111
2.1.1 Background	111
2.1.2 Results	114
2.2 Tables	117
2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities 2007–2011	117
2.2.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010	121
2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 by offence groups	126
2.2.4 Police custody and pre-trial detention.....	132
2.2.5 Staff.....	134
2.3 Technical information.....	136
2.3.1 General remarks.....	136
2.3.2 Offences / cases handled by the prosecuting authorities	137
2.3.3 Disposal categories	137
2.3.4 Other technical information on the tables	140
2.4 Sources	145
3. Conviction Statistics	147
3.1 General comments	147
3.1.1 Introduction.....	147
3.1.2 Offence definitions	147
3.1.3 Definition of a conviction	148
3.1.4 Minimum age of conviction.....	148
3.1.5 Validation checks.....	148
3.1.6 Methodology	148
3.1.7 Results	149
3.1.8 Total crimes.....	149
3.1.9 Major traffic offences	150

3.1.10	Homicide.....	150
3.1.11	Assaults.....	151
3.1.12	Rape.....	151
3.1.13	Sexual assaults.....	152
3.1.14	Robbery.....	152
3.1.15	Theft.....	152
3.1.16	Fraud.....	153
3.1.17	Money laundering.....	153
3.1.18	Corruption.....	153
3.1.19	Drug trafficking.....	154
3.1.20	Attrition.....	154
3.2	Tables.....	156
3.2.1	Total number of convictions per 100 000 population.....	156
3.2.2	Percentage of females, minors, and aliens among convicted persons in 2010.....	176
3.3	Technical information.....	262
3.3.1	Technical comments.....	262
3.3.2	Minors in conviction statistics.....	262
3.4	Sources.....	264
4.	Prison Statistics.....	267
4.1.	General Comments.....	267
4.1.1	Introduction.....	267
4.1.2	Quality of the data.....	268
4.1.3	Results.....	268
4.1.4	Recidivism.....	269
4.2	Tables.....	270
4.2.1	Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Stock.....	270
4.2.2	Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Flow.....	276
4.2.3	Convicted prison population by type of offence on 1 st September 2010.....	282
4.3	Technical information.....	293
4.3.1	Stock.....	293
4.3.2	Flow.....	293
4.3.3	Description of data recording methods for Tables on Stock and Flow.....	293
4.3.4	Description of data recording methods for Tables on the convicted population.....	295
4.4	Sources.....	296
5.	Probation Statistics.....	299
5.1	General comments.....	299
5.1.1	Introduction.....	299
5.1.2	Quality of the data.....	299
5.1.3	Results.....	300
5.2	Tables.....	301
5.2.1	Persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010.....	301
5.2.2	Reasons for ending supervision by the Probation Agencies in 2010.....	307
5.2.3	Persons under community service in 2010.....	309
5.2.4	Reasons for ending community service in 2010.....	313
5.2.5	Persons under electronic monitoring in 2010.....	315
5.2.6	Reasons for ending electronic monitoring in 2010.....	317
5.2.7	Probation Agencies staff in 2010.....	319

5.2.8	Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies in 2010	321
5.3	Technical information.....	323
5.3.1	The structure and organization of Probation Agencies.....	323
5.3.2	Description of data recording methods for Tables on Supervision.....	331
5.3.3	Description of data recording methods for Tables on Community Service.....	333
5.3.4	Description of data recording methods for Tables on Electronic monitoring.....	335
5.3.5	Additional information on the staff and reports of Probation Agencies.....	337
5.4	Sources	338
6.	National Victimization Surveys	341
6.1	General comments	341
6.1.1	Introduction.....	341
6.1.2	Standard wording of the questions on victimization	344
6.1.3	Quality of the data.....	347
6.1.4	Main results	347
6.2	Tables	348
6.2.1	Bodily Injury.....	348
6.2.2	Sexual assault	349
6.2.3	Robbery.....	352
6.2.4	Theft of personal property	354
6.2.5	Theft of a motor vehicle	356
6.2.6	Domestic burglary.....	357
6.2.7	Corruption	359
6.2.8	Trust in the police	359
6.2.9	Feelings of safety	361
6.3.	Technical information.....	363
6.4	Sources	368
	Appendix I: General definitions.....	369
	Appendix II: Population	409

General Introduction: The European Sourcebook Project

Background

The assessment of trends in crime and criminal justice has been a permanent concern of international organizations and a major source of interest and debate for researchers and policy makers. Following the political changes that have taken place in the European continent, the necessity of a reliable source of data for Europe became evident. Against this background, the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) created in 1993 a Group of Specialists on ‘Trends in crime and criminal justice: statistics and other quantitative data on crime and criminal justice systems’ (PC-S-ST). The Group was composed of experts from France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.⁵

In 1995, the Group presented the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. Draft model* (Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 1995, 194 pp) to the CDPC. The draft model presented crime and criminal justice data for the year 1990 for ten European countries.⁶ At its 45th plenary session in June 1996, the CDPC entrusted the Group of Specialists with the preparation of a compendium of crime and criminal justice data for the whole of Europe. The addition of specialists in the collection of statistical data resulted in the enlargement of the Group and members were given responsibilities as ‘regional co-ordinators’.⁷

In its work, the Group took account of the periodic surveys carried out by INTERPOL and the UNODC. These surveys relied on the provision of data by official authorities of each country, which usually would transmit the figures as published in their national statistics. The Group decided to follow a different approach by creating a co-ordinated network of national correspondents that would access the main statistical sources within each country, collect information on statistical and legal definitions (metadata), and adapt as much as possible the available figures to a standard definition of each offence developed by the Group.

The system of national correspondents required the identification in each country of an expert in crime and criminal justice statistics who was responsible for the collection and initial checking of the data. The list of the current national correspondents is given in the beginning of this publication. Some of them have served during all sweeps of this project, whereas others have joined later. They are responsible for the accuracy of the data provided for their respective countries as well as for identifying legal and statistical changes, or factual incidents that can explain variations in the trends observed. The members of the European Sourcebook Group act as ‘regional co-ordinators’ for groups of 3 to 4 countries.

The methodology developed by the European Sourcebook Group proved successful, and the first edition of the Sourcebook was published in 1999. Later, that methodology inspired the collection of data started at the beginning of the 2000s by Eurostat. In the same perspective, the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS) conducted by the UNODC has also incorporated, since the mid-2000s, the questions on

⁵ The members of the Group were: Martin Killias (Switzerland; chair), Gordon Barclay (United Kingdom), Hanns von Hofer (Sweden), Imre Kertesz (Hungary), Max Kommer (Netherlands), Jörg-Martin Jehle (Germany), Chris Lewis (United Kingdom) and Pierre Tournier (France). HEUNI was represented by an observer (Kristiina Kangaspunta). The secretary to the Group was Wolfgang Rau, Directorate of Legal Affairs, Council of Europe.

⁶ France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

⁷ The new members of the enlarged Group of Specialists were: Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland), Andri Ahven (Estonia), Uberto Gatti (Italy), Zdenek Karabec (Czech Republic), Vlado Kambovski (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Alberto Laguia Arrazola (Spain) and Calliope Spinellis (Greece). Paul Smit (Netherlands) and Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay (France) joined the Group in December 1997 and April 1998 replacing Max Kommer and Pierre Tournier, respectively.

metadata developed by the Group. Currently, the members of the European Sourcebook Group are constantly in contact with Eurostat and the UNODC.⁸

After the publication of the first edition in 1999,⁹ the Council of Europe was, unfortunately, no longer able to support the project financially. To maintain continuity in the data collection effort and especially to avoid dismantling the network of national correspondents from the whole of Europe, the second (2003)¹⁰ and the third edition (2006)¹¹ were funded and supported by different institutions: the British Home Office, the Swiss Foreign Ministry (through the Federal Office of Statistics and the School of Criminal Sciences of the University of Lausanne), the Dutch Ministry of Justice, the *Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales* (CESDIP), the European Commission and the German Federal Ministry of Justice. A small group of experts was responsible for updating data and improving data quality of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics.¹²

The fourth edition of the European Sourcebook¹³ was made possible with support from the European Commission under the AGIS programme.¹⁴ The results of the project funded by the Commission were published independently¹⁵ and, although the Sourcebook itself was not a result of that project the data collection instrument developed for it was used for collecting the data included in the 4th edition of the Sourcebook. In that context, efforts were made to extend the Sourcebook's coverage beyond ordinary ("street level") crimes and to include offences such as fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering and corruption. Other offence definitions were completed or differentiated, such as assault, drug trafficking, sexual assault and sexual abuse of minors.

The current fifth edition took advantage of a project funded by the European Commission under the ISEC 2010 programme¹⁶ and aiming at improving data collection on the tasks and work of probation agencies and on community sanctions and measures, as well as developing indicators for the attrition process within the criminal justice system.¹⁷ Experts from the CEP

⁸ See Lewis, C. (2012). Crime and Justice Statistics Collected by International Agencies. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 18, 5-21.

⁹ Council of Europe (Ed.) (1999). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe. Analysis of the results of the first edition is presented in a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research* (8/1, 2000).

¹⁰ Aebi, M., Aromaa, K., Aubusson de Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Hofer, H. v., Hysi, V., Jehle, J.-M., Killias, M., Smit, P. & Tavares, C. (2003). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2003*. 2nd edition. Den Haag: Boom. Analysis of the results of the second edition is presented in a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research* (10/2-3, 2004).

¹¹ Aebi, M., Aromaa, K., Aubusson de Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Hofer, H. v., Hysi, V., Jehle, J.-M., Killias, M., Smit, P. & Tavares, C. (2006). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2006*. 3rd edition. Den Haag: Boom.

¹² The members of the new group of experts were: Martin Killias (Switzerland, chair), Marcelo F. Aebi (Switzerland/Spain, database administrator), Kauko Aromaa (Finland), Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay (France), Gordon Barclay (United Kingdom), Hanns von Hofer (Sweden), Beata Gruszczyńska (Poland), Vasilika Hysi (Albania), Jörg-Martin Jehle (Germany), Paul Smit (Netherlands, website administrator), and Cynthia Tavares (United Kingdom, Secretariat). Chris Lewis (United Kingdom) also assisted with the editing of the final publication.

¹³ Aebi, M., Aubusson de Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., Heiskanen, M., Hysi, V., Jaquier, V., Jehle, J.-M., Killias, M., Shostko, O., Smit, P. & Þorisdóttir, R. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2010*. 4th edition. Den Haag: Boom. Analysis of the results of the first edition is presented in a special issue of the *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research* (18/1, 2012).

¹⁴ JLS/2006/AGIS/134. The members of the expert group for the 4th edition were Martin Killias (Switzerland, chair), Marcelo Aebi (Switzerland, database administrator), Bruno Aubusson de Cavarlay (France), Gordon Barclay (United Kingdom), Beata Gruszczyńska (Poland), Stefan Harrendorf (Germany), Markku Heiskanen (Finland), Vasilika Hysi (Albania), Véronique Jaquier (Switzerland), Jörg-Martin Jehle (Germany), Olena Shostko (Ukraine), Paul Smit (The Netherlands), Rannveig Þorisdóttir (Iceland).

¹⁵ Detailed results of the project can be found in: Jehle/Harrendorf (eds.): *Defining and Registering Criminal Offences and Measures. Standards for a European Comparison*. Göttingen: Universitätsverlag Göttingen 2010.

¹⁶ DECODEUR (HOME/2010/ISEC/FP/C1/4000001420). The project was managed by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI).

¹⁷ Detailed results of this project are publicized parallel to this book in: Heiskanen/Aebi/van der Brugge/Jehle (eds.): *Recording Community Sanctions and Measures and Assessing Attrition. A Methodological Study on Comparative Data in Europe*. Helsinki: HEUNI 2014.

(Confederation of European Probation) were involved in order to improve the questionnaire and the data validation procedure in respect of probation statistics. Based on these efforts a broader range of data and information on community sanctions and measures connected with prosecutorial decisions and orders by the court and implemented by probation agencies –both for adults and for minors- can be presented in this edition.

From 2001 to 2012, the Dutch Ministry of Justice provided the necessary resources to set up and maintain a website containing all the data of the 1999, 2003, 2006 and 2010 editions of the European Sourcebook under the supervision of Paul Smit (WODC, Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands). Since 2012, the University of Lausanne supervised by Marcelo Aebi has taken over this function for the European Sourcebook. Results for all ESB editions, including the respective raw data, are available on this new ESB website (www.unil.ch/europeansourcebook).

Definitions of offences and sanctions

Comparative criminology has to face the problem of national offence definitions that are often incompatible. The Group adopted the following procedure: For all offences included in the European Sourcebook, a standard definition was developed and countries were invited to follow it whenever possible. Offence definitions and related commentaries are given in Appendix I to this book, providing for each of the selected offences detailed information on which countries (among those providing numerical data) were able to fully conform to the definition and which countries deviated from it. For the latter, there is also an indication of the elements of the definition that they were unable to meet. Data on definitions are presented separately for police and convictions levels.

The structure of the European Sourcebook

This edition of the European Sourcebook is divided into six chapters, each of which is, in general, subdivided into four sections:

1. General comments
2. Tables
3. Technical information
4. Sources

The six chapters are:

- A. *Police data.* (offences and suspected offenders recorded by the police and police staff). Chapter 1 provides information on offences and suspected offenders known to the police in each country. Most of the data are available as time-series data for 2007-2011. Detailed information on the sex, age group, and nationality of suspects is provided for 2010. Most offences newly introduced in the last edition were also kept for the 5th edition. The definition of sexual assault was, however, completely revised, resulting in a break in the time series in all chapters. Results on offences committed with a firearm were introduced for homicide and robbery.
- B. *Prosecution statistics.* The data in this chapter 2 cover all steps of decision-making at the prosecution level, such as initiating and abandoning prosecutions, bringing cases to court and sanctioning offenders by summary decisions. Data on the output of the prosecution level both for the total and for minors refer to 2007 – 2011. Separate data for females and aliens are given for 2010. For the first time, the chapter also features a breakdown by offence groups and by conditions imposed for ending proceedings, such as community service and victim-offender mediation. Data on compulsory measures during criminal proceedings, such as police custody and pre-trial detention, are also presented.
- C. *Conviction statistics.* The tables in this chapter 3 deal with persons who have been convicted, i.e, found guilty according to law, of having committed a criminal offence. Information on convictions is presented by offence for the years 2007 to 2011. Detailed

information on the type of sanction imposed (including community sanctions and measures), on sentence lengths of custodial sanctions and on sex, age group, and nationality of the sentenced persons is provided for the year 2010.

- D. *Correctional statistics.* Chapter 4 includes data on 'stock' and 'flow' of prison populations for the years 2007-2011, including percentages of pre-trial detainees, females, minors and aliens. It also includes data on the convicted population by offence group in 2010.
- E. *Probation statistics.* Chapter 5 is based on data and information which were part of chapter 4 in the 1st and 2nd editions. Now the scope is widened and provides information on the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2010 (flow of entries), persons leaving such supervision during the same year (flow of exits), as well as on the stock of persons under such supervision on 31st December 2010. It also includes the same three types of information for the specific subcategories of persons under community service and under electronic monitoring. In all cases, detailed information on the reasons for ending supervision is also provided. Finally, the chapter includes information on the staff of probation agencies in 2010, and on the number of written reports provided by these agencies during the same year.
- F. *Survey data.* As there was no recent International Crime Victimization Survey to refer to for this edition, Chapter 6 now presents data on national victimization surveys carried out by the responding countries between 1990 and 2010. The chapter provides information about the methodology used in these surveys and presents some selected results.

Methodological issues

Data recording methods

Since the timing and method of recording can have a considerable impact on a statistical measure, the Group paid much attention to the way in which national data were collected and recorded, and what operational definitions were applied at the several stages of the criminal justice process. Detailed information provided on this has been summarised in the form of tables, short comments and the definitions appendix.

Validation

Validation is often the most important and in many cases the most forgotten stage of the data collection process. As a first step, the Group identified and discussed obvious problems relating to this process. Data validation involved:

- a. *Trend checks: Consistency of trends was checked for the years covered by the new survey and also in comparison with the data provided for the 4th editions. This was mainly a check for 'outliers', i.e., extreme values which are difficult, if not impossible, to explain.*
- b. *Internal validity checks: The coherence of results provided for different, logically connected variables was checked (for example, subcategories being smaller than and adding up to the total or the acceptable range of certain ratios, e.g., suspects by offences or convictions by suspects).*
- c. *Other sources checks: If possible, results were compared to the results published in the surveys of Eurostat, UNODC and the Council of Europe (SPACE).*

This procedure resulted in the need to go back to many national correspondents for clarification and additional cross-checking. Although some errors had been made when completing the questionnaire, which were then corrected, it is also apparent that the survey also identifies

many differences in national systems of criminal justice statistics, which are extensively documented in the metadata.

Concerning the new information and data on community sanctions and measures and on the work of probation agencies, experts of CEP (Confederation of European Probation) participated in the validation, checked the incoming data from the national ESB correspondents and involved their correspondents where necessary in order to improve data availability and quality (see chapter 5, technical information).

The year 2007 is covered by both the fourth and the fifth edition of the Sourcebook. In some cases, there are differences in these data. In principle, data included in the present edition should be considered as more accurate. Usually, the reason for these differences was that the data for the year 2007 of the fourth edition were provisional as the questionnaire had been sent a few months after the end of that year. Similarly, data for 2011 in the present edition – which were collected in 2012/2013 – could sometimes also be provisional.

Presentational details

In order to increase the clarity of the present report, the Group took the following practical decisions:

- A. To make *all* raw data and *all* comments available in a separate document through the website www.europeansourcebook.org. Thus, the present document contains only a selection of all the data and comments submitted.
- B. To shorten, in general, tables where the number of reporting countries was very small.¹⁸
- C. To use decimals sparingly so as to avoid the impression of false precision. However, increases and decreases have been computed taking all decimals into account.
- D. To use the English notation for figures. The decimal marker is represented by a dot (i.e, 1.5 means one and a half). The thousand marker is represented by a space (i.e, 1 500 means one thousand five hundred).
- E. To translate comments, where necessary (although left in the original language in the database that can be accessed through the European Sourcebook website).
- F. To use the following symbols throughout the tables:
 - a) '0' to indicate a number between 0 and 0.4;
 - b) '...' to indicate that data is not (yet) available or that the question / concept as used in the European Sourcebook questionnaire does not apply;
 - c) '> 1 000' to indicate that the percentage change between 2007 and 2011 is above one thousand per cent.
- G. To condense the vast amount of technical information on definitions, data collection methods, processing rules, et cetera into clearly arranged summary tables, listings and footnotes.
- H. Whenever possible and reasonable, figures were transformed into rates per 100 000 population or indicated as percentages. For minors rates are given per 100 000 total population as information is not available on the size of the minor population. The total population figures used are contained in appendix II at the end of the publication.

¹⁸ Only very few tables have been totally eliminated from the publication. In such a case, data are available on the website.

- I. To use the following measures throughout the tables to provide information on the data dispersion:

Mean: The (unweighted) arithmetic average; the sum of scores divided by the number of countries that provided data. The value of the mean is sensitive to the presence of very high or very low scores. For this reason the median was also included as an indicator of the central tendency of the data.

Median: The (unweighted) median is the score that divides the distribution of scores into two exact halves.

Minimum: The lowest score in the table.

Maximum: The highest score in the table.

Percentage change 2007 – 2011 (based upon unrounded scores).

Comparability

The basic aim of the European Sourcebook data collection is to present comparable information on crime and criminal justice statistics in Europe.¹⁹ However, the issue of whether or not it is feasible to use official criminal justice statistics for decision-making in crime policy or for conducting scientific studies is one of the classic debates of criminology. The problems involved are even more serious when it comes to international comparisons, because nations differ widely in the way they organise their police and court systems, the way they define their legal concepts, and the way they collect and present their statistics. In fact, the lack of uniform definitions of offences and sanctions, of common measuring instruments and of common methodology makes comparisons between countries extremely hazardous. This is the reason why criminologists over the last decades have developed alternatives to complement the existing official statistics: international comparative *victimization* studies on the one hand and international comparative *self-report* studies on the other. Due to a lack of very recent international victimization studies, however, Chapter 6 covers data from *national* victimization surveys instead, which can be compared only with extreme caution.

Comparative analyses generally fall into one of three categories: (A) distributive comparisons, (B) level comparisons and, (C) trend comparisons.

- A. *Distributive* comparisons are aimed at answering questions such as: Do theft offences dominate the crime picture in most countries? What is the age profile of sentenced offenders in the various countries?
- B. Relevant questions for *level* comparisons are of the following type: Which country reports the highest robbery rate? Which countries show low rates of incarcerated offenders? Which criminal justice systems have a high level of attrition, e.g., measured by the relation of convicted to suspected persons?
- C. In contrast, interpretations of *trends* deal with such questions as: Did the decrease in robbery offences differ over time in various countries?

Before these and other questions can be answered, it should be noted that official crime and criminal justice statistics are fundamentally dependent upon three sets of circumstances: (a) *substantive factors* such as the propensity of individuals to commit crimes, the opportunity structure, the risk of detection, the willingness of the public to report crimes, the efficiency of criminal justice authorities; (b) *legal factors* such as the design of the Criminal Code, the Code

¹⁹ See further Jehle, J.-M. (2013). Crime and Criminal Justice in Europe. The Approach of the European Sourcebook. In Kuhn, A., Schwarzenegger, C., Margot, P., Donatsch, A., Aebi, M.F. & Jositsch, D. (eds.), *Criminology, Criminal Policy and Criminal Law in an International Perspective, Essays in Honour of Martin Killias on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday* (pp. 191-205). Zürich: Stämpfli 2013.

of Criminal Procedure and other relevant legislation; the formal organisation of criminal justice agencies and the informal application of the law in everyday life; and (c) *statistical factors* such as the formal data collection and processing rules and their practical implementation.²⁰

To ensure comparability when making *distribution* and *level* comparisons, one must carefully control the legal and statistical circumstances before concluding that similarities or dissimilarities can be taken as real. The demands are somewhat different when it comes to ascertaining crime *trends*. For such analyses, the 'real' crime level does not need to be known; it is sufficient to control for possible changes to the legal and statistical systems. This is of course a difficult task and identifying *informal* changes in criminal justice procedures and in statistical routines is especially difficult. In order to assist the reader in making informed decisions on the validity of trend data, possible changes in the data recording methods are indicated in the technical information contained in each chapter.²¹

To facilitate the use of the data contained in this European Sourcebook, comprehensive additional information concerning the definition of offences and sanctions, the data collection and processing rules were collected. This information is contained in section 3 of each chapter. However, it is not possible to easily quantify the extent to which over- or under-reporting occurs.

Basic rules on how to use the statistical information contained in the Sourcebook

1. Do not use any figures from the Sourcebook without referring to the footnotes and the technical information provided in each chapter.
2. Do not over-interpret relatively 'small' differences in the tables, especially between countries.
3. Do not over-interpret relatively 'large' differences in the tables, especially between countries.
4. Do not stress differences between individual countries too much. It is better to compare an individual country with a larger group of countries or with the average for all countries.
5. Whenever possible, avoid using the tables on police-recorded offences for 'level' comparisons between countries. Rather, they should be used for 'trend' comparisons. Survey data are a more valid source for cross-national comparisons.
6. Avoid interpreting 'large' variations from one year to another as evidence for changes in the measured phenomenon. Sudden increases or decreases are often merely indicative of modifications in the law or in the underlying statistical routines/counting rules.

²⁰ For details, see von Hofer, H. (2000). Crime statistics as constructs: The case of Swedish rape statistics. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 8(1), 77-89; Harrendorf (2012). Offence Definitions in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics and Their Influence on Data Quality and Comparability, *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 18(1), 23-53.

²¹ Examples of how European Sourcebook data can be analyzed can especially be found in the following special issues of the *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research*: 8/1 (2000), 10/2-3 (2004), 18/1 (2012). For a more detailed list of publications referring to European Sourcebook data, see <http://www3.unil.ch/wpmu/europeansourcebook/publications/>.

1. Police Statistics

1.1 General comments

1.1.1 Police statistics as a measure of crime

This chapter provides information on offences recorded by the police, the number and characteristics of suspected offenders, and the number of police staff.

Police statistics are collected in every country but for several reasons they do not offer a comprehensive measure of crime. Victims may choose not to report the crime to the police (e.g., depending on their previous experiences or trust in the police) or they may not be aware that they have been a victim of crime. In addition, reporting may be self-incriminating (e.g., when a victim is also an offender) or humiliating or the victim may think that nothing will be gained by reporting (e.g., the victim thinks that the police will not be able to solve the crime).

If the victim does not report a crime, and the police do not learn about the offence from another source, the offence will not be recorded and therefore not counted in police statistics. Research suggests that victims of assault or rape, for example, tend to be less likely to report the offence than victims of property crimes.²²

Not all crimes are reported by a victim or a witness. The police themselves may report violent crimes, for example homicide and 'victimless' offences (such as illegal possession of arms, drink-driving and drug offences). Even when a crime is reported to the police, it may not be recorded in the official statistics. This may occur if the police believe that the event reported did not actually constitute a crime.

Petty offences are not always recorded in police statistics. Also, countries differ in the way they consider certain offences as petty (e.g., theft of low value items).

In assessing national differences, comparisons with other data sources, such as victimization surveys (e.g., the International Crime Victims Survey, ICVS), are helpful. The last sweep of the ICVS was carried out in 2005.

1.1.2 Police in the criminal justice system

In most countries the police are the first stage of the criminal justice process. However, this does not mean that the figures on recorded crime, such as those in this chapter, give an accurate account of the total input to the criminal justice system. In a number of countries, the prosecuting authorities may initiate criminal proceedings without receiving a police report. Also, other agencies (military police, customs, border police, and fiscal fraud squads) and individuals (foresters, judges, or even citizens) may have the power to initiate criminal proceedings by filing a complaint with the prosecution authorities or the court. Nevertheless, most of the offences covered by the Sourcebook will be reported to or detected by the police.

The position of the police in the criminal justice system may also directly influence the number of offences recorded and how they are classified. In some countries the police is quite independent in their activities whilst in others they may work under the close supervision of the prosecutor or the court.

Substantial differences exist between countries in the tasks that the police carry out. For example, in most countries the police deal with traffic offences such as drink-driving, causing bodily harm or petty traffic offences (such as speeding and illegal parking). Also, in most countries, the police have the additional task of maintaining public order and of assisting the

²² van Dijk, J., van Kesteren, J. & P. Smit (2007). *Criminal Victimization in International Perspective. Key Findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS*. 257 Onderzoek en beleid. Den Haag: WODC.

public in various situations (from providing information to rendering first aid). This may not apply, however, to all types of police or related agencies that have been included in the tables on police staff. Therefore, care should be taken when relating police resources to the volume of recorded crime or the number of suspected offenders.

1.1.3 Counting offences and offenders

Certain classification issues need to be considered when examining police statistics:²³

- The point in time when the offence is recorded in the statistics: did the recording follow the initial report ('input' statistic) or the initial investigation ('output' statistic)?
- Multiple offences: one offence can consist of several offences (e.g., rape, followed by a homicide and the use of an illegal weapon). Therefore, awareness of whether the offences committed are counted separately or whether a principal offence rule is applied (i.e., only counting the most serious offence) is essential.
- In addition, in relation to serial or continuous offending, issues such as whether a report of domestic violence experienced over a period of time is counted as one or several incidents are important.

Similar issues arise in connection with the counting of offenders. Differences between countries exist and practices range from recording a person as a 'suspected offender' as soon as the police are reasonably convinced that this is the case, to recording a person as a 'suspect' only after the prosecutor has started criminal proceedings.

1.1.4 Counting police officers

European countries organise their police systems in different ways. Most of them have more than one police force, e.g., state police, communal police, municipal police, gendarmerie or judicial police. They perform tasks in connection with the offences under consideration in this Sourcebook although some also undertake military duties (e.g., gendarmerie).

A standard definition for police officer was used. This included criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie and uniformed police but excluded customs police, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, police reservists, cadet police officers and court police (see Tables 1.3.1 - 1.3.2).

Many European countries have seen considerable increases in the private security industry over recent years and such increases can influence the counting of crime. For example, the increase of private security guards and doormen can lead to a fall in the counts of crime in retail shops and clubs as some guards may deal with crime themselves by banning offenders from their premises.

1.1.5 Results

Definitions and counting rules

Participating countries were able to give data on police statistics, with only small deviations from the standard definition, for sexual assault, robbery, total theft, domestic burglary and money laundering.²⁴ However, for some offences there were more deviations from the standard

²³ Aebi, M. F. (2008). Measuring the Influence of Statistical Counting Rules on Cross-National Differences in Recorded Crime. In K. Aromaa & M. Heiskanen (Eds.), *Crime and Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America 1995-2004*, 196-214. HEUNI Publication Series No. 55. Helsinki: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control.

²⁴ Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Latvia, Luxemburg, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, and TFYR of Macedonia did not provide data for the Police section, except for table 1.2.1.7.

definition, e.g., drug offences, bodily injury (assault), corruption in the public sector, and fraud. Variations from the standard definition are important when comparing levels of recorded crime among European countries. These variations are listed in detail at the end of this Sourcebook (Appendix I).

The point at which the data is recorded varies between countries; 18 countries reported that offences were recorded as soon as the offence is first reported to the police. 10 countries reported that recording is done subsequently, eight that recording occurs only after investigation. It is difficult to interpret the impact of these findings to the statistics but it seems that 'as soon as' and 'subsequently' imply that the legal labelling of the offence is the task of the police, whilst 'after investigation' seems to indicate that the labelling is done by the prosecuting authorities (output statistics) once the police inquiry has been completed. This might explain some of the differences in levels between countries, in particular for offences such as homicide and assault.

The rules for recording both multiple and serial offences vary between countries. For example, 16 countries stated that they apply a principal offence rule and 18 that they do not. In addition, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences in 19 countries but as one offence in 13 countries. Most countries (31 of 35) count an offence committed by more than one person as one offence.

Whilst many countries answered the question on the number of police officers and civilians working in the police, few were able to meet the standard definition.

Trends in both recorded crime and suspected offenders over the years 2007–2011 vary from one type of offence to another. For particular offences, in several Central and Eastern European countries trends are quite different from those observed in other countries. These variations may not necessarily reflect actual increases or decreases in the rates under consideration, but could also be the result of different perception of crime and of improvements in data collection or important changes in the legal definition of offences.

1.1.6 Comments by offences

Police statistics contain tables on offences and perpetrators in 22 crime categories. Also information on police staff is included. Compared to the previous Sourcebook tables on minor property and minor violent offences handled outside the criminal justice system, on minor bodily injury, bodily injury of a public servant, domestic violence and offences against computer data systems are omitted. The structure of questions on sexual violence has been improved.²⁵ A question on whether a firearm was used is added to questions on homicide and robbery.

Total criminal offences

The rate of total criminal offences has decreased from 2007 to 2011 in 20 countries and increased in 13 countries. The overall trend was slightly decreasing.²⁶

For the total criminal offences, differences between countries were large – even when traffic offences are removed. This reflects differences in the offences included or excluded and the point at which the statistics were recorded. Moreover, trends for total criminal offences described quite different situations as regards the type of offences covered, since many

²⁵ In Sourcebook 5 the definitions of both rape and sexual abuse of a child have remained unchanged, but sexual assault has been changed to a general headline category covering all physical sexual contacts with persons against their will or with those who cannot validly consent, especially children. Rape and sexual abuse of a child are subcategories of this new definition of sexual assault.

²⁶ Previous results (Sourcebook 4) analysed in Gruszczyńska B. & Heiskanen M. (2012). Trends in Police-recorded Offences. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 18(1), 83-100. For a longitudinal analysis of police statistics from the four first editions of the Sourcebook, covering the years 1990 to 2007, and a comparison with data from victimization surveys, see Aebi M.F. & Linde A. (2010). Is There a Crime Drop in Western Europe? *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 16(4): 251-277.

countries restrict their crime count to a smaller group of offences. Therefore, the figures on total criminal offences, but also on different crime types, should not be used for detailed country by country level comparisons without detailed knowledge of practices of the criminal justice systems in the respective countries. For Tables 1.2.3.1 – 1.2.3.22 (percentage of suspected female, minor and alien offenders) there was a large variation between countries. For instance, for total criminal offences the proportion of female offenders varied between four and 25%, and for juveniles between three and 19%.

Major traffic offences

Wide variations were found in recorded traffic offences; several Eastern European countries showed very low levels (less than 100 offences per 100 000 population) compared with some Western European countries where the highest rates exceed 900 offences per 100 000 population. Traffic offences cover severe road traffic offences.

Total homicide and completed homicide

Homicide rates vary significantly between countries, even when attempted homicide is excluded. Differences in definitions may influence homicide rates but do not explain these differences. For instance, seven countries excluded assault leading to death, six countries excluded attempts from the total homicide and five included negligent killing even though it was excluded from the standard definition.

A table on completed homicide based on Health Statistics is also included (Table 1.2.1.7). It supplements the results of the police data.

Total homicide rates have decreased in 24 countries and increased in 10 countries. Due to the small number of cases the annual homicide rates may vary considerably in small countries. The average proportion of female offenders for total homicide was 13%, and of minor perpetrators 6%.

Firearms and homicide

The involvement of firearms was asked in connection with homicide and robbery. The figures included homicide with a firearm regardless of whether shots had been fired. Firearms could also be used as a blunt weapon or threat, or in any other way.

18 countries had statistics on firearms regarding total homicide or completed homicide, and 10 countries on both. On average, in 2011 the rate of total homicides with firearms involved was 0.5 cases per 100 000 population (mean of 15 countries). In completed homicides the rate was 0.1 per 100 000 population (mean of 14 countries).

Bodily injury (assault)

Assault was defined as inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent. The definition is difficult to follow for those countries where the penal code does not require injury as a result of the assault. In these cases the act is assessed according to the circumstances of the incident.

It is evident that some European countries counted cases at the police level as public order offences rather than as assaults. A low rate of assault in a country may also be explained by the fact that a complaint from the victim may be a necessary condition for the police to record the case.

The rate of bodily injury recorded by the police was higher in Middle-European and Nordic countries than in Eastern European countries. The trend (2007-2011) in bodily injury was decreasing in 20 countries and increasing in 15 countries. On average, the share of both female and of minor offenders was 11%.

Sexual assault

Sexual assault was defined as sexual contact with a person against her or his will, or with a person who cannot validly consent to sexual acts. Almost all countries were able to adopt the standard definition.

The trend was stable with a mean of 33 sexual assaults in 2011. The highest rate (more than 50 per 100 000 population) was recorded in Scandinavian countries and in Belgium, France, Switzerland and United Kingdom (E & W, N. Ireland, Scotland), and the lowest (under 5) in Albania, Armenia and Turkey.

The proportion of female offenders was low with a mean of 5%, whereas the proportion of minors as offenders was 15%.

Rape

All countries that provided data for rape have similar features in their definition. Yet, there are variations in the inclusion and exclusion criteria provided in the questionnaire. Additionally, the reporting of rape to the police most likely differed between countries because of different social traditions.

The mean rate of rape was rather constant (11-12 per 100 000 population in 2007-2011). The rate varied between one and 69. Twelve countries showed a decrease in rape (20% or more), while in 11 countries the recorded rapes increased (10% or more). 1.5% of the offenders were females, and the average proportion of minor offenders was 12%.

Sexual abuse of a child

Sexual abuse of a child was defined as sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact with a person below the age of consent. Age of consent varied from 14 to 17.²⁷

The trend was consistent between the years 2007-2011 with a mean of 12 incidents per 100 000 population. Out of the total number of offenders 4% were female offenders, whereas 22% were minor offenders.

Robbery

There were large differences in rates between countries, which can partly be explained by variations in the definition of robbery (mean rate 73, ranging between 10 and 411). Between 2007 and 2011, there was a decrease in recorded robbery in 17 countries, and an increase in 19 countries.

The proportion of female offenders was 6% but the proportion of minor offenders was 22 %, which is the highest proportion of minor offenders except for theft of a motor vehicle.

Nineteen countries provided data about robbery with firearms involved. Thirteen followed the standard definition. On average there were seven robberies conducted with the help of a firearm per 100 000 population in 2011.

Theft

All the different theft offences (except robbery) should have been included in this category. However, differences between countries cannot be explained completely by a variation in offence definition (e.g., exclusion of low value items does not result in significantly lower levels of recorded theft).

²⁷ See Appendix I, Table 3, for age of consent for sexual abuse of a child by country

The overall rate of thefts between the years 2007-2011 showed a rather stable trend. Regardless of this, in half of the countries the rates increased (17 countries).

Compared with other offences, a higher percentage of female offenders were recorded for theft (on average 16% in 2011). The percentage of offenders who were minors was 18%.

Theft of a motor vehicle

Some countries did not include joyriding, whereas for many countries a theft of a motor vehicle was restricted to joyriding. In addition, some countries mentioned that their data referred to all vehicles (e.g., including bicycles), while other countries referred to cars only. Many countries also included theft of motorboats.

The rates for theft of a motor vehicle decreased in almost all countries between the years 2007-2011. This can most likely be credited to improved anti-theft technologies.

The proportion of females among offenders was low, 4%, whilst the proportion of minor offenders was high, with a mean of 23%.

Burglary and domestic burglary

The meaning of the concept of burglary varies widely between countries. For example, some countries adopted a relatively narrow definition whilst others applied the concept of aggravated theft found in continental law.

Definitions of domestic burglary show also some variations, with six countries excluding theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling apartment building and three from a secondary residence.

The mean rate for burglary was 541 in 2011, and for domestic burglary 246. In the previous edition of the Sourcebook (4th) burglary decreased between the years 2003 and 2007 in most participating countries. The same trend does not apply when looking at the years from 2007 to 2011. Burglary increased in 15 countries but decreased in 11.

The number of domestic burglaries increased in 18 countries, and decreased in 11 countries.

The overall proportion of females amongst the burglary offenders was 8% (10% for domestic burglary) in 2010, whilst that of minor offenders was 19% (19% for domestic burglary).

Fraud

Almost all countries provided data on fraud, although only a few of them could adopt the standard definition. Due to different definitions the rate per 100 000 being reported varied greatly (mean rate 179, ranging between 4 and 1219).

In 2010, on average, 23% of suspects were female. The share of minors was 3%.

Money laundering

Information on money laundering is available from most of the countries and, on the whole, relatively low numbers of cases were reported. Eight countries reported rates under one per 100 000, as the mean was 8% in 2011. On average the proportion of females suspected of money laundering was 21% and that of minors 1%.

Corruption

According to the standard definition provided by the questionnaire, corruption refers to “the offering or accepting of a financial or any other advantage in exchange for favourable treatment by public officials”. Almost all countries provided data on corruption, but a few of them could not adopt the standard definition. Most countries reported low numbers of cases, but some countries showed a rate considerably higher than the average rate, e.g., Poland and Lithuania.

Drug offences

There were wide variations in the number of reported drug offences between countries. For example 18 countries reported an increase in the number of total drug offences between 2007 and 2011 but 14 countries reported a decrease for that same period.

Proportionally more countries reported an increase in the number of drug trafficking offences between the years 2007 and 2011 when compared with the overall drug offences.

The mean rate for drug offences was 260, and for drug trafficking 50 per 100 000 population. On average 10% of those suspected of overall drug offences were female. The same applies to the overall percentage of those suspected of drug trafficking. Minors were on average 7% of those suspected of overall drug offences but 5% of those suspected of drug trafficking.

Trends

Table 1a summarises trends (i.e., percentage changes between 2007 and 2011) in police data by type of offences. The purpose is to give a general view of differences in trends for each offence in a given country; the table should not be used to examine changes in specific offences between the countries.

Table 1.a Trends in police data (percentage change of the rates between 2007-2011)²⁸

	Homicide		Assault	Rape	Robbery	Theft				Drug Offences	
	Total	Comp- leted				Total	Motor vehicle	Burglary		Total	Drug trafficking
								Total	Domestic burglary		
Albania	↔	↗	↑	↘	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Armenia	↘	↘	↑	↔	↗	↗	↓			↗	↑
Austria	↗	↗	↔	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↔	↔	
Belgium	↗	↔	↔	↔	↗	↔	↘	↗	↗	↔	
Bulgaria	↘	↘	↓	↘	↔	↔	↘			↗	
Croatia	↘	↘	↘	↘	↔	↔	↘	↔	↗	↔	↗
Cyprus	↔	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗		↔	↘
Czech Republic	↘		↘	↔	↘	↘	↘	↔	↔	↗	↗
Denmark	↘	↔	↘	↘	↔	↗	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗
Estonia	↔	↘	↔	↘	↘	↔	↘		↘	↘	↘
Finland	↘	↘	↗	↗	↔	↔	↘	↗	↔	↗	↗
France	↔	↘	↗	↔	↔	↔	↘	↔	↗	↗	↔
Georgia	↘	↓	↘	↘	↓	↘	↓		↘	↓	
Germany	↔	↘	↔	↔	↔	↔	↘	↔	↗	↔	↘
Greece	↔	↔	↘	↘	↗	↗	↔	↗		↔	
Hungary	↔	↔	↗	↔	↔	↔	↘	↗	↗	↗	↘
Iceland	↗	↗	↘	↗	↔	↗	↔	↘	↘	↔	↘
Ireland	↘		↔	↗	↗	↔	↘	↗		↔	↗
Kosovo (UNR)	↗	↘	↗	↓	↗	↗	↗	↘	↗	↗	↗
Lithuania	↘	↘	↔	↗	↘	↔	↘		↘	↗	↗
Malta	↘	↘	↓	↗	↗	↔	↔	↗	↗		↗
Netherlands	↑		↘	↘	↗	↔	↔		↗	↘	
Norway	↗	↑	↔	↗	↗	↔	↘		↘	↔	
Poland	↘	↘	↔	↘	↘	↔	↘	↔	↔	↗	↗
Portugal		↘	↔	↗	↗	↔	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗
Russia	↘		↘	↘	↓	↘	↘		↘	↔	
Serbia	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	↔	↗	↗	↔	↔	↔
Slovakia	↔	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗
Slovenia	↔	↘	↘	↘	↘	↔	↘	↘	↔	↔	↔
Spain	↗	↔	↗	↔	↗	↗	↘		↗	↗	
Sweden		↘	↔	↗	↗	↔	↘	↔	↗	↗	↗
Turkey	↔	↘			↘	↓	↓	↓			
Ukraine	↘		↘	↘	↘	↑	↘		↘	↘	↔
UK: E & W	↘	↘	↘	↗	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↔	↗
UK: N. Ireland	↘	↘	↑	↗	↔	↔	↘	↔	↔	↗	↗
UK: Scotland	↘	↘	↔	↗	↘	↔	↘	↔	↔	↘	↘

Note:

- ↓ = decrease of more than 50%
 ↘ = decrease of 10% to 50%
 ↔ = decrease or increase of less than 10%
 ↗ = increase of 10% to 100%
 ↑ = increase of more than 100%

²⁸ Only those countries are included which have been able to provide data for at least one crime trend.

1.1.7 Police staff

The ratio of police officers (excluding civilians) per 100 000 (hereafter referred to as police density) in 2011 varied between 150 (in Finland) and 940 (in Georgia). Table 1.b gives the distribution over five density categories.

Eight countries had a police density below 300 and five over 500. In most of the countries that were able to provide information regarding civilian employees the number was under 100 per 100 000. Seven countries reported figures higher than 100, Serbia (167), United Kingdom: Scotland (142), United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (139), United Kingdom: England & Wales (132), Estonia (129) and Croatia (123).

Overall, there does not seem to be a clear relationship between police density and the level of recorded crime. However, in Sweden and Finland, where the police density is low, the rate of total offences per 100 000 population is high. Furthermore, in Cyprus, Georgia and Ukraine the police density was high and the level of total crime was low.

Table 1.b Number of police officers excluding civilians per 100 000 population (police density) in 2011

Under 200	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and over
Denmark	Bulgaria	Albania	Croatia	Cyprus
Finland	Iceland	Austria	Greece	Georgia
	Netherlands	Belgium	Malta	Italy
	Poland	Czech Republic	Portugal	Spain
	Sweden	Estonia	Serbia	Ukraine
	UK: E & W	Germany	Slovakia	
		Hungary	UK: Northern Ireland	
		Ireland		
		Lithuania		
		Slovenia		
		Turkey		
		UK: Scotland		

Overall, 23 countries were able to give data for civilian employees in the police force in 2011. The share of civilians was the highest in Denmark, the Netherlands, United Kingdom: England and Wales, and United Kingdom: Scotland.

Table 1.c Percentage of civilian police staff (officers and civilians) in 2011

Under 10%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40% or more
Bulgaria	Albania	Belgium	Estonia	Denmark
Cyprus	Austria	Croatia	Finland	Netherlands
Portugal	Germany	Czech Republic	Hungary	UK: E & W
Spain	Slovenia	Lithuania	Serbia	UK: Scotland
Turkey		Poland	Sweden	
			UK: Northern Ireland	

1.2 Tables

1.2.1 Offences

Table 1.2.1.1 Offences per 100 000 population – Criminal offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	318	431	411	507	623	96
Armenia	261	287	443	476	508	94
Austria	7174	6885	7081	6397	6425	-10
Belgium	9351	9291	9377	9319	9469	1
Bulgaria	1754	1658	1816	1944	1745	-1
Croatia	1708	1681	1657	1657	1714	0
Cyprus	970	928	890	1024	1003	3
Czech Republic	3474	3312	3180	2983	3025	-13
Denmark	8174	8710	8923	8511	8394	3
Estonia	3753	3802	3608	3607	3176	-15
Finland	8259	8315	8287	8066	8525	3
France	5808	5725	5646	5506	5462	-6
Georgia	1377	1019	820	783	722	-48
Germany	7635	7436	7383	7253	7328	-4
Greece	3790	3746	3436	2954	1716	-55
Hungary	4241	4066	3928	4465	4520	7
Iceland	4238	4621	4999	4694	3969	-6
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4960	4545	4380	4344	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3163	3157	3008	2826	3612	14
Lithuania	2179	2319	2484	2333	2605	20
Malta	3679	3364	2890	3209	3425	-7
Netherlands	7971	7789	7609	7204	7169	-10
Norway	6693	6421	6553	6278	5999	-10
Poland	3024	2839	2962	3016	3009	-1
Portugal	3776	4068	4024	3987	3927	4
Russia	2519	2260	2110	1852	1683	-33
Serbia	1397	1428	1397	1384	1368	-2
Slovakia	2054	1940	1938	1756	1722	-16
Slovenia	4387	4075	4304	4372	4328	-1
Spain	2028	2078	1956	1894	2421	19
Sweden	14334	15005	15186	14671	15042	5
Switzerland	...	...	8781	8437	8805	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	864	832	946	1094	1131	31
UK: England & Wales	9159	8638	7915	7514	7079	-23
UK: Northern Ireland	6166	6202	6101	5838	5722	-7
UK: Scotland	12742	12499	11676	10845	10592	-17
<i>Mean</i>	4668	4611	4670	4528	4513	
<i>Median</i>	3776	3802	3768	3797	3612	
<i>Minimum</i>	261	287	411	476	508	
<i>Maximum</i>	14334	15005	15186	14671	15042	

Table 1.2.1.2 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	15	16	32	68	...
Armenia	13	12	24	27	29	131
Austria	420	413	403	410	423	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	245	254	263	227	205	-16
Croatia	57	53	49	41	40	-31
Cyprus	23162	29082	23088	26531	29305	27
Czech Republic	98	103	84	64	64	-35
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	382	325	242	258	285	-25
Finland	1231	1145	1055	989	997	-19
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	63	70	56	59	62	-1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1617	1400	1189	822	39	-98
Hungary	229	194	176	164	140	-39
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1473	1447	1173	1060	...	...
Italy	3	3	2	2	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	800	740	881	817	1053	32
Lithuania	102	73	51	46	46	-55
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1033	998	947	930	913	-12
Norway	1002	952	869	836	759	-24
Poland	442	441	441	411	427	-3
Portugal	432	407	388	407	402	-7
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	164	154	143	141	140	-15
Serbia	41	40	35	29	29	-31
Slovakia	54	54	42	37	34	-37
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	46	98	114	105	146	219
Sweden	881	897	838	826	822	-7
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	46	40	32	28	30	-34
UK: England & Wales	10	9	8	7	6	-32
UK: Northern Ireland	32	46	54	45	44	38
UK: Scotland	889	808	719	634	609	-32
<i>Mean</i>	1249	1389	1151	1241	1375	
<i>Median</i>	237	194	176	164	140	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	3	2	2	6	
<i>Maximum</i>	23162	29082	23088	26531	29305	

Table 1.2.1.3 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	11.5	10.3	9.8	11.1	11.9	4
Armenia	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	-11
Austria	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	47
Belgium	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.6	12
Bulgaria	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	-22
Croatia	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1	-20
Cyprus	2.8	2.8	4.8	2.2	2.5	-11
Czech Republic	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	-14
Denmark	4.4	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.7	-18
Estonia	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.3	7.5	-9
Finland	10.1	9.9	9.5	8.3	8.2	-19
France	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	-1
Georgia	16.9	14.9	11.3	9.4	8.9	-47
Germany	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	-8
Greece	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	-8
Hungary	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	-6
Iceland	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	16
Ireland	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	-49
Italy	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	10.5	12.8	11.8	11.8	14.5	38
Lithuania	8.3	8.9	7.7	6.5	6.9	-16
Malta	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.2	-12
Netherlands	9.8	10.1	19.4	24.0	24.6	152
Norway	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.6	61
Poland	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	-22
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	-36
Serbia	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.1	-20
Slovakia	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	8
Slovenia	2.3	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.5	6
Spain	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	15
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	3.1	3.1	2.9	...
Turkey	2.2	2.0	...	2.2	2.0	-9
Ukraine	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.5	-12
UK: England & Wales	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	-27
UK: Northern Ireland	9.3	8.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	-19
UK: Scotland	16.6	15.4	13.5	11.9	12.1	-27
<i>Mean</i>	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	
<i>Median</i>	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	16.9	15.4	19.4	24.0	24.6	

**Table 1.2.1.4 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide:
Firearm involved**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	29
Belgium	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	13
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	-29
Cyprus	...	...	...	0.5	0.7	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-19
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-27
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-86
Malta	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	-84
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-63
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	-50
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-22
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-43
UK: Northern Ireland	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	-7
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
<i>Median</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	

**Table 1.2.1.5 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide:
Completed**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	3.3	2.9	2.6	4.1	4.4	34
Armenia	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.8	-17
Austria	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	61
Belgium	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	-6
Bulgaria	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	-21
Croatia	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	-19
Cyprus	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.0	-33
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	-2
Estonia	6.9	6.3	5.2	5.2	6.2	-11
Finland	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	-14
France	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	-15
Georgia	7.5	6.0	4.7	4.1	2.3	-70
Germany	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-15
Greece	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	-10
Hungary	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	-6
Iceland	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	45
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	-17
Lithuania	7.9	8.5	7.2	6.0	6.2	-21
Malta	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	-26
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.3	252
Poland	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	-16
Portugal	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	-11
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	-19
Slovakia	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	19
Slovenia	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	-35
Spain	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	2
Sweden	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	-27
Switzerland	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.6	...
Turkey	2.2	2.0	...	1.7	1.5	-30
Ukraine	6.0	5.6	5.2	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	-29
UK: Northern Ireland	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	-25
UK: Scotland	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	-19
<i>Mean</i>	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	
<i>Median</i>	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	7.9	8.5	7.2	6.0	6.2	

**Table 1.2.1.6 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide:
Completed: Firearm involved**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	81
Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-9
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	-65
Cyprus	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	-38
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Iceland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-84
Malta	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	-100
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	-56
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	-46
Slovakia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-17
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-12
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-20
UK: Northern Ireland	...	0.3	...	0.3	0.2	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	

Table 1.2.1.7 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide according to Health Statistics²⁹

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	1.9	1.7	...	...	...
Austria	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	-15
Azerbaijan	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1.5	1.2	1.2	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	-31
Croatia	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	-26
Cyprus	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.2	-16
Czech Republic	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	-21
Denmark	...	...	...	...	0.8	...
Estonia	6.8	6.4	5.6	4.4	4.6	-32
Finland	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	-13
France	0.6	0.7	0.7	...	...	...
Georgia	1.1	...	0.6	0.3	...	...
Germany	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	-12
Greece	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	41
Hungary	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	-13
Iceland	0.6	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
Ireland	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	...	...
Italy	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	8.0	7.1	5.9	5.6	...	...
Lithuania	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.0	...	...
Luxembourg	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.5	-63
Malta	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	-32
Moldova	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.9	5.3	-22
Montenegro	0.7	2.2	2.0	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-4
Norway	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.4	255
Poland	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	-24
Portugal	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	-9
Romania	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	...	...
Russia	16.8	15.6	14.0	12.3	...	...
Serbia	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	-36
Slovakia	...	1.2	1.1	1.1	...	...
Slovenia	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	...	...
Spain	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-1
Sweden	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	...	...
Switzerland	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.1	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8.5	7.6	6.3	5.6	5.2	-39
United Kingdom	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.6	
<i>Median</i>	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	16.8	15.6	14.0	12.3	5.3	

²⁹ Source: World Health Organization. "European health for all database". Homicide and intentional injury, all ages per 100 000 population. Available online: <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/> Retrieved on 22 April 2014.

Table 1.2.1.8 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	6	28	33	45	51	796
Armenia	16	16	44	42	42	158
Austria	474	487	494	457	481	1
Belgium	702	715	722	716	713	2
Bulgaria	39	23	22	22	20	-49
Croatia	43	46	44	41	37	-14
Cyprus	18	21	27	21	20	7
Czech Republic	60	52	45	46	50	-16
Denmark	253	241	228	229	224	-11
Estonia	358	402	350	335	370	3
Finland	656	657	618	618	747	14
France	354	375	385	385	384	8
Georgia	4	5	3	3	2	-41
Germany	641	636	639	637	634	-1
Greece	184	181	178	176	139	-24
Hungary	114	130	128	146	143	25
Iceland	112	105	105	81	85	-24
Ireland	352	369	349	332	317	-10
Italy	108	110	109	108	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	129	154	159	166	203	58
Lithuania	122	116	105	105	135	10
Malta	307	48	42	43	44	-86
Netherlands	438	421	398	364	357	-19
Norway	339	328	306	295	296	-13
Poland	147	141	140	134	136	-7
Portugal	534	566	584	586	563	6
Russia	33	32	30	28	27	-19
Serbia	52	51	51	48	42	-19
Slovakia	55	50	48	45	41	-25
Slovenia	123	106	107	107	96	-22
Spain	36	35	34	33	40	10
Sweden	903	921	932	941	950	5
Switzerland	...	...	134	126	121	...
Turkey	...	17	...	37	27	...
Ukraine	37	34	32	29	29	-22
UK: England & Wales	836	772	732	666	602	-28
UK: Northern Ireland	31	45	71	61	55	78
UK: Scotland	1546	1546	1488	1450	1396	-10
<i>Mean</i>	282	270	268	255	260	
<i>Median</i>	126	116	128	117	135	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	3	3	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	1546	1546	1488	1450	1396	

**Table 1.2.1.9 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	6	8	9	6	6	5
Armenia	6	7	6	5	5	-9
Austria	47	47	48	43	46	-1
Belgium	28	30	33	37	45	59
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	-40
Croatia	22	23	22	21	19	-17
Cyprus	14	16	22	15	15	6
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	31	30	29	32	31	-3
Estonia	11	10	8	8	8	-28
Finland	45	43	40	37	38	-15
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0	1	0	0	1	22
Germany	188	184	182	175	170	-10
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	68	76	70	78	68	1
Iceland	16	24	25	18	19	16
Ireland	91	87	83	82	78	-14
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	20	21	20	21	26	33
Lithuania	7	7	6	6	6	-20
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	-24
Poland	3	3	3	3	2	-24
Portugal	6	7	7	8	8	22
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	23	22	20	19	18	-20
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	14	10	10	11	9	-34
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	9	8	7	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	12	11	9	8	8	-36
UK: England & Wales	...	74	72	63	58	...
UK: Northern Ireland	30	39	41	40	33	12
UK: Scotland	117	111	97	94	79	-33
<i>Mean</i>	32	34	32	31	30	
<i>Median</i>	16	21	20	18	18	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	188	184	182	175	170	

Table 1.2.1.10 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Sexual assault

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	3	2	3	3	2	-51
Armenia	1	2	2	3	2	113
Austria	24	22	22	26	28	18
Belgium	62	61	62	63	62	1
Bulgaria	8	8	8	8	8	-11
Croatia	10	10	10	9	8	-16
Cyprus	8	7	7	8	8	10
Czech Republic	...	...	...	13	14	...
Denmark	27	25	23	27	25	-7
Estonia	15	20	19	13	13	-11
Finland	42	51	39	45	59	41
France	63	65	62	60	63	0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	32	33	31	32	31	-6
Greece	7	8	10	7	5	-28
Hungary	10	12	11	12	10	3
Iceland	87	86	87	68	89	3
Ireland	29	30	33	48	44	53
Italy	9	9	9	9	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	7	8	7	6	8	10
Lithuania	11	11	11	16	18	55
Malta	17	19	20	22	17	-3
Netherlands	52	47	46	43	40	-23
Norway	73	75	81	81	84	15
Poland	10	9	9	9	8	-20
Portugal	17	20	22	20	20	16
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6	6	6	7	7	19
Slovakia	12	12	12	10	14	19
Slovenia	20	16	19	20	17	-17
Spain	20	22	20	18	21	7
Sweden	65	74	79	77	84	29
Switzerland	...	...	65	63	62	...
Turkey	...	1	...	3	3	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	77	75	79	82	79	3
UK: Northern Ireland	80	86	80	89	87	9
UK: Scotland	89	82	85	83	80	-10
<i>Mean</i>	31	31	33	31	33	
<i>Median</i>	19	20	20	20	19	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	2	3	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	89	86	87	89	89	

Table 1.2.1.11 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Rape

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	-40
Armenia	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	-1
Austria	14.3	13.5	14.0	15.7	17.7	24
Belgium	31.0	29.8	28.5	29.2	28.8	-7
Bulgaria	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.1	-27
Croatia	3.3	4.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	-19
Cyprus	2.4	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	85
Czech Republic	6.2	5.1	4.6	5.6	6.4	4
Denmark	13.4	11.4	10.2	10.9	10.1	-24
Estonia	9.1	11.9	9.3	6.0	6.8	-25
Finland	14.0	17.3	12.4	15.3	19.3	38
France	16.0	16.9	17.8	16.6	16.9	6
Georgia	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	-51
Germany	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.6	1
Greece	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	-18
Hungary	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	-8
Iceland	37.1	30.4	31.0	30.9	40.2	8
Ireland	9.9	9.4	10.9	14.1	13.3	34
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	-49
Lithuania	9.8	9.1	8.6	11.3	12.4	27
Malta	2.5	4.6	2.9	2.7	4.3	77
Netherlands	13.1	11.9	11.6	10.0	9.5	-27
Norway	22.7	22.4	23.2	21.6	24.7	9
Poland	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	-20
Portugal	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	23
Russia	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	-32
Serbia	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	-23
Slovakia	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.8	-18
Slovenia	4.8	2.8	3.9	3.1	2.7	-44
Spain	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	-7
Sweden	52.1	59.3	64.1	63.8	69.4	33
Switzerland	...	...	8.6	7.0	7.0	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	-27
UK: England & Wales	23.4	24.1	27.5	28.8	28.6	22
UK: Northern Ireland	23.6	22.8	25.8	30.6	30.6	30
UK: Scotland	20.5	18.6	19.2	21.7	24.2	18
<i>Mean</i>	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.6	
<i>Median</i>	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	52.1	59.3	64.1	63.8	69.4	

Table 1.2.1.12 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Sexual abuse of a child

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.6	-59
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	7.4	6.7	6.1	7.9	8.3	12
Belgium	37.7	36.3	35.0	35.7	35.2	-7
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	4.9	4.1	5.0	3.9	3.7	-23
Cyprus	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	-28
Czech Republic	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.0	7.2	-3
Denmark	7.5	7.6	6.7	7.8	6.7	-11
Estonia	4.8	6.7	7.0	5.9	5.2	8
Finland	19.4	24.9	20.1	20.6	31.6	63
France	13.3	14.0	13.3	13.1	12.8	-4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	11.5	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.5	-9
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	-15
Iceland	39.0	46.9	43.5	30.5	35.8	-8
Ireland	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.5	3.2	97
Italy	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	50
Lithuania	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.4	4.3	183
Malta	...	7.1	6.5	8.9	6.7	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	24.8	26.2	26.2	27.8	28.8	16
Poland	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	-19
Portugal	6.1	5.6	6.3	7.3	7.4	22
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	-14
Slovakia	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.8	10.1	50
Slovenia	10.1	7.9	9.8	11.9	10.6	5
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9.8	10.5	9.2	8.9	10.7	10
Switzerland	...	...	19.8	14.6	17.8	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
UK: England & Wales	28.1	27.6	31.4	32.1	30.6	9
UK: Northern Ireland	30.4	37.2	34.3	36.6	32.7	8
UK: Scotland	35.7	32.1	33.2	31.1	28.1	-21
<i>Mean</i>	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.4	
<i>Median</i>	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	39.0	46.9	43.5	36.6	35.8	

Table 1.2.1.13 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Robbery

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	4	5	5	8	10	140
Armenia	6	11	13	11	11	72
Austria	61	58	55	51	48	-20
Belgium	200	214	219	220	248	24
Bulgaria	39	38	47	49	42	8
Croatia	29	28	32	28	31	9
Cyprus	10	9	18	19	16	72
Czech Republic	47	45	45	38	37	-22
Denmark	41	44	49	40	40	-3
Estonia	66	68	54	45	39	-41
Finland	34	32	31	28	30	-11
France	183	173	182	194	193	5
Georgia	64	50	38	23	17	-74
Germany	64	61	60	59	59	-9
Greece	25	28	37	39	40	58
Hungary	31	31	31	34	32	3
Iceland	14	14	19	13	13	-6
Ireland	49	49	53	68	61	26
Italy	87	77	60	56	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	22	21	26	24	35	59
Lithuania	112	103	100	82	82	-27
Malta	49	36	49	47	53	7
Netherlands	84	80	99	97	92	11
Norway	31	34	37	35	33	5
Poland	57	51	50	45	40	-30
Portugal	174	196	193	192	193	11
Russia	207	172	145	116	89	-57
Serbia	367	378	378	384	411	12
Slovakia	26	25	25	22	16	-40
Slovenia	27	24	29	27	24	-12
Spain	161	158	142	129	190	18
Sweden	95	97	103	99	103	8
Switzerland	...	...	65	57	67	...
Turkey	17	11	...	11	12	-28
Ukraine	69	58	60	51	50	-27
UK: England & Wales	157	147	137	138	133	-15
UK: Northern Ireland	65	72	71	73	68	4
UK: Scotland	60	57	48	49	43	-28
<i>Mean</i>	77	74	76	71	73	
<i>Median</i>	57	50	50	48	42	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	5	8	10	
<i>Maximum</i>	367	378	378	384	411	

Table 1.2.1.14 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Robbery: Firearm involved

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.2	193
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	-31
Belgium	10.1	15.6	18.9	16.0	15.3	51
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	8.8	9.8	11.7	10.2	12.4	42
Cyprus	...	...	...	9.6	10.0	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	9.3	10.8	12.2	10.9	10.0	7
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.3	-9
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	23
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	22
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-88
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	-8
Portugal	19.2	29.5	28.0	19.1	16.4	-14
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	15.4	17.7	19.2	13.5	13.5	-12
Slovakia	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	1.8	-21
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	6.6	7.3	6.9	5.1	4.3	-35
Sweden	10.0	12.4	14.0	11.4	10.8	8
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.3	4.5	-38
UK: Northern Ireland	6.4	8.2	8.9	6.9	6.0	-5
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.4	7.8	8.3	6.9	6.6	
<i>Median</i>	6.4	6.6	6.6	5.2	4.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	19.2	29.5	28.0	19.1	16.4	

Table 1.2.1.15 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Theft: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	90	78	96	132	163	80
Armenia	88	102	124	115	131	48
Austria	3382	3268	3239	2841	2723	-19
Belgium	3792	3769	3696	3699	3849	1
Bulgaria	897	818	893	1037	961	7
Croatia	774	727	698	751	822	6
Cyprus	553	506	475	598	603	9
Czech Republic	2033	1933	1846	1761	1754	-14
Denmark	5021	5548	5695	5512	5396	7
Estonia	1615	1676	1783	1884	1505	-7
Finland	2748	2764	2848	2770	2814	2
France	2879	2721	2714	2669	2657	-8
Georgia	423	338	262	256	255	-40
Germany	3112	2972	2859	2814	2940	-6
Greece	690	756	811	853	871	26
Hungary	1749	1715	1643	1868	1839	5
Iceland	1745	2239	2705	2451	1916	10
Ireland	2292	2309	2332	2280	2288	0
Italy	2768	2336	2195	2196	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	655	676	599	685	950	45
Lithuania	1003	1141	1181	1113	1211	21
Malta	2202	1981	1654	1875	2049	-7
Netherlands	4187	4160	4134	3994	4020	-4
Norway	3120	2986	3100	2900	2807	-10
Poland	1019	902	924	957	961	-6
Portugal	1483	1702	1605	1561	1608	8
Russia	1102	934	838	781	727	-34
Serbia	231	221	207	223	240	4
Slovakia	1006	905	867	785	706	-30
Slovenia	2424	2193	2169	2095	2190	-10
Spain	834	843	780	762	899	8
Sweden	6231	5996	5877	5558	5701	-9
Switzerland	...	...	3196	2980	3346	...
Turkey	226	191	...	228	102	-55
Ukraine	247	240	383	556	609	147
UK: England & Wales	4367	4139	3782	3713	3603	-18
UK: Northern Ireland	2035	2142	2156	2050	1992	-2
UK: Scotland	3028	3035	2741	2770	2727	-10
<i>Mean</i>	1947	1918	1976	1897	1890	
<i>Median</i>	1745	1715	1783	1872	1754	
<i>Minimum</i>	88	78	96	115	102	
<i>Maximum</i>	6231	5996	5877	5558	5701	

Table 1.2.1.16 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	14	12	16	21	22	56
Armenia	4	2	2	2	2	-62
Austria	94	109	111	61	61	-35
Belgium	168	159	145	130	128	-24
Bulgaria	59	60	59	52	44	-26
Croatia	47	43	41	35	35	-24
Cyprus	57	47	61	62	82	44
Czech Republic	198	181	141	125	118	-40
Denmark	343	383	378	324	271	-21
Estonia	75	77	70	65	56	-25
Finland	281	260	229	208	223	-21
France	362	338	330	309	294	-19
Georgia	7	6	4	3	2	-72
Germany	113	108	107	102	96	-15
Greece	153	149	163	150	148	-4
Hungary	106	100	97	86	87	-18
Iceland	152	136	171	142	139	-9
Ireland	314	325	296	255	227	-28
Italy	469	386	355	327	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	18	22	18	15	25	35
Lithuania	88	82	64	67	64	-27
Malta	95	97	97	90	88	-8
Netherlands	131	132	133	131	126	-4
Norway	269	251	250	223	189	-29
Poland	71	61	60	56	54	-23
Portugal	226	238	212	191	184	-18
Russia	41	37	35	34	35	-14
Serbia	2	2	1	1	2	13
Slovakia	87	77	70	62	50	-43
Slovenia	42	29	29	26	26	-38
Spain	193	159	122	99	112	-42
Sweden	540	487	436	376	366	-32
Switzerland	...	...	118	101	100	...
Turkey	33	24	...	17	15	-54
Ukraine	15	13	11	9	10	-30
UK: England & Wales	314	270	215	192	164	-48
UK: Northern Ireland	190	167	166	151	127	-33
UK: Scotland	235	223	179	167	134	-43
<i>Mean</i>	152	142	135	118	106	
<i>Median</i>	106	108	111	94	88	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	1	1	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	540	487	436	376	366	

Table 1.2.1.17 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	45	47	55	72	72	58
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1266	1254	1286	1057	1003	-21
Belgium	798	800	829	819	863	8
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	224	197	203	212	227	1
Cyprus	339	328	314	395	402	19
Czech Republic	534	514	524	559	569	7
Denmark	1446	1709	1941	1747	1650	14
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	471	465	604	588	605	28
France	523	497	516	519	544	4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	489	475	472	486	515	5
Greece	339	394	419	460	492	45
Hungary	406	428	376	442	453	12
Iceland	740	866	1103	902	597	-19
Ireland	548	563	606	568	604	10
Italy	282	253	251	280	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	267	295	281	143	199	-25
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	289	353	327	401	405	40
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	371	325	355	367	352	-5
Portugal	422	506	464	476	493	17
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8	7	7	8	9	15
Slovakia	318	281	284	273	239	-25
Slovenia	890	742	743	639	652	-27
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1064	1027	1035	993	1002	-6
Switzerland	...	...	672	645	670	...
Turkey	161	143	...	175	56	-65
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1080	1068	986	946	892	-17
UK: Northern Ireland	659	695	697	658	586	-11
UK: Scotland	495	493	458	479	461	-7
<i>Mean</i>	536	545	585	547	541	
<i>Median</i>	471	475	472	482	515	
<i>Minimum</i>	8	7	7	8	9	
<i>Maximum</i>	1446	1709	1941	1747	1650	

Table 1.2.1.18 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	24	22	24	32	35	44
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	242	224	254	188	252	4
Belgium	533	540	589	575	624	17
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	87	78	79	91	103	18
Cyprus	...	...	...	253	234	...
Czech Republic	89	88	92	96	91	2
Denmark	829	999	1121	1036	1048	26
Estonia	231	248	226	238	208	-10
Finland	124	113	122	121	124	0
France	280	270	290	301	346	23
Georgia	61	54	42	35	31	-49
Germany	219	217	226	242	264	20
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	148	164	162	198	211	43
Iceland	179	179	241	216	146	-19
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	209	201	182	228	315	51
Lithuania	163	180	173	147	134	-18
Malta	180	192	196	215	229	27
Netherlands	547	556	574	620	653	19
Norway	69	71	70	69	58	-16
Poland	127	107	110	127	135	6
Portugal	211	279	245	251	268	27
Russia	374	291	269	251	220	-41
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	11
Slovakia	45	39	43	35	32	-30
Slovenia	114	101	109	124	120	6
Spain	166	181	176	196	218	32
Sweden	186	198	221	212	236	27
Switzerland	...	...	330	310	349	...
Turkey	100	93	...	118	...	...
Ukraine	64	55	74	72	55	-15
UK: England & Wales	519	522	490	467	437	-16
UK: Northern Ireland	382	414	406	394	368	-4
UK: Scotland	340	333	322	338	331	-3
<i>Mean</i>	221	226	241	236	246	
<i>Median</i>	179	181	196	212	219	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	829	999	1121	1036	1048	

Table 1.2.1.19 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Fraud

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	7	14	9	12	12	59
Armenia	13	13	24	25	23	69
Austria	371	296	423	319	343	-8
Belgium	266	218	213	205	190	-28
Bulgaria	63	54	60	51	34	-46
Croatia	53	42	53	45	53	-1
Cyprus	22	22	23	31	23	8
Czech Republic	97	92	94	89	86	-11
Denmark	85	82	87	117	168	98
Estonia	185	166	156	151	86	-53
Finland	258	303	327	296	331	28
France	283	341	342	321	314	11
Georgia	51	42	41	30	40	-21
Germany	795	778	833	830	775	-3
Greece	9	12	11	14	17	85
Hungary	410	301	295	321	279	-32
Iceland	112	165	128	116	133	19
Ireland	137	123	111	111	117	-14
Italy	204	175	165	160	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	26	35	34	29	37	43
Lithuania	93	91	135	132	179	93
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	134	134	150	151	130	-3
Norway	260	254	311	259	240	-7
Poland	215	219	229	257	259	20
Portugal	57	60	60	63	62	9
Russia	149	136	133	113	103	-30
Serbia	43	48	49	48	40	-7
Slovakia	140	128	131	109	111	-21
Slovenia	224	181	196	214	162	-28
Spain	66	76	90	91	104	57
Sweden	852	1069	1169	1224	1219	43
Switzerland	...	...	170	190	144	...
Turkey	...	1	...	5	4	...
Ukraine	46	44	51	54	53	14
UK: England & Wales	287	300	278	264	251	-13
UK: Northern Ireland	155	201	186	168	152	-2
UK: Scotland	163	161	159	172	169	4
<i>Mean</i>	181	177	192	183	179	
<i>Median</i>	137	131	134	117	124	
<i>Minimum</i>	7	1	9	5	4	
<i>Maximum</i>	852	1069	1169	1224	1219	

Table 1.2.1.20 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Money laundering

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.0	5.8	5.0	1.9	3.0	...
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Austria	2.8	3.3	3.0	6.9	6.4	131
Belgium	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	-4
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	54
Cyprus	68.8	73.9	106.9	120.7	127.3	85
Czech Republic	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.4	679
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3.7	9.5	10.0	4.8	6.0	64
Finland	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.0	63
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.8	3.1	5.6	8.3	10.5	120
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	908
Iceland	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.8	1.6	21
Ireland	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	60
Italy	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.6	...
Lithuania	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	528
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.8	2.6	4172
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	7
Portugal	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-65
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	406
Slovakia	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	140
Slovenia	0.1	0.8	1.9	3.1	2.3	1469
Spain	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	47
Sweden	...	1.9	3.4	3.9	5.4	...
Switzerland	...	...	3.5	4.6	3.7	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-3
UK: England & Wales	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.2	-28
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	9
<i>Mean</i>	4.1	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.5	
<i>Median</i>	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	68.8	73.9	106.9	120.7	127.3	

Table 1.2.1.21 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Corruption

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.3	-40
Armenia	1.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	277
Austria	1.4	2.4	7.6	5.8	8.1	461
Belgium	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	-5
Bulgaria	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	33
Croatia	1.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	6.8	279
Cyprus	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	19
Czech Republic	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.5	154
Denmark	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-24
Estonia	8.1	16.7	7.9	9.6	8.1	-1
Finland	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	-39
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	-52
Greece	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	50
Hungary	3.5	5.4	9.6	4.8	7.4	113
Iceland	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100
Ireland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	89
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.7	0.6	0.6	14.2	9.6	1365
Lithuania	13.4	11.2	15.1	16.6	17.5	31
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16.7	16.2	16.0	22.2	23.1	39
Portugal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	-47
Russia	0.8	7.0	6.0	4.6	4.1	410
Serbia	5.6	3.1	5.1	3.6	3.2	-42
Slovakia	3.9	4.8	4.3	2.7	3.7	-6
Slovenia	0.8	0.5	11.2	2.9	3.4	298
Spain	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	-49
Sweden	...	...	3.5	1.9	1.3	...
Switzerland	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Turkey	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	...
Ukraine	9.5	5.0	4.6	6.4	6.3	-34
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100
<i>Mean</i>	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	
<i>Median</i>	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	16.7	16.7	16.0	22.2	23.1	

Table 1.2.1.22 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Drug offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	16	21	20	17	26	63
Armenia	34	24	38	47	47	39
Austria	292	229	272	285	308	6
Belgium	421	433	445	389	381	-9
Bulgaria	27	37	48	50	39	46
Croatia	164	166	147	162	163	0
Cyprus	113	99	89	104	112	-1
Czech Republic	28	29	29	30	37	31
Denmark	324	347	322	328	385	19
Estonia	554	572	316	227	285	-49
Finland	293	292	348	369	379	30
France	254	288	280	275	293	15
Georgia	193	199	144	123	84	-56
Germany	302	292	288	282	289	-4
Greece	71	88	92	77	66	-7
Hungary	46	54	48	58	60	29
Iceland	600	504	416	484	571	-5
Ireland	430	531	493	446	387	-10
Italy	58	57	57	54	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4	5	4	5	8	104
Lithuania	51	54	65	66	73	43
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	120	115	113	105	101	-16
Norway	857	776	803	921	856	0
Poland	165	151	179	190	193	17
Portugal	39	42	51	56	53	38
Russia	163	164	168	157	151	-7
Serbia	74	83	76	77	68	-8
Slovakia	40	42	45	32	45	12
Slovenia	80	84	115	96	82	3
Spain	28	28	28	28	33	17
Sweden	799	869	886	964	977	22
Switzerland	...	...	1113	1145	1159	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	137	138	125	124	117	-15
UK: England & Wales	425	447	430	422	408	-4
UK: Northern Ireland	155	168	176	194	209	35
UK: Scotland	792	822	759	658	669	-16
<i>Mean</i>	233	236	251	251	260	
<i>Median</i>	155	151	146	141	151	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	4	5	8	
<i>Maximum</i>	857	869	1113	1145	1159	

Table 1.2.1.23 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	16	21	20	17	26	63
Armenia	7	9	17	24	23	217
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	119	122	125	116	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	36	51	40	43	41	15
Cyprus	23	24	19	20	15	-32
Czech Republic	22	23	23	24	30	37
Denmark	60	59	52	59	64	8
Estonia	108	116	78	67	68	-37
Finland	97	107	136	141	154	59
France	10	10	10	10	10	1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	89	81	76	75	76	-15
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9	8	7	8	7	-16
Iceland	34	33	32	30	26	-23
Ireland	105	121	116	122	110	4
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4	5	4	5	8	104
Lithuania	22	23	25	25	30	40
Malta	37	44	45	44	43	17
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10	9	10	12	11	10
Portugal	31	35	40	43	40	29
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	24	30	30	28	23	-6
Slovakia	9	10	11	11	16	68
Slovenia	71	71	103	86	73	3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	80	92	94	117	118	48
Switzerland	...	...	100	99	80	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	37	37	36	37	36	-3
UK: England & Wales	52	55	61	59	56	6
UK: Northern Ireland	30	34	37	42	47	55
UK: Scotland	191	200	191	137	127	-33
<i>Mean</i>	49	53	55	54	50	
<i>Median</i>	34	35	38	43	40	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	4	5	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	191	200	191	141	154	

Notes on Tables 1.2.1.1-1.2.1.23

Albania: Negligent homicides were excluded in 2010 and 2011. Less serious assault is missing for 2007.

Armenia: Rape for 2011 included only forceful per vagina intercourse. It did not cover buggery, while for 2007-2010 both concepts were covered.

Bulgaria: Major traffic offences covered all traffic offences. The rise in the number of recorded drug offences from 2007-2010 could partly be explained by a legislative change adopted in 2006.

Croatia: Minor thefts and some minor frauds are excluded from the tables.

Czech Republic: Police statistics included traffic accidents as well. Prosecution and conviction statistics show major traffic offences only.

Estonia: In 2008 the definition of minor property offences was changed. 'Total drug offences' include misdemeanours but these were not included in total criminal offences.

Finland: From 2009 onwards minor traffic offences were excluded from Total criminal offences. From 2010 onwards the crimes recorded by the Customs and the Border Guard Service have been included in the total criminal offences.

France: Overseas territories are included (this was not the case in the former editions)

Georgia: Only aggravated bodily injuries were included in bodily injury. Since 2007 bodily injury included hooliganism. Since 2007 any illegal possession of a car (including joy riding) was considered a theft.

Greece: The definition of traffic offences was changed in 2010.

Kosovo (UNR): Major traffic offences included road traffic accidents.

Netherlands: Because the definition used is much broader, the figures of domestic burglary are high and not comparable with other countries.

Norway: The high value for homicide 2011 is due to the massacre of 77 people on Utoya Island.

Poland: For all years the total number of thefts has been revised from the previous editions to include joyriding. The same applies to the number of frauds where economic frauds are now included.

Russia: Traffic offences present the total number of the traffic offences, not merely the major ones. Under corruption only extortion by public officials was included.

Sweden: Corruption included only bribery.

Switzerland: Police statistics were revised since 2009.

Turkey: In 2011 burglary included only those made into business premises.

UK: England & Wales: All data is on a financial year basis, i.e., 2011 relates to April 2011 until March 2012.

UK: Northern Ireland: Data provided relates to reported crime by financial year (as England & Wales). In 2008 the definition of bodily injury was changed.

UK: Scotland: All data provided are by financial year (as England & Wales) with the exception of intentional homicide, which are provided on a calendar year basis.

1.2.2 Offenders

Table 1.2.2.1 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	315	413	376	502	628	99
Armenia	169	176	336	374	364	116
Austria	3085	2986	3061	3000	3203	4
Belgium	3128	3210	3294	3219	3178	2
Bulgaria	746	726	728	783	696	-7
Croatia	1417	1424	1357	1371	1358	-4
Cyprus	763	782	712	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1242	1176	1177	1071	1096	-12
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1220	1361	1165	1127	1138	-7
Finland	5840	5814	5605	5644	5632	-4
France	1849	1912	1909	1860	1888	2
Georgia	498	478	456	461	391	-21
Germany	2788	2744	2667	2632	2584	-7
Greece	3336	3340	2927	2313	1194	-64
Hungary	1154	1161	1125	1224	1131	-2
Iceland	1381	...	1445	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1453	1492	1447	1438	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1852	1732	1659	1621	2006	8
Lithuania	671	690	720	736	797	19
Malta	787	864	887	1086	1220	55
Netherlands	3036	2871	2568	2310	2258	-26
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1418	1355	1368	1352	1354	-4
Portugal	2387	2242	2348	2078	2030	-15
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	733	773	756	752	719	-2
Slovakia	987	973	1040	983	1007	2
Slovenia	2350	2192	2466	2722	2626	12
Spain	578	651	662	635	844	46
Sweden	1232	1299	1349	1354	1296	5
Switzerland	...	...	1541	1515	1468	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	461	450	461	494	495	7
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1616	1617	1587	1595	1578	
<i>Median</i>	1242	1327	1353	1353	1220	
<i>Minimum</i>	169	176	336	374	364	
<i>Maximum</i>	5840	5814	5605	5644	5632	

Table 1.2.2.2 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Major traffic offences

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	14	17	32	68	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	451	436	429	444	459	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	186	198	197	168	168	-10
Croatia	57	53	49	40	39	-31
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	88	88	81	60	59	-33
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	294	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1227	1194	1042	1004	985	-20
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1617	1412	1181	797	37	-98
Hungary	192	160	151	135	111	-42
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3	2	2	2	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	568	513	583	541	652	15
Lithuania	55	55	45	36	32	-42
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	506	473	420	370	358	-29
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	425	423	423	394	411	-3
Portugal	430	403	385	405	401	-7
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	41	39	35	29	28	-31
Slovakia	47	47	40	32	30	-36
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	33	75	89	78	114	240
Sweden	344	350	340	327	317	-8
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	32	32	27	23	21	-33
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	347	314	291	259	238	
<i>Median</i>	192	160	151	135	113	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	2	2	2	21	
<i>Maximum</i>	1617	1412	1181	1004	985	

**Table 1.2.2.3 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide:
Total**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	14.3	12.1	13.0	14.1	15.7	9
Armenia	2.1	2.2	2.8	...	...	...
Austria	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	39
Belgium	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.0	8.1	4
Bulgaria	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	-36
Croatia	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	-21
Cyprus	3.0	3.7	3.6	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	-22
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7.0	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.0	11.9	10.4	8.9	8.6	-14
France	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	9
Georgia	...	...	8.2	7.2	7.1	...
Germany	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	-8
Greece	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	4
Hungary	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	-3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.2	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.3	5.1	5.7	6.0	5.5	4
Lithuania	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	-1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	13.7	12.6	17.5	19.5	20.8	52
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	-19
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	-6
Slovakia	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	23
Slovenia	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	15
Spain	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	11
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	3.1	3.3	3.2	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	-11
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	
<i>Median</i>	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	14.3	12.6	17.5	19.5	20.8	

Table 1.2.2.4 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	4.0	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.8	43
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	-14
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	-26
Cyprus	1.2	1.3	1.9	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	-17
France	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	-4
Georgia	...	...	5.6	5.2	5.2	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	-6
Iceland	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	45
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.5	7
Lithuania	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	-8
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	-34
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.9	-12
Slovakia	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	49
Slovenia	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	-22
Spain	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	-5
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	
<i>Median</i>	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	

**Table 1.2.2.5 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide:
Firearm involved**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Germany	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-36
Hungary	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-8
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-45
Serbia	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	-33
Slovakia	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	127
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	-9
<i>Mean</i>	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	
<i>Median</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	

**Table 1.2.2.6 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide:
Completed: Firearm involved**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-45
Serbia	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	-33
Slovakia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	222
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-23
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	

**Table 1.2.2.7 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Total**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	7	34	40	54	62	728
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	440	442	453	425	450	2
Belgium	402	416	419	415	402	0
Bulgaria	29	15	14	13	9	-68
Croatia	49	52	49	46	41	-16
Cyprus	24	24	33	...	...	...
Czech Republic	48	42	39	39	41	-14
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	221	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	567	617	553	542	617	9
France	277	291	302	294	293	6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	555	556	555	547	543	-2
Greece	194	193	189	183	148	-24
Hungary	55	60	59	67	57	3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	79	84	79	79	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	210	241	243	253	310	48
Lithuania	71	70	69	73	80	12
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	446	424	355	300	297	-33
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	151	145	140	131	130	-14
Portugal	614	608	657	626	604	-2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	57	56	55	53	47	-18
Slovakia	47	43	44	40	41	-12
Slovenia	126	109	108	103	95	-25
Spain	29	31	32	32	35	22
Sweden	166	175	182	193	188	13
Switzerland	...	...	120	114	110	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	26	25	22	20	20	-23
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	196	198	192	193	201	
<i>Median</i>	126	96	108	109	110	
<i>Minimum</i>	7	15	14	13	9	
<i>Maximum</i>	614	617	657	626	617	

**Table 1.2.2.8 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	7	10	11	7	8	4
Armenia	4	5	5	...	...	...
Austria	43	42	45	41	44	2
Belgium	11	12	13	14	17	58
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	0	-43
Croatia	26	24	24	22	20	-22
Cyprus	18	20	28	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	45	49	43	40	41	-9
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	7	8	10	...
Germany	210	208	205	195	188	-11
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	46	50	47	55	46	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	39	41	37	39	50	29
Lithuania	10	10	8	10	8	-15
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4	3	4	3	3	-25
Portugal	7	8	8	8	7	-3
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	25	25	23	22	21	-15
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	15	10	11	10	10	-31
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	14	14	12	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11	11	9	8	8	-31
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	31	31	28	29	29	
<i>Median</i>	15	12	13	14	12	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	210	208	205	195	188	

Table 1.2.2.9 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Sexual assault: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.7	-51
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	22.4	20.7	19.9	23.4	24.8	11
Belgium	22.7	21.7	22.1	21.3	18.5	-19
Bulgaria	7.1	7.1	5.9	5.7	4.8	-32
Croatia	9.6	10.1	9.4	5.8	8.2	-15
Cyprus	6.3	6.5	8.0	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	8.9	8.7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	38.0	43.0	39.1	33.6	39.3	3
France	43.0	44.3	42.1	40.4	42.8	-1
Georgia	...	...	2.2	2.1	2.2	...
Germany	26.1	25.9	25.0	26.3	25.2	-4
Greece	8.2	11.0	13.3	9.3	5.9	-28
Hungary	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.2	3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	9.5	14.4	11.8	9.2	13.2	39
Lithuania	6.9	6.7	9.1	9.6	12.3	80
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	36.8	31.9	28.1	24.0	21.4	-42
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6.3	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.7	-26
Portugal	14.2	14.7	17.1	10.3	10.4	-27
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.4	-2
Slovakia	8.9	8.7	9.1	8.2	10.6	20
Slovenia	19.6	15.5	18.1	19.8	15.6	-21
Spain	12.0	13.7	12.2	11.8	14.5	21
Sweden	13.4	14.0	14.9	15.6	15.0	12
Switzerland	...	...	63.4	44.5	42.8	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	15.2	15.4	16.6	14.9	15.4	
<i>Median</i>	9.5	12.3	12.0	9.5	12.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	43.0	44.3	63.4	44.5	42.8	

Table 1.2.2.10 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Sexual assault: Rape

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	2.0	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.5	0.6	0.9	...	...	...
Austria	12.1	11.7	11.8	13.2	14.3	18
Belgium	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.7	8.7	-23
Bulgaria	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.3	-55
Croatia	3.2	4.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	-15
Cyprus	1.4	3.5	4.1	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.9	-7
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9.0	12.1	9.6	10.7	12.0	33
France	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.8	4
Georgia	...	...	1.1	0.9	0.7	...
Germany	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	1
Greece	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	-15
Hungary	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.4	-45
Lithuania	6.4	6.0	8.2	8.4	10.1	59
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	8.3	7.8	6.1	5.5	-47
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	-25
Portugal	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	-45
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	-21
Slovakia	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	-29
Slovenia	4.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.5	-44
Spain	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	-3
Sweden	9.6	10.2	11.1	12.0	11.2	17
Switzerland	...	...	6.1	5.8	5.8	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	-16
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	
<i>Median</i>	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	12.1	12.1	11.8	13.2	14.3	

Table 1.2.2.11 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.4	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	7.6	6.7	6.2	7.8	8.1	7
Belgium	14.8	14.0	13.4	13.0	11.1	-25
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5.1	4.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	-27
Cyprus	3.5	1.1	2.1	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.7	-15
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.8	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19.0	22.4	20.4	14.7	20.1	6
France	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.2	-6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.2	-3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.9	4.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	11
Lithuania	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	272
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	-26
Portugal	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.1	-22
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	-30
Slovakia	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	8.0	53
Slovenia	10.3	8.2	9.4	11.9	10.4	0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	6
Switzerland	...	...	10.6	8.8	9.3	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.3	
<i>Median</i>	3.7	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	19.0	22.4	20.4	14.7	20.1	

Table 1.2.2.12 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Robbery: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	4.7	4.5	5.0	6.2	8.6	84
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	29.0	28.1	31.5	28.8	25.0	-14
Belgium	70.1	76.9	82.9	80.5	77.0	10
Bulgaria	18.7	18.4	19.4	20.0	17.2	-8
Croatia	23.9	21.3	23.4	20.5	19.1	-20
Cyprus	6.3	5.7	12.8	...	...	...
Czech Republic	22.5	23.9	24.6	21.2	20.5	-9
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	42.4	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25.9	28.0	29.0	24.9	26.1	1
France	35.7	33.5	35.7	36.6	34.8	-2
Georgia	...	...	23.1	15.5	11.8	...
Germany	44.0	42.8	42.0	40.1	39.4	-11
Greece	7.6	7.7	10.5	12.3	11.7	53
Hungary	18.3	18.9	16.9	18.4	16.1	-12
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	32.9	33.0	29.4	29.5	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	9.1	10.8	12.5	11.3	16.7	84
Lithuania	61.8	58.4	56.5	48.3	49.0	-21
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	51.4	46.1	50.6	49.8	52.2	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	35.2	32.8	32.1	29.5	27.4	-22
Portugal	300.5	245.3	308.3	123.0	120.1	-60
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	109.5	113.4	111.9	116.0	116.7	7
Slovakia	19.4	18.0	18.7	16.5	12.0	-38
Slovenia	22.0	16.4	19.6	16.8	17.5	-20
Spain	37.2	38.9	38.2	36.1	50.0	34
Sweden	17.6	17.5	19.4	18.9	18.3	4
Switzerland	...	...	33.2	32.4	39.5	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	35.7	32.1	33.9	29.4	27.7	-22
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	43.3	40.5	43.1	35.3	35.6	
<i>Median</i>	29.0	28.1	29.2	28.8	25.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	4.7	4.5	5.0	6.2	8.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	300.5	245.3	308.3	123.0	120.1	

Table 1.2.2.13 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Robbery: Firearm involved

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.1	3.3	153
France	4.5	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	14
Georgia	...	...	10.9	6.8	4.9	...
Germany	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	8
Hungary	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	-26
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	196
Serbia	8.6	8.6	10.2	7.6	7.7	-10
Slovakia	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	-33
Spain	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	16
Sweden	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.2	20
<i>Mean</i>	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.3	3.2	
<i>Median</i>	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.6	8.6	10.9	7.6	7.7	

Table 1.2.2.14 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Theft: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	60	60	64	94	114	89
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	624	618	619	602	612	-2
Belgium	573	585	589	608	582	2
Bulgaria	281	254	243	334	316	13
Croatia	384	323	331	385	381	-1
Cyprus	310	287	229	...	...	...
Czech Republic	281	268	266	263	284	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	313	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1189	1269	1268	1283	1254	5
France	338	337	345	349	345	2
Georgia	...	...	85	97	94	...
Germany	705	682	652	632	621	-12
Greece	83	93	100	99	115	39
Hungary	287	293	267	303	283	-1
Iceland	...	...	440	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	145	135	126	138	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	235	209	148	158	233	-1
Lithuania	228	240	256	246	272	20
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	785	761	692	653	662	-16
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	194	179	177	197	211	9
Portugal	253	269	253	214	229	-9
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	83	81	68	83	90	8
Slovakia	257	250	275	274	269	5
Slovenia	688	549	479	484	481	-30
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	320	336	369	349	322	1
Switzerland	...	...	313	301	287	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	90	82	110	177	191	113
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	363	355	337	347	359	
<i>Median</i>	284	269	266	288	284	
<i>Minimum</i>	60	60	64	83	90	
<i>Maximum</i>	1189	1269	1268	1283	1254	

Table 1.2.2.15 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	4	4	4	5	6	65
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	15	16	15	10	13	-14
Belgium	38	36	34	30	26	-31
Bulgaria	8	8	7	8	5	-37
Croatia	26	27	24	21	19	-27
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	23	21	19	17	17	-27
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	127	134	108	95	93	-27
France	34	34	32	29	27	-22
Georgia	...	...	3	4	4	...
Germany	30	28	26	25	24	-19
Greece	10	10	11	8	10	7
Hungary	18	17	16	14	13	-30
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	11	13	9	8	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	8	7	5	3	2	-69
Lithuania	26	27	26	24	25	-7
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	27	26	21	18	17	-37
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10	9	9	8	8	-19
Portugal	17	20	15	18	17	-5
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	-1
Slovakia	17	18	19	16	10	-38
Slovenia	6	10	5	6	5	-16
Spain	24	21	17	13	16	-35
Sweden	34	31	28	26	22	-35
Switzerland	...	...	25	23	19	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15	8	7	6	6	-56
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	23	23	19	17	17	
<i>Median</i>	17	18	16	14	14	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	127	134	108	95	93	

Table 1.2.2.16 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	30	27	30	38	49	61
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	162	163	165	157	163	1
Belgium	112	114	113	111	101	-10
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	129	120	112	123	105	-18
Cyprus	198	199	162	...	...	...
Czech Republic	81	77	81	87	96	18
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	165	178	161	166	172	5
France	61	61	63	67	67	10
Georgia	...	...	11	9	9	...
Germany	91	87	82	81	86	-5
Greece	38	42	45	47	55	46
Hungary	54	66	39	49	50	-8
Iceland	...	...	71	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14	16	12	14	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	99	94	65	78	110	12
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	62	56	57	63	65	4
Portugal	69	76	65	70	76	9
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5	5	5	6	7	28
Slovakia	83	76	78	80	81	-3
Slovenia	375	240	159	136	135	-64
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	49	44	45	43	44	-9
Switzerland	...	...	55	51	48	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	99	92	76	74	80	
<i>Median</i>	81	76	65	69	76	
<i>Minimum</i>	5	5	5	6	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	375	240	165	166	172	

**Table 1.2.2.17 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary:
Domestic burglary**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	15	13	13	18	25	68
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	32	30	30	29	28	-13
Belgium	57	58	58	57	56	-2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	39	36	32	44	35	-11
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16	15	16	16	17	6
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	48	56	54	57	48	0
France	26	27	31	32	34	31
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	29	27	27	26	28	-4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	20	25	17	22	24	21
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	53	52	56	55	58	9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	91	85	73	75	80	-12
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	34	38	31	36	39	14
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	1	0	1	1	32
Slovakia	15	15	15	15	13	-15
Slovenia	21	24	18	21	20	-3
Spain	14	16	18	21	24	72
Sweden	7	9	11	11	13	75
Switzerland	...	...	55	51	48	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14	11	15	19	12	-18
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	30	30	30	32	32	
<i>Median</i>	24	26	27	26	28	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	91	85	73	75	80	

Table 1.2.2.18 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Fraud

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	6	15	11	13	13	112
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	221	203	222	220	239	8
Belgium	66	66	68	68	62	-6
Bulgaria	21	19	19	16	7	-65
Croatia	65	69	69	59	71	9
Cyprus	21	24	35	...	...	...
Czech Republic	50	45	47	48	45	-11
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	42	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	265	275	303	340	313	18
France	73	81	84	81	82	13
Georgia	...	...	23	31	27	...
Germany	345	350	348	349	322	-7
Greece	5	6	5	5	7	38
Hungary	84	80	71	72	61	-28
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	78	79	81	82	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	21	22	22	19	30	40
Lithuania	33	38	42	53	58	75
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	72	71	65	60	47	-35
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	94	88	91	97	88	-6
Portugal	39	35	37	31	30	-22
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	22	25	25	23	21	-5
Slovakia	105	93	102	84	78	-26
Slovenia	232	189	213	218	156	-33
Spain	14	19	20	21	21	51
Sweden	84	76	83	85	78	-7
Switzerland	...	...	102	104	98	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14	10	15	18	18	22
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	83	82	85	88	82	
<i>Median</i>	65	67	67	60	59	
<i>Minimum</i>	5	6	5	5	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	345	350	348	349	322	

Table 1.2.2.19 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Money laundering

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.0	5.8	5.9	3.1	4.7	...
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Austria	3.5	4.3	3.5	7.7	7.2	102
Belgium	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.8	7.5	-6
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	9
Cyprus	68.8	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	662
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.7	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	0.1	0.7	2.8	...
Germany	4.3	3.1	5.1	7.5	8.7	100
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	5.1	5.5	4.6	5.5	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	0.0	0.3	0.3	...
Lithuania	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	521
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.7	3.8	2395
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	-43
Portugal	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.7	3.2	473
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	238
Slovenia	0.2	1.2	2.8	5.6	4.5	1724
Spain	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	106
Sweden	...	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	...
Switzerland	...	...	7.5	4.8	4.2	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	382
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.9	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.8	
<i>Median</i>	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	68.8	7.9	8.1	8.8	8.7	

Table 1.2.2.20 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Corruption

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	7.0	5.0	3.5	5.2	4.8	-31
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1.7	2.9	2.2	4.5	7.9	369
Belgium	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	-45
Bulgaria	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	41
Croatia	2.0	6.0	4.1	6.1	7.2	261
Cyprus	2.3	0.5	6.1	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.9	139
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	6.1	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	3.0	5.4	3.4	...
Germany	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	-49
Greece	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	49
Hungary	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.5	18
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.5	4.1	9.4	4.2	4.0	-10
Lithuania	10.7	9.6	11.2	13.4	14.5	36
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8.6	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	-15
Portugal	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-79
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.7	-20
Slovakia	2.4	4.0	4.6	2.3	3.1	28
Slovenia	0.8	0.5	12.0	3.4	4.2	402
Spain	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	135
Sweden	...	...	0.4	0.9	0.7	...
Switzerland	...	...	0.8	0.3	0.2	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.1	35
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	
<i>Median</i>	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	10.7	9.6	12.0	13.4	14.5	

Table 1.2.2.21 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	14	19	17	27	35	163
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	285	236	265	276	298	5
Belgium	467	478	483	416	406	-13
Bulgaria	29	30	37	39	27	-6
Croatia	170	171	150	164	166	-3
Cyprus	131	118	103	...	...	...
Czech Republic	20	22	23	23	27	35
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	46	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	289	309	327	381	359	24
France	250	278	283	281	300	20
Georgia	...	...	147	116	82	...
Germany	249	244	237	234	240	-4
Greece	96	114	116	100	87	-9
Hungary	38	46	43	52	55	45
Iceland	...	...	303	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	106	107	108	116	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	35	38	47	54	50	45
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	189	178	159	142	140	-26
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	73	68	69	70	76	3
Portugal	42	48	58	63	59	41
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	72	79	73	78	70	-3
Slovakia	32	33	38	35	37	16
Slovenia	89	98	126	109	95	7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	239	260	280	296	300	26
Switzerland	...	...	497	497	482	...
Turkey	34	37	44	50	52	55
Ukraine	91	93	86	82	81	-11
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	129	135	159	154	153	
<i>Median</i>	90	98	112	105	82	
<i>Minimum</i>	14	19	17	23	27	
<i>Maximum</i>	467	478	497	497	482	

Table 1.2.2.22 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	14	19	17	27	35	163
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	135	141	139	128	117	-13
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	42	55	42	46	44	3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16	18	19	19	21	36
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	37	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	97	109	125	144	139	44
France	17	23	19	20	19	9
Georgia	...	...	2	3	1	...
Germany	83	77	73	73	74	-10
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6	6	5	6	5	-19
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	25	16	20	22	32	31
Lithuania	10	12	13	16	15	50
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4	5	4	5	5	18
Portugal	35	40	44	46	44	26
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	24	29	30	31	25	7
Slovakia	11	11	13	12	14	35
Slovenia	80	85	115	99	86	8
Spain	44	44	44	43	51	16
Sweden	30	36	40	44	44	45
Switzerland	...	...	85	84	69	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	17	17	17	17	16	-6
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	38	41	43	44	43	
<i>Median</i>	25	26	25	29	34	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	2	3	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	135	141	139	144	139	

Notes on Tables 1.2.2.1-1.2.2.22

Albania: The number of suspected offenders for drug offences has increased because cultivation of cannabis rose.

Estonia: For 2008-2011 data according to crime types are not available due to changes in the database. Mentally ill persons who have been sent to court in order to apply compulsory psychiatric treatment were not included.

Georgia: Theft of motor vehicle: Number of offenders significantly increased due to changes in the criminal code. Money laundering: New legislation was adopted in 2010.

Turkey: These statistics are not published, in general.

1.2.3 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens among offenders in 2010

Table 1.2.3.1 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	502	4.3	11.0	2.3	...
Armenia	374	12.1	3.7	2.4	...
Austria	3000	20.5	14.9	23.5	42.2
Belgium	3219	17.7	11.4	30.6	43.8
Bulgaria	783	11.9	7.8	2.9	...
Croatia	1371	10.1	10.8	6.5	45.4
Cyprus	693	...	...	43.8	...
Czech Republic	1071	13.2	5.0	6.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1127	...	9.9	...	...
Finland	5644	23.5	12.6	11.1	54.0
France	1860	16.0	18.5	20.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2632	25.4	15.0	21.9	...
Greece	1689	20.2	6.5	37.0	...
Hungary	1224	17.3	9.2	3.4	55.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1552	17.5	3.4	31.9	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1621	5.9	3.4	...	...
Lithuania	736	12.6	14.7	1.2	33.2
Malta	1086	23.1	8.5	11.3	...
Netherlands	2310	15.9	15.9	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1352	10.0	9.9	0.4	39.6
Portugal	2078	17.0	...	...	...
Russia	1852	6.6	2.8	1.9	...
Serbia	752	9.9	8.4	2.4	...
Slovakia	983	14.7	7.8	2.0	60.3
Slovenia	2722	14.6	4.9	14.1	35.5
Spain	635	10.2	5.5	34.0	32.6
Sweden	1354	20.3	13.2	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	494	13.9	6.2	0.9	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1597	14.8	9.3	13.6	44.2
<i>Median</i>	1353	14.7	8.9	6.6	43.0
<i>Minimum</i>	374	4.3	2.8	0.4	32.6
<i>Maximum</i>	5644	25.4	18.5	43.8	60.3

Table 1.2.3.2 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 - Major traffic offences

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	32	4.3	6.1	3.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	444	28.9	4.7	16.1	52.5
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	168	3.8	1.1	1.8	...
Croatia	40	14.8	1.5	6.0	58.9
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	60	15.7	0.7	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2449	18.1	6.2	10.4	53.3
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	797	11.5	8.4	19.2	...
Hungary	135	8.9	1.4	4.4	80.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4	7.5	0.4	56.3	...
Kosovo (UNR)	541	5.0	0.8	...	...
Lithuania	36	18.8	2.4	1.7	65.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	370	13.5	2.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	394	4.2	0.6	0.4	47.6
Portugal	405	7.3	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	29	9.9	1.9	1.5	...
Slovakia	32	14.2	1.0	4.8	71.4
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	78	6.4	2.3	24.8	38.4
Sweden	327	10.9	8.1	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	23	3.9	4.8	1.6	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	335	10.9	3.0	10.9	58.4
<i>Median</i>	135	9.9	2.1	4.6	56.1
<i>Minimum</i>	4	3.8	0.4	0.4	38.4
<i>Maximum</i>	2449	28.9	8.4	56.3	80.2

Table 1.2.3.3 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	14.1	1.9	5.4	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2.2	15.8	7.1	27.2	36.0
Belgium	7.0	11.3	4.8	29.8	47.6
Bulgaria	1.9	9.0	5.6	0.0	...
Croatia	4.5	9.6	3.5	2.0	25.0
Cyprus	3.5	...	...	48.3	...
Czech Republic	1.8	17.7	2.7	12.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.9	16.9	3.2	3.2	6.7
France	3.4	11.2	8.1	16.3	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.5	14.2	7.3	27.7	...
Greece	2.5	6.6	...	33.0	...
Hungary	2.7	16.5	5.6	4.9	100.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.5	54.1	30.5	382.8	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6.0	5.3	3.0	...	...
Lithuania	8.9	10.5	10.2	0.3	0.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	19.5	10.8	6.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.5	12.4	2.6	0.3	0.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4.9	8.6	8.6	2.2	...
Slovakia	1.4	11.7	0.0	2.6	0.0
Slovenia	2.5	7.7	0.0	9.6	20.0
Spain	2.3	10.7	4.2	28.7	27.5
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.3	12.1	2.7	2.1	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.0	13.1	6.1	31.7	26.3
<i>Median</i>	3.4	11.2	5.1	7.3	22.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	19.5	54.1	30.5	382.8	100.0

Table 1.2.3.4 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	4.4	5.3	15.2	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1.5	14.0	5.5	36.0	50.8
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.4	15.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Cyprus	1.8	...	...	33.3	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.8	13.2	0.7	2.0	0.0
France	1.7	12.2	6.6	14.8	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.3	9.1	0.0	3.0	100.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.8	6.8	2.8	22.6	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.8	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.1	10.7	10.4	0.4	0.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.7	12.7	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.0	11.7	6.9	2.1	...
Slovakia	1.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.6	...	...	16.7	...
Spain	0.9	13.1	3.3	31.2	33.9
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	11.4	4.7	12.6	30.8
<i>Median</i>	1.7	12.4	3.3	3.0	16.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	8.1	15.6	15.2	36.0	100.0

Table 1.2.3.5 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Completed: Firearm involved

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Hungary	0.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	100.0
Lithuania	0.1	...	...	0.0	...
Serbia	0.5	5.4	2.7	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Spain	0.2	13.2	1.9	15.1	37.5
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	7.4	1.1	5.2	68.8
<i>Median</i>	0.1	8.3	0.9	0.0	68.8
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5
<i>Maximum</i>	0.5	13.2	2.7	15.1	100.0

Table 1.2.3.6 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Robbery: Firearm involved

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
France	5.3	2.9	17.9	9.7	...
Germany	2.5	1.7	...	...	...
Hungary	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Lithuania	0.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	...
Serbia	7.6	2.2	6.0	2.3	...
Slovakia	1.3	1.4	2.8	5.6	100.0
Spain	1.9	7.1	5.1	34.9	13.4
Sweden	4.8	5.1	23.8	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.9	3.6	7.0	7.5	56.7
<i>Median</i>	2.1	2.2	4.0	2.3	56.7
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4
<i>Maximum</i>	7.6	12.5	23.8	34.9	100.0

Table 1.2.3.7 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Firearm involved

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Germany	0.2	1.0	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	14.3	4.8	4.8	100.0
Lithuania	0.1	...	...	0.0	...
Serbia	1.3	2.0	3.1	1.0	...
Slovakia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Spain	0.5	11.2	2.3	15.0	46.9
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	5.7	2.5	4.1	73.4
<i>Median</i>	0.2	2.0	2.7	1.0	73.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9
<i>Maximum</i>	1.3	14.3	4.8	15.0	100.0

Table 1.2.3.8 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	54	1.4	16.4	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	425	14.9	17.1	25.4	29.4
Belgium	415	15.7	12.1	16.9	43.3
Bulgaria	13	3.9	10.0	0.9	...
Croatia	46	5.6	32.2	2.0	46.3
Cyprus	32	...	...	43.2	...
Czech Republic	39	6.8	9.2	8.2	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	542	15.4	11.9	9.8	30.0
France	294	15.1	19.7	12.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	547	17.3	16.5	21.0	...
Greece	183	16.6	1.5	11.0	...
Hungary	67	11.9	12.2	1.9	65.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	79	16.5	5.0	29.0	...
Kosovo (UNR)	253	3.8	5.0	...	...
Lithuania	73	9.4	9.9	0.2	25.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	300	14.4	14.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	131	7.8	21.3	0.2	26.9
Portugal	626	20.6	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	53	5.6	11.7	1.1	...
Slovakia	40	5.3	6.9	1.1	72.0
Slovenia	103	11.5	7.9	5.9	10.5
Spain	32	6.2	6.4	33.4	30.0
Sweden	193	15.4	18.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	20	8.4	4.1	0.9	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	190	10.9	12.2	11.2	37.9
<i>Median</i>	91	11.5	11.8	7.0	30.0
<i>Minimum</i>	13	1.4	1.5	0.2	10.5
<i>Maximum</i>	626	20.6	32.2	43.2	72.0

Table 1.2.3.9 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	7	2.7	16.8	0.5	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	41	8.9	16.8	28.3	32.1
Belgium	14	25.4	20.9	15.6	33.9
Bulgaria	0	3.4	3.4	3.4	...
Croatia	22	3.1	11.3	2.9	64.3
Cyprus	27	...	...	41.4	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	40	17.7	6.2	9.1	37.1
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	195	15.2	23.3	23.2	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	55	8.7	9.5	2.0	66.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	39	1.1	4.7	...	...
Lithuania	10	10.4	6.0	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	6.7	9.2	...	...
Portugal	8	12.4	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	22	2.4	12.6	1.0	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	103	11.5	1.0	0.5	9.1
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8	12.9	3.2	1.4	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	37	9.5	10.4	9.9	40.5
<i>Median</i>	22	8.9	9.3	2.9	35.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1.1	1.0	0.0	9.1
<i>Maximum</i>	195	25.4	23.3	41.4	66.4

Table 1.2.3.10 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3.0	0.0	14.4	1.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	23.4	3.7	15.1	23.4	24.8
Belgium	21.3	2.4	17.9	18.5	39.0
Bulgaria	5.7	1.2	17.1	0.9	...
Croatia	5.8	3.1	26.2	5.5	21.4
Cyprus	7.8	...	...	32.8	...
Czech Republic	8.9	3.4	23.4	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	33.6	2.8	8.2	22.1	12.8
France	40.4	11.2	19.3	18.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	26.3	2.6	18.4	19.9	...
Greece	9.3	29.8	2.3	45.2	...
Hungary	5.9	6.1	17.6	2.4	78.6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	15.2	2.1	6.4	39.5	...
Kosovo (UNR)	9.2	1.5	6.9	...	...
Lithuania	9.6	1.6	17.4	0.3	0.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	24.0	2.3	20.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.9	1.2	15.5	0.2	66.7
Portugal	10.3	3.8	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5.9	5.8	15.2	2.5	...
Slovakia	8.2	5.2	28.9	0.9	100.0
Slovenia	19.8	2.0	12.1	5.2	14.3
Spain	11.8	8.4	5.6	39.5	31.5
Sweden	15.6	1.4	14.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14.2	4.6	15.4	15.4	38.9
<i>Median</i>	9.6	2.7	15.5	11.7	28.1
<i>Minimum</i>	3.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	40.4	29.8	28.9	45.2	100.0

Table 1.2.3.11 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	13.2	2.3	12.7	30.7	23.2
Belgium	9.7	2.4	18.3	21.1	37.8
Bulgaria	1.9	1.4	9.9	1.4	...
Croatia	3.3	3.4	19.9	4.1	50.0
Cyprus	4.0	...	...	15.2	...
Czech Republic	3.6	0.5	8.8	15.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.7	0.3	6.4	45.3	9.2
France	11.4	1.6	24.1	12.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.2	0.8	9.6	27.3	...
Greece	1.8	1.5	7.5	44.2	...
Hungary	1.2	5.0	13.2	3.3	75.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1.3	3.6	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.4	1.4	18.3	0.4	0.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6.1	1.5	17.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.5	1.4	9.6	0.3	66.7
Portugal	1.9	2.5	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.2	0.0	17.0	2.3	...
Slovakia	1.6	0.0	4.7	1.2	100.0
Slovenia	2.9	0.0	5.0	5.0	33.3
Spain	1.8	1.3	6.1	51.5	26.4
Sweden	12.0	0.5	13.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.1	1.0	8.7	3.5	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.9	1.5	12.1	15.8	42.2
<i>Median</i>	3.1	1.4	9.9	8.7	35.6
<i>Minimum</i>	1.1	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	13.2	5.0	24.1	51.5	100.0

Table 1.2.3.12 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	7.8	5.1	22.2	13.3	27.6
Belgium	13.0	3.1	24.4	13.5	43.5
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.9	1.2	19.2	4.1	0.0
Cyprus	2.1	...	...	47.1	...
Czech Republic	5.2	5.5	33.9	2.9	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	14.7	3.8	11.3	9.4	21.6
France	8.5	3.3	34.6	7.7	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	9.8	4.3	25.8	11.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	5.8	14.0	3.5	100.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.0	5.2	5.4	23.3	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.9	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.4	1.0	21.6	...	...
Portugal	3.0	2.2	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.1	2.6	25.6	1.3	...
Slovakia	5.7	7.1	34.8	1.0	100.0
Slovenia	11.9	3.3	16.9	4.5	9.1
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.6	4.6	26.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.4	3.6	21.9	10.2	43.1
<i>Median</i>	3.5	3.5	22.2	6.1	27.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.9	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	14.7	7.1	34.8	47.1	100.0

Table 1.2.3.13 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Robbery

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	29	10.6	38.1	44.1	35.1
Belgium	81	8.3	30.9	33.9	35.0
Bulgaria	20	4.6	19.6	0.8	...
Croatia	20	5.0	13.1	4.9	2.3
Cyprus	12	...	...	57.8	...
Czech Republic	21	7.5	20.4	8.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25	12.3	18.8	13.4	38.8
France	37	8.6	44.9	14.7	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	40	9.1	31.3	29.3	...
Greece	12	4.3	7.0	47.6	...
Hungary	18	10.2	30.6	2.6	89.6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	30	7.1	9.2	35.3	...
Kosovo (UNR)	11	1.6	5.2	...	...
Lithuania	48	3.1	28.8	0.2	0.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	50	8.5	29.7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29	5.4	21.0	0.4	46.5
Portugal	123	5.4	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	116	5.8	23.3	2.3	...
Slovakia	17	5.6	23.0	1.5	69.2
Slovenia	17	3.2	23.0	10.8	37.8
Spain	36	10.6	20.0	37.8	22.1
Sweden	19	7.0	31.2	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	29	5.3	11.2	1.4	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	35	6.5	21.8	17.4	37.6
<i>Median</i>	27	5.8	22.0	9.6	36.4
<i>Minimum</i>	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	123	12.3	44.9	57.8	89.6

Table 1.2.3.14 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	94	1.1	18.3	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	602	26.2	23.5	45.2	53.7
Belgium	608	20.2	23.5	34.7	45.0
Bulgaria	334	11.5	15.2	0.4	...
Croatia	385	5.7	24.0	5.1	11.9
Cyprus	223	...	...	44.4	...
Czech Republic	263	12.0	9.5	5.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1283	26.2	17.3	14.3	60.6
France	349	21.0	31.1	17.3	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	632	31.1	28.1	22.7	...
Greece	99	14.6	9.2	43.9	...
Hungary	303	18.1	15.9	1.8	77.8
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	138	21.6	10.3	44.8	...
Kosovo (UNR)	158	5.3	13.5	...	...
Lithuania	246	10.1	18.4	0.5	55.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	653	23.4	23.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	197	10.1	19.8	0.3	35.7
Portugal	214	20.2	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	83	11.1	16.2	2.0	...
Slovakia	274	14.9	16.6	1.3	86.9
Slovenia	484	16.6	13.9	9.5	48.6
Spain	89	6.6	11.4	29.0	52.0
Sweden	349	32.3	18.5	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	177	11.6	11.4	0.9	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	343	16.2	17.7	16.2	52.7
<i>Median</i>	268	14.9	17.0	7.3	52.9
<i>Minimum</i>	83	1.1	9.2	0.2	11.9
<i>Maximum</i>	1283	32.3	31.1	45.2	86.9

Table 1.2.3.15 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5	0.6	21.2	0.6	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	10	3.9	33.1	53.6	72.9
Belgium	30	5.2	21.5	31.8	57.3
Bulgaria	8	2.6	22.5	0.5	...
Croatia	21	0.8	46.4	7.0	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	17	5.1	16.3	3.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	95	8.6	15.5	3.2	66.3
France	29	3.5	42.0	5.9	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	25	5.2	35.2	21.7	...
Greece	8	2.6	21.6	28.8	...
Hungary	14	3.3	19.0	2.4	65.7
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	8	3.1	16.5	32.2	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	24	2.2	37.3	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	18	5.4	12.9	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8	1.9	15.8	0.2	85.7
Portugal	18	7.9	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1	0.0	17.5	3.2	...
Slovakia	16	6.3	17.1	0.7	100.0
Slovenia	6	1.7	15.7	14.9	38.9
Spain	13	5.3	16.2	28.6	44.9
Sweden	26	7.6	25.4	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6	1.4	13.4	1.0	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	18	3.8	23.0	12.6	66.5
<i>Median</i>	14	3.4	19.0	3.8	66.0
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0.0	12.9	0.0	38.9
<i>Maximum</i>	95	8.6	46.4	53.6	100.0

Table 1.2.3.16 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	157	6.5	28.9	50.9	48.3
Belgium	111	8.7	22.5	34.4	44.0
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	123	3.2	24.3	6.4	...
Cyprus	158	...	...	42.2	...
Czech Republic	87	4.9	13.5	4.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	166	10.1	16.1	...	...
France	67	6.5	31.8	14.1	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	81	11.0	22.2	26.4	...
Greece	47	10.2	8.0	43.4	...
Hungary	49	5.3	19.1	1.0	87.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14	23.3	10.0	44.0	...
Kosovo (UNR)	78	2.3	13.8	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	63	3.0	22.8	0.2	42.9
Portugal	70	13.3	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6	7.8	13.1	2.9	...
Slovakia	80	4.6	24.6	1.0	90.9
Slovenia	136	5.2	14.6	10.8	47.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	43	8.1	18.5	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	85	7.9	19.0	20.2	60.2
<i>Median</i>	79	6.5	18.8	12.5	48.0
<i>Minimum</i>	6	2.3	8.0	0.2	42.9
<i>Maximum</i>	166	23.3	31.8	50.9	90.9

Table 1.2.3.17 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	18	2.4	38.8	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	29	10.3	18.0	64.5	38.1
Belgium	57	11.6	22.3	39.5	39.2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	44	2.4	13.1	11.2	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16	8.5	12.3	4.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	114	13.3	...	...	...
France	32	8.2	33.8	15.6	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	26	13.8	20.5	21.4	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	22	6.5	20.8	0.9	100.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	55	11.8	18.3	0.9	62.5
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	75	11.9	18.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	36	17.5	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1	17.4	10.9	4.3	...
Slovakia	15	8.4	23.3	1.1	100.0
Slovenia	21	4.2	15.5	13.4	33.3
Spain	21	9.4	14.1	28.6	42.0
Sweden	11	9.2	15.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	19	15.9	11.1	0.8	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	34	10.1	19.1	14.8	59.3
<i>Median</i>	24	9.8	18.1	8.0	42.0
<i>Minimum</i>	1	2.4	10.9	0.2	33.3
<i>Maximum</i>	114	17.5	38.8	64.5	100.0

Table 1.2.3.18 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Fraud

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	13	14.8	0.0	3.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	220	24.0	3.4	34.1	58.2
Belgium	68	23.3	6.6	34.2	69.9
Bulgaria	16	25.1	1.7	1.3	...
Croatia	59	17.3	0.2	3.4	53.4
Cyprus	34	...	...	31.3	...
Czech Republic	48	23.6	0.8	7.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	340	24.0	3.3	6.9	45.8
France	81	29.6	5.3	13.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	349	32.9	3.8	19.7	...
Greece	5	20.5	1.7	4.2	...
Hungary	72	27.5	1.1	2.0	74.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	82	26.2	0.4	15.3	...
Kosovo (UNR)	19	8.3	0.5	...	...
Lithuania	53	22.3	4.2	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	60	23.7	8.1	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	97	26.8	1.1	0.2	60.3
Portugal	31	23.3	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	23	18.3	0.6	1.8	...
Slovakia	84	31.6	0.3	1.3	70.5
Slovenia	218	21.8	0.8	8.7	21.0
Spain	21	18.6	0.5	26.6	30.0
Sweden	85	20.5	9.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	18	23.4	3.8	1.3	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	87	22.9	2.6	10.8	53.7
<i>Median</i>	60	23.4	1.4	5.5	58.2
<i>Minimum</i>	5	8.3	0.0	0.0	21.0
<i>Maximum</i>	349	32.9	9.0	34.2	74.1

Table 1.2.3.19 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Money laundering

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1.9	21.4	0.0	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	7.7	26.1	0.3	60.7	27.7
Belgium	8.8	20.9	0.7	43.8	60.7
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.6	28.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.5	22.6	0.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.5	25.3	2.7	32.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	5.5	14.3	1.3	28.8	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.7	18.9	4.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.6	13.5	0.0	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.7	10.7	0.8	0.8	...
Slovakia	0.7	5.0	0.0	12.5	80.0
Slovenia	5.6	14.8	0.0	15.7	11.1
Spain	0.6	23.9	0.3	33.9	38.8
Sweden	1.3	22.0	2.4	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.4	21.3	0.0	0.6	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.7	21.2	0.8	18.0	53.0
<i>Median</i>	1.3	21.3	0.0	12.5	49.7
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
<i>Maximum</i>	8.8	66.7	4.4	60.7	100.0

Table 1.2.3.20 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Corruption

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5.2	7.6	...	0.6	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4.5	17.5	0.0	2.4	33.3
Belgium	0.7	14.1	0.0	11.5	33.3
Bulgaria	1.5	7.0	0.0	5.2	...
Croatia	6.1	1.8	0.0	11.8	84.4
Cyprus	6.0	...	...	44.9	...
Czech Republic	1.1	7.0	0.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.7	15.2	0.1	14.4	...
Greece	1.4	17.4	0.0	16.1	...
Hungary	2.6	16.6	0.0	4.2	45.5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.2	10.9	...	...	...
Lithuania	13.4	14.1	0.0	3.1	28.6
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7.8	16.0	0.1	2.6	33.3
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.0	19.8	0.0	5.9	...
Slovakia	2.3	17.1	0.8	7.3	44.4
Slovenia	3.4	11.6	0.0	5.8	50.0
Spain	0.6	12.2	...	7.1	23.8
Sweden	0.9	15.5	0.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.7	21.3	0.0	0.0	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.5	13.5	0.1	8.9	41.9
<i>Median</i>	2.8	14.6	0.0	5.8	33.3
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	23.8
<i>Maximum</i>	13.4	21.3	0.8	44.9	84.4

Table 1.2.3.21 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	27	0.0	6.6	1.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	276	15.1	4.5	24.7	...
Belgium	416	9.9	11.0	22.1	59.4
Bulgaria	39	8.1	8.3	2.2	...
Croatia	164	8.8	4.6	20.4	71.2
Cyprus	100	...	...	27.3	...
Czech Republic	23	15.1	6.4	12.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	381	15.1	5.2	7.0	40.5
France	281	7.9	13.1	7.6	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	234	11.7	9.2	20.3	...
Greece	100	7.2	3.1	21.3	...
Hungary	52	9.3	11.7	2.8	50.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	202	8.7	3.8	35.1	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	54	12.4	5.0	1.0	38.9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	142	13.5	4.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	70	5.8	15.3	0.4	45.9
Portugal	63	9.0	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	78	6.7	5.7	4.8	...
Slovakia	35	7.8	4.0	3.4	49.2
Slovenia	109	9.5	5.0	3.3	26.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	296	13.5	9.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	82	14.3	1.8	0.9	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	147	10.0	6.9	11.5	47.7
<i>Median</i>	100	9.3	5.4	7.0	47.6
<i>Minimum</i>	23	0.0	1.8	0.4	26.0
<i>Maximum</i>	416	15.1	15.3	35.1	71.2

Table 1.2.3.22 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens from EU countries among offenders in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	27	0.0	6.6	1.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	128	10.1	7.0	29.9	60.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	46	5.3	2.7	2.7	7.4
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19	16.1	7.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	22	11.6	1.2	32.0	44.1
France	20	11.0	8.0	18.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	73	11.0	0.7	27.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6	9.8	7.7	5.4	48.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	22	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	16	17.6	5.3	0.9	20.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	8.3	16.1	...	...
Portugal	46	9.8	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	31	5.5	4.2	2.8	...
Slovakia	12	9.3	2.7	6.8	35.6
Slovenia	99	9.7	4.1	3.5	26.4
Spain	43	15.5	1.8	39.4	18.2
Sweden	44	11.2	6.6	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	17	13.0	2.0	1.0	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	38	10.3	5.2	13.1	32.5
<i>Median</i>	24	10.1	4.7	5.4	31.0
<i>Minimum</i>	5	0.0	0.7	0.9	7.4
<i>Maximum</i>	128	17.6	16.1	39.4	60.3

Notes on Tables 1.2.3.1-1.3.2.22

Croatia: Police has no data on foreign nationals reported for criminal offences if they are citizens of the following EU Member States: Luxembourg, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Malta.

Cyprus: Year of reference is 2009.

Denmark: Aliens include those without permanent residence in Denmark.

Iceland: Year of reference is 2007.

Sweden: Year of reference is 2011.

Turkey: Statistics for minors are collected differently from statistics for adults. Hence they are not comparable and should not be combined.

1.2.4 Police staff

Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Number of police officers per 100 000 population

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	299	293	280	295	318	6
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	317	318	313	316	318	0
Belgium	348	347	344	345	340	-2
Bulgaria	315	313	300	290	291	-7
Croatia	461	447	456	471	479	4
Cyprus	660	669	672	650	632	-4
Czech Republic	429	412	416	397	372	-13
Denmark	199	196	195	197	196	-1
Estonia	242	351	343	340	335	38
Finland	154	151	152	151	150	-3
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	981	969	940	...
Germany	317	316	318	319	321	1
Greece	484	483	500	473	488	1
Hungary	270	325	326	327	323	19
Iceland	222	205	215	207	203	-8
Ireland	319	327	327	322	304	-5
Italy	564	555	548	537	535	-5
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	334	332	329	329	352	5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	474	459	447	463	462	-2
Netherlands	216	216	221	225	230	6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	258	264	259	256	253	-2
Portugal	450	451	456	443	443	-2
Russia	675	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	431	436	444	458	467	8
Slovakia	417	416	449	443	438	5
Slovenia	395	387	386	380	376	-5
Spain	483	495	506	525	536	11
Sweden	196	200	207	217	217	11
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	267	281	293	301	316	18
Ukraine	697	701	705	708	711	2
UK: England & Wales	262	261	262	260	248	-6
UK: Northern Ireland	509	494	471	454	435	-14
UK: Scotland	316	314	328	333	329	4
<i>Mean</i>	374	368	389	388	386	
<i>Median</i>	326	332	336	337	337	
<i>Minimum</i>	154	151	152	151	150	
<i>Maximum</i>	697	701	981	969	940	

Table 1.2.4.2 Police staff: Number of civilians per 100 000 population

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	9	9	21	27	32	255
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	43	43	42	40	38	-11
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	86	88	89	89	89	4
Bulgaria	17	17	16	16	14	-17
Croatia	122	129	130	125	123	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	3	...
Czech Republic	111	106	101	98	88	-21
Denmark	79	77	82	81	83	5
Estonia	89	145	131	124	129	45
Finland	51	50	49	49	47	-7
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	60	58	58	58	57	-5
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	81	90	93	96	105	30
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	87	85	87	84	88	1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	102	103	102	99	96	-6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	61	66	65	67	65	6
Portugal	33	35	35	34	32	-2
Russia	113	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	156	156	156	159	167	7
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	76	76	74	59	57	-24
Spain	13	14	13	13	13	0
Sweden	87	85	84	83	85	-3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	24	16	16	16	18	-27
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	139	141	145	144	132	-5
UK: Northern Ireland	158	149	144	139	138	-12
UK: Scotland	143	146	149	151	142	-1
<i>Mean</i>	81	82	82	80	77	
<i>Median</i>	83	85	84	83	84	
<i>Minimum</i>	9	9	13	13	3	
<i>Maximum</i>	158	156	156	159	167	

Notes on Tables 1.2.4.1-1.2.4.2

Albania: There were recent changes in the structure of the Police which transformed some positions from police to civilians.

Bulgaria: The number of police officers includes civil servants with police status.

Denmark: The figures differ from those in the fourth edition, probably because they now include part-time employed.

Estonia: Due to changes in the structure, 2009 is not comparable with later years.

France: In France the Gendarmerie is a military force acting as a police force for less serious offences mainly in rural areas. The Gendarmerie is also involved in some specific matters.

Hungary: From 2008 the Border Guard organization and tasks were integrated into the National Police structure. The statistics also contain the staff of the newly established policing branch, the Counter Terrorism Centre (TEK – founded in 2010) and the National Protective Service (NVSZ – founded in 2011).

Netherlands: Only full-time equivalents included.

Russia: Statistics on the number of police officers are not available from open sources. Figures provided above are estimates.

Ukraine: Internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are included as well.

UK: England & Wales: Traffic wardens were counted separately from civilian staff. Domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers), if they are contracted out, would be counted separately as contract staff.

1.3 Technical Information

Table 1.3.1 Data recording methods relating to Tables 1.2.1.1 - 1.2.1.6 and 1.2.1.8 – 1.2.1.23 (Offences)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2007 and 2011?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When offence is reported to the police 2: Subseq. 3: After Investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
Albania	1	2	1	...	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Croatia	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	...	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	3	3	1	2	1	2
Georgia	...	2	1	...	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	...	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Iceland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	2	3	1	2	2	1	2
Kosovo (UNR)	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
Norway	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	1	1	...
Portugal	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	...
Serbia	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	...	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	...	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	...	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	2	1	2

Are there written rules regulating the way in which data is recorded?

Altogether 31 countries replied that they have written rules regulating the way in which offences are recorded and three countries did not have such rules. However, it is most likely that those countries have instructions to guide the reporting of offences.

When are the data collected for the statistics?

Altogether 18 countries recorded the statistics when the offence was reported to the police, 10 countries recorded it later but before a completed investigation. Eight countries record the offences after an investigation is completed.

Estonia: Statistics are based on started criminal investigations, not on completed investigations.

Lithuania: In the final number of criminal acts, cases which during the further investigations appear not to be criminal acts (due to obvious reasons or due to procedural interferences) are deleted from all previously registered criminal acts.

What is the counting unit used in this table?

35 countries applied the offence as a counting unit. Only one country used the case and two countries used the decision as a counting unit.

France: Counting rules for crimes recorded depend on the offence.

Is a principal offence rule applied?

16 countries applied a principal offence rule and 18 did not.

Lithuania: The rules depend on the type and characteristic of the offence. For example, simultaneously committed offences are counted as one but there are exceptions for instance in cases where the offences are aggravated. Additionally, continuance of the offence and legal precedents provide guidelines for applying the principal rule.

Poland: Depends on if the offence is committed relating to the same case or not. Continuous offences are counted as one offence.

UK: Scotland: Counting rules for crimes recorded by the police vary with the type of offence.

How are multiple offences counted?

13 countries counted multiple offences as one offence, whereas 19 countries recorded them as two or more.

Germany: Multiple offences against the same victim or without a victim are counted as one offence, multiple offences against different victims are counted as two or more offences.

How is an offence that is committed by more than one person counted?

31 countries replied that they record it as one offence and three countries reported that they count such an offence as two or more offences.

Sweden: There are different rules depending on the type of offence. For example, homicides are counted as one offence even if there are several offenders.

Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2007 and 2011?

Seven countries reported changes in data recording methods. 28 countries reported that methods of data recording were not substantially modified between the years of 2007 and 2011.

Albania: During the years 2010-2011 there were changes in categories (e.g., property and theft) under which offences were recorded.

Armenia: Changes in the recording of drug offences due to the decriminalisation of drug consumption.

Netherlands: Statistics Netherlands improved the collection of data from the Police which resulted in new series of police figures from 2005. The figures in this edition are consisted with the new figures. In 2008-2010 a new registration system was introduced by the Dutch Police which caused some changes in the series between the years 2008-2010.

Portugal: From 2010 the method for collecting data on crimes recorded by the National Uniformed Police in urban areas was changed. The new system follows the rules of registration used before as well. However, there are possible data fluctuations in some cases such as the recorded number of suspected offenders.

Switzerland: The police statistics were revised from 2009.

Turkey: The way police statistics have been collected changed in 2009.

Age brackets used in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.22

Almost all countries count minors as persons who are not yet 18 years old. In Austria, Poland and Switzerland the maximum age for a minor was reported to be 17 years and in Cyprus 16 years.

The lower age limit for treating a person as a minor varies among different countries, at least in recording police statistics. Persons below the age of criminal responsibility will not be convicted and therefore are not counted in conviction statistics (for details refer to Chapter 3). However, persons below the age of criminal responsibility are possibly included in police statistics (minimum age = 0 in the following table), suggesting that all persons below 18 would be counted in the police statistics. All countries in the following table include offences committed by minors in the police statistics.

Notes on Table 1.3.3

Cyprus: As of 1999, the age limit for minors was from 10 to 15 years (inclusive).

Czech Republic: minimum age 0, in practice about 6 years and above.

France: No legal minimum age. In practice, about 7 years is considered as a minimum for proceedings but for the police statistics there is no minimum age.

Germany: No legal minimum age. Theoretically all suspects under the age of 18 are counted. However, offences committed by small children are not likely to be recorded in practice. The age of criminal responsibility is 14.

Lithuania: The general age of criminal responsibility is 16 years.

Serbia: Criminal reports cannot be submitted against minors below 16 years of age.

Spain: Young people over 14 years and less than 18 are seen as criminally responsible. Youth under 14 years are not criminally responsible

Table 1.3.3 Minimum age for inclusion in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.22

Albania	...
Armenia	14
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	14
Croatia	14
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	...
Estonia	14
Finland	0
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	0
Greece	8
Hungary	14
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	0
Kosovo (UNR)	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	14
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	0
Norway	...
Poland	13
Portugal	...
Romania	...
Russia	14
Serbia	16
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	14
Spain	14
Sweden	15
Switzerland	10
TFYR of Macedonia	...
Turkey	5
Ukraine	14
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Definition of an alien

Generally speaking, aliens are persons who do not have the nationality of the country in which they commit an offence.

Table 1.3.4 Technical information on Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Police officers

	Criminal police	Traffic police	Border police	Gendarmerie	Uniformed police	City guard or municipal police	Customs officers	Tax police	Military police	Secret service police	Part-time officers	Police reserves	Cadet police officers	Court police
1=Included 2=Excluded														
Albania	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	2
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Estonia	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	1	...
Finland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Kosovo (UNR)	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Russia	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...
Turkey	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	...
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1

Table 1.3.5 Technical information on Table 1.2.4.2 Police staff: Civilians

1=Included 2=Excluded	Cadet police officers	Clerical staff	Technical staff	Maintenance staff (cars)	Traffic wardens	Domestic staff
Albania	...	1	1	1	2	1
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	2	1	1	1	2	1
Croatia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	1	1	...	...
Estonia	2	1	1	1	...	...
Finland	2	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	2	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	2	1	1	1	2	1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	1	2	1	2	2
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Serbia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	2	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden	2	1	1	1	2	1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	2	1	1	2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	2	2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	1	1	1	2	2

1.4 Sources

General sources used in Chapter 1 are:

- CTS = United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems database
- Eurostat = Statistics in Focus

Albania	General Directory of State Police, Statistics sector [Unpublished data].
Armenia	Information Centre of the Police of Armenia, Armenian Statistical Service.
Austria	Ministry of the Interior, Statistics of Crime Reports in Austria 2007-2011 by Criminal Intelligence Service.
Belgium	National Police data base : Fedpol (PRP2) and Local Police (Morphology).
Bulgaria	Ministry of Interior, Coordination, Information and Analysis Directorate: Police Statistics 2007-2011. [unpublished]. Ministry of Interior, Letter to the Center for the Study of Democracy of 11 December 2012.
Croatia	Ministry of the Interior - Directorate of Legal Affairs and Human Resources.
Cyprus	Cyprus Police, Analysis and Statistics Office: Criminal Statistics, Report for the years 2007-2009 and unpublished data of the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT). The figures for Money Laundering were provided by the Unit for Combatting Money Laundering of the Law Office of the Republic.
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Interior, Department of Human Resources [unpublished]. The Police of the Czech Republic, Statistics of Crime, available from: www.policie.cz
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - special data files bought from Statistics Denmark, Personal communication.
Estonia	Kuritegevus Eestis 2011. Tallinn, 2012. www.just.ee "Theft of a motor vehicle" and "Domestic burglary" – Police and Border Guard Board [unpublished data]. Ministry of Justice [unpublished data].
Finland	Statistics Finland, Internet database (StatFin). Unpublished table from Statistics Finland. Police - Annual Report 2011, available from: www.poliisi.fi
France	Ministère de l'intérieur, Annual report on crime and delinquency reported to the police forces ONDRP (National Observatory of criminality and judicial answers). Ministère de l'Intérieur (Police Nationale), Ministère de la Défense (Gendarmerie).
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia – www.police.ge Ministry of Justice - Main Prosecutor Office.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Ed.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2007 - 2011, Wiesbaden 2008 - 2012. Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Personal des Öffentlichen Dienstes 2007 - 2011, Fachserie 14, Reihe 6, Wiesbaden 2008 - 2012.
Greece	Statistical Journal of the Hellenic Police (2007-2011). Ministry of Public Order.
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General – Department for IT Unified Criminal Statistics of the Investigation Authorities and the Public Prosecution. Based on data taken from annual Police Staff Statistics.
Iceland	Statistical report of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police, 2012. www.logreglan.is / Annual reports of the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police from 2007 to 2012. www.logreglan.is
Ireland	Garda PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively). Garda Síochána.
Italy	Italian Institute of Statistics - www.dat.istat.it / Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance www.contoannuale.tesoro.it
Kosovo (UNR)	Kosovo Police Information System (KPIS).
Lithuania	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics: Departmental Register of Crimes. Published: Department of Informatics and Communication, website: https://www.ird.lt/infusions/report_manager/report_manager.php?lang=lt&rt=1 / Ministry of Internal Affairs – Police Department – Staff Service [unpublished].
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands. Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.
Norway	Statistics Norway Offences reported to the police, by type of offence: http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/03/05/a_krim_tab_en/tab/tab-2012-06-29-04-en.html

Poland	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau – not published (by type of offences defined in European Sourcebook). Police Headquarter – HR Department.
Portugal	Ministry of Justice - Directorate-General for Justice Policy.
Russia	Main Directorate for Road Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The Ministry of the Interior of Russian Federation: http://archive.svoboda.org/ll/soc/1105/ll.110305-12.asp / The Ministry of the Interior of Russian Federation.
Serbia	Ministry of Interior.
Slovakia	Ministry of Interior, Police Force of the Slovak Republic – Department of Police Information Systems: Statistical System of Criminality, partially published at: www.minv.sk / Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, partially published at: www.minv.sk
Slovenia	Ministry of Interior - Police. Web page of Ministry of Interior (in Slovene language: Reports 2007-2011).
Spain	El Sistema Estadístico de Criminalidad (SEC) Ministerio de Interior. Crime Statistical System. Ministry of Interior. Gabinete de Coordinación y Estudios. Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad. Ministerio del Interior. Cabinet of Coordination and Studies. Secretariat of State for Security.
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden, www.bra.se / The Swedish Police www.polisen.se
Turkey	General Directorate for Security, Activity Report for 2008-2011 published by Directorate for Strategy Development of the General Directorate for Security. Web based database of the Turkish Statistical Institute: http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/cocuksucdagitimapp/cocuksuc.zul
Ukraine	Crime-rate Information of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine on 2007-2011. Data from the OSCE Policing OnLine Information System http://polis.osce.org/countries/details.php?item_id=4#mia-staff / Law of Ukraine "On structure and the number of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine" (2002)
UK: England & Wales	Based on Reference table A4 which accompanied 'Crime in England and Wales, year ending June 2012', with the exception of firearm offences which is taken from a separate collection of police recorded crime and excludes air weapons: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/police-research/hosb0912/
UK: Northern Ireland	Statistics Branch, Police Service of Northern Ireland * Disclosive. Human Resources Department, Police Service of Northern Ireland.
UK: Scotland	Based on data taken from 'Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2011-12' and 'Homicide in Scotland, 2011-12' http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubRecordedCrime http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubHomicide .

2. Prosecution Statistics

2.1 General comments

2.1.1 Background

Object of data collection

This chapter describes the outcome of procedures at the prosecutorial stage (prosecutors and examining judges) for the years 2007–2011. Taking into account the discretion at the prosecutor's level, various forms of disposal are differentiated with a special focus on bringing a case to the court, not only for the total of cases, but – for the first time – for minors as well. For the first time, too, but restricted to 2010, data on the breakdown by offences are represented. Only 16 countries could provide such specific data.

Starting with this edition, data on community sanctions and measures at the prosecution stage have been collected but only for the year 2010. Within the present category of a conditional disposal, differentiations were made in terms of specific conditions imposed on the offender: this includes variations of community-based measures as well as fines. Only 14 countries have both this concept of and data on conditional disposals by the prosecution authority and even fewer (10) could provide data on the various forms of conditions. Community sanctions and measures may result from a court sentence (see chapter 3) or be connected with the execution of a prison sentence (see chapter 5).

The chapter also provides data on the staff of prosecuting authorities in the same years.

In addition data on the most important compulsory measures at this stage, police custody, pre-trial detention, bail and electronic monitoring are presented. Pre-trial detention is also covered in chapters 3 and 4.

15 out of 45 countries were not able to provide any data for this chapter (and will not be presented in the tables). 20 countries did not provide data on the number of cases dealt with, and provided data only on the number of prosecutors / employees of the prosecuting authority (see tables 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.3.2).

Definitions of the prosecution stage

Once an offence has been reported to the police and a suspect identified, the decision has to be taken whether or not to prosecute, i.e., to bring the case before a court.

In a narrow sense, the term *prosecution* refers only to proceeding with a case in a criminal court. Here, the term is used in the broader sense of processing/disposing of cases (decision-making) by the prosecuting authorities, thus including the decision to drop proceedings or to impose a sanction or measure, where this possibility is available to the prosecuting authorities.

The term *prosecuting authority* refers to the legal body which has as its main task to institute criminal proceedings, i.e., to decide, depending on national legislation and practice, whether or not to prosecute. The actual functions and denominators vary widely between countries. In most European countries, the prosecution of suspected offenders is dealt with by a special prosecuting authority, either a public prosecutor and/or an investigating judge.

There are many differences and many variations in the form this prosecutorial level takes within the different European countries. For the purpose of this Sourcebook, the prosecution stage is considered as an intermediate stage between the police and court levels. Accordingly, this chapter deals with the decisions taken at this intermediate stage.

The role of the police in relation to the prosecution stage (case input)

In some countries, the input into the prosecutorial level is identical to the output of the police level (including specialised authorities of public order, such as customs or tax authorities). This should be the case in countries (such as Germany) in which the police are regarded purely as a supporting institution to the public prosecutor, with no own powers to dispose of a criminal case. Consequently they are obliged to transfer all cases to the prosecuting authority. This applies also to cases in which no suspect has been found. Thus the prosecution input will appear disproportionately high in such systems, especially when cases without suspects are counted (e.g., in France).

However, in some European countries actual practice deviates from this model, i.e., the input at prosecutorial level is not identical to police level output because the police can exercise some discretion and decide on whether to prosecute or not. Thus certain cases are not transferred to the prosecuting authority and are ended by a police decision. The following countries said that according to their criminal justice system the police can impose sanctions by themselves: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Russia, Slovakia and Scotland (see technical table 2.3.10). However, the powers of the police are always limited to minor cases, in some countries concerning only petty traffic offences.

These different structures influence the scale of the input and thus the prosecution system statistics. Furthermore, according to changes in definitions and counting rules from one level to another, these statistics at the prosecution level may show some difference with the police output.

What is recorded?

Unlike in most other chapters in the Sourcebook, this chapter only partly differentiates between the *types of offences* because most of the countries concerned are unable to provide separate offence data. The breakdown for the year 2010 covers all kinds of offences disposed of by prosecuting authorities.

According to the standard definition, in principle, *all offences defined as criminal* by the law should be included. However, there are some countries which follow a minor offence concept, either excluding them from the criminal code (for example the *wykroczenia* in Poland in cases of minor thefts etc.) or making them subject to special proceedings (for example most contraventions in France which are handled by the police only) outside the criminal justice system. Included are major traffic offences (e.g., drunk driving) and all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings. Excluded are minor traffic offences (e.g., parking offences), breaches of public order regulations and all other minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system, even if defined as criminal by the law (i.e., misdemeanours, contraventions, *wykroczenia*, *faltas*). Less than half of the countries were able to follow this definition in all respects, but deviations usually only refer to one or two items of the above-mentioned include/exclude-categories. For details see Appendix I: Definitions.

A special problem refers to recording unknown offender cases. In some countries these are handled by the police only, which means that they are not recorded at the prosecution level. If they are part of the input into prosecution statistics there are different modes of recording. In some countries they are not counted at all, in some countries they are included in the output, i.e., the total of cases disposed of. Dependent on these different modes of recording the amount of prosecutorial disposals varies strongly (see technical table 2.3.2).

The counting unit used here should be the *case* in the sense of proceedings against one defendant, not the offence. Thus, one case may combine several offences. In general, these cases are counted as single cases, but there are some exceptions (see as well paragraph 23 below and technical table 2.3.7).

Discretion at the prosecutor's level (output)

The data provided for the cases disposed of by the prosecuting authority (table 2.2.1.1) refer to the output at the public prosecutor's level (tables 2.2.1.1 to 2.2.3.5), i.e., the type of decision taken. This means that pending cases are not included in the total of disposals.

The structure of prosecuting authorities varies from country to country depending on the discretionary powers available to them. We developed some simple *categories for disposals* in order to make figures comparable: *number of cases brought before a court, number of cases ended by a sanction imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and that count as a conviction, number of conditional disposals, number of proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect, number of proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons, number of proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons, number of proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown, number of other disposals*. Some of these categories may not apply to every country considered.

Three *basic structures* are possible:

- There are countries in which the prosecuting authority has neither the power to drop a case nor to impose conditions / sanctions upon an offender; in accordance with a strict principle of legality the prosecuting authority merely has the function of preparing a case for court.
- In most of the countries dealt within this chapter the prosecuting authority has the power to decide whether or not to prosecute (i.e., to drop a case completely). In some countries the prosecuting authority has not only the power to decide whether to prosecute or not, but also the possibility of dropping the case under conditions, i.e., to bind or sanction the suspected offender (only possible if he or she agrees to the measure - otherwise the case will go to court), usually to pay an amount of money.
- There are a few countries where the prosecutor can impose penal sanctions that lead to a formal verdict and count as convictions.

The differentiation between "cases brought before a court", "sanctions imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and that count as a conviction" and "conditional disposals" is not always as simple as it may appear. It is a matter of how far the court is involved in the public prosecutor's decision-making. In some countries, the court has to approve all decisions made by the prosecutor to end a prosecution without formally taking it to court, whereas in others the public prosecutor has more powers in this regard.

Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict include the penal order (Strafbefehl) known in some countries, where the defendant is considered as convicted (and should be counted as such in chapter 3). Conditional disposals are usually administered in a rather informal way. The defendant agrees to pay a fine or accepts any restrictions or conditions in exchange for ending prosecution, implying that he or she will not be considered as formally convicted. Here, a breakdown by various forms of conditions is made.

According to the questionnaire, "other disposals" (e.g., cases that were transferred to another competent domestic jurisdiction) should be included in the total of cases handled by the prosecuting authorities. This may lead to some double counting and/or to a significant difference between the total and the sum of the output disposals. Some countries provided specific information in order to solve this difficulty or to explain the difference. For more explanations on other disposals see technical table 2.3.3.

Exclusion of tables; statistical rules

No separate input statistics are published in this chapter. Only in the case of countries where output data were not available, data on the input total of proceedings or persons were used instead. See notes on table 2.2.1.1 to identify which countries are concerned. Data on the input total and on pending cases can, however, be found on the internet (<http://www.europeansourcebook.org>).

Most of the countries reporting data on prosecution level apply written rules on recording. The majority of countries count proceedings if more than one person is involved as one case. Most

countries do the same if multiple offences occurred. However, most countries record two (or more) cases if a person is subject to more than one proceedings in one year. Usually, data collected by authorities other than public prosecution are not included as well as cases disposed of by the police; see technical table 2.3.7 for more detailed information.

2.1.2 Results

Trends

Wide variations can be seen in the total of cases disposed of by the prosecution authorities, from 661 disposals per 100 000 population in Albania to 7 669 in Turkey for 2010 (see table 2.2.1.1). Similar differences can be found on the police level. According to the different workload of the national prosecution authorities, different modes of handling the cases can be seen (see table 2.1.1).

Whereas in most Western European countries the rates of all cases disposed of by prosecution authorities appear to be stable between 2007 and 2011, i.e., to show an increase or decrease in case numbers of less than 10 %, there are some European countries that show a sharp increase (between 10 and 50 %): Albania, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Portugal, Romania and Sweden; and one country that showed a high increase (more than 50 %): Turkey. On the contrary Bulgaria, Georgia, Netherlands, Poland and England & Wales showed a decrease of up to nearly 25 % (see table 2.2.1.1). These trends on the prosecution level are similar to those on the police level.

Total of disposals by public prosecution and cases brought before a court

Table 2.1.1 shows the rate of all cases disposed of and the percentage of cases brought before a court in 2010. Due to the unavailability of data, several countries had to be excluded. The idea behind table 2.1.1 is that there is a relationship between the two factors, namely that where a prosecution authority has to deal with a relatively low number of cases, the percentage of cases brought before a court will be high, e.g., in the Czech Republic, and that where the total of cases was high, the percentage tends to be low, e.g., in Germany. Turkey is the only country which clearly deviated from this trend where the percentage of cases brought before a court remained relatively high although the number of cases disposed of was also high.

Table 2.1.1 Percentage of cases brought before a court by rate of all cases disposed of

		Cases brought before a court per 100 000 population in 2010		
		low: up to 25 % of total cases disposed of	middle: from 26 % to under 50 % of total cases disposed of	high: more than 50% and above of total cases disposed of
Cases disposed of per 100 000 population in 2010	low: up to 1300		Albania Georgia	Croatia Czech Republic Hungary Lithuania Netherlands Slovakia
	middle: from 1300 to under 5000	Finland Romania* Slovenia*	Poland	England & Wales Iceland
	high: 5000 and more	Austria Belgium* France Germany Portugal*		Turkey*

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

One indicator for attrition between the police and court level can be seen in the percentage of cases brought before a court by the public prosecutor. One might assume that this percentage depends not only on the workload of the public prosecution but differs in terms of the offences

concerned. The public prosecutor has broader possibilities to drop cases for minor offences because of a lack of public interest or to discontinue criminal proceedings after the defendant has voluntarily fulfilled a condition, such as community service. On the other hand, these possibilities shrink for serious offences. Table 2.1.2 demonstrates the percentage of cases brought before a court broken down by some offences: intentional homicide, as an example of the most serious offences; robbery, as an example of middle range seriousness; and theft, as an example of lower level seriousness. Since only a minority of countries could provide data on this, the results cannot be generalized, but show some evidence for the assumption made: The percentage of homicide cases brought before a court was much higher than theft cases.

Table 2.1.2 Percentage of cases brought before a court by offence groups in 2010*

Homicide	Robbery	Drug traff.	Bodily Injury	Theft
74%	68%	61%	53%	45%

* mean of 16 countries (homicide, bodily injury, theft), 15 (robbery) and 12 (drug trafficking) regarding the percentage of offences that were brought before a court; see tables 2.2.3.2, 2.2.3.4 and 2.2.3.5

Conditional disposals and community measures

A conditional disposal at the prosecution stage means that the defendant agrees to pay a fine or accepts conditions in exchange for ending prosecution. 15 countries could provide some data on conditional disposals, but only 11 could provide a breakdown by various forms of conditions. There is less data on minors, not because such concepts do not exist but because the statistics often do not count minors separately.

Table 2.1.3 Conditional disposals and community measures

Fine	Restitution	Victim Offender Mediation	Community Service	Supervision	Therapy	Other/Mixed
Austria Belgium Germany Netherlands Turkey Scotland	Belgium France Germany Netherlands Slovenia Scotland	Austria Belgium Estonia France Germany Hungary Lithuania Slovenia Turkey	Austria France Germany Netherlands Slovenia	Austria	Austria France	Belgium Germany Hungary Lithuania Netherlands Slovenia Scotland

Staff of the prosecuting authorities; workload

The rates of public prosecutors per 100 000 population in European countries for the year 2010 show a wide variation from 26 in Lithuania to 3 in France (see tables 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.3.2).

In table 2.1.4 three categories of low, middle and high rates of prosecutors are established and correlated to the rate of all cases disposed of. Under the category of a relatively low rate of prosecutors per 100 000 population were mostly Western European countries, and under the opposing category of a relatively high rate of prosecutors only Central and Eastern European countries can be found. These rates did not correlate with the crime situation or with the number of police officers under the supervision of the prosecuting authorities and especially not in with the number of disposals made by public prosecution. On the contrary, in the group with a relatively low rate of total disposals one can find only Central and East European countries with relatively high rates of prosecutors; and in the group with a high rate of disposals only Western European countries (with low rates of prosecutors) can be found. Evidently the number of prosecutors depends on different factors, particularly on their competence and tasks in the different national systems of criminal justice and state administration.

Table 2.1.4 Rate of prosecutors by rate of all cases disposed of

		Prosecutors per 100 000 population in 2010		
		low: below 10.0	middle: from 10.0 to under 14.0	high: 14.0 and above
Cases disposed of per 100 000 population in 2010	low: below 1300		Albania Czech Republic Croatia	Hungary Lithuania Slovakia*
	middle: from 1300 to under 5000	England & Wales Slovenia* Sweden	Estonia Romania*	Poland
	high: 5000 and more	France Germany		

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted

Data on “persons whose freedom of movement was restricted” refer to decisions made before the final conviction of a suspect and while they were under criminal investigation. There are four categories: *persons in police custody*, *persons in pre-trial detention*, *persons under bail* and *persons under electronic monitoring*.

Ten countries could provide data on persons in police custody. Here the order was mostly made by the police but also by the prosecution or court. In twenty countries data were available on pre-trial detention (see tables 2.2.4.1 and 2.2.4.2).

2.2 Tables

2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities 2007–2011

Table 2.2.1.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities per 100 000 population – Output cases: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	521	536	571	661	718	38
Austria	7338	7200	7164	6650	6333	-14
Belgium	6712	6624	6693	6677	6533	-3
Bulgaria	2616	2328	2277	2228	2183	-17
Croatia	1175	1144	1172	1163	1185	1
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1102	1325	1345	1210	...	...
Denmark	10362	10231	10834	11361	12100	17
Estonia	2672	2814	2230	2284	3239	21
Finland	4567	4539	4513	4479	4563	0
France	7714	7384	7254	6963	7311	-5
Georgia	413	344	339	336	307	-26
Germany	6041	5968	5749	5632	5644	-7
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1095	1121	1179	1272	1226	12
Iceland	...	2871	2480	1864	1951	...
Italy	...	...	5136	6115	...	...
Lithuania	970	1014	1098	1084	1166	20
Netherlands	1721	1659	1581	1273	1293	-25
Poland	2918	2477	2528	2466	2427	-17
Portugal	4686	5090	5285	5283	5371	15
Romania	2545	2671	2790	2916	3221	27
Slovakia	956	945	987	987	964	1
Slovenia	4530	4144	4357	4394	4487	-1
Sweden	2043	2332	2420	2349	2356	15
Turkey	3911	4041	7522	7669	7598	94
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1983	1913	1818	1751	1617	-18
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3417	3363	3573	3563	3643	
<i>Median</i>	2616	2574	2480	2349	2427	
<i>Minimum</i>	413	344	339	336	307	
<i>Maximum</i>	10362	10231	10834	11361	12100	

Table 2.2.1.2 Percentage brought before a court of the total output of criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-11
Albania	40	41	36	37	37	-8
Austria	13	12	12	13	13	1
Belgium	6	5	5	5	5	-7
Bulgaria	22	24	26	27	29	29
Croatia	60	57	55	54	51	-15
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	89	72	73	73	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	27	30	32	29	22	-21
Finland	24	25	24	25	23	-2
France	9	9	9	9	...	...
Georgia	72	70	68	44	47	-35
Germany	12	12	12	12	12	-5
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	62	60	57	57	53	-15
Iceland	...	74	80	71	76	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	70	72	60	76	76	8
Netherlands	57	55	55	60	61	7
Poland	32	39	40	40	41	27
Portugal	17	14	12	13	13	-19
Romania	7	6	6	7	6	-5
Slovakia	68	71	74	72	74	8
Slovenia	17	18	16	16	15	-8
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	34	38	51	52	52	55
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	10	100	100	100	100	900
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	36	41	41	41	40	
<i>Median</i>	27	38	38	38	39	
<i>Minimum</i>	6	5	5	5	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	89	100	100	100	100	

Table 2.2.1.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities per 100 000 population – Output cases: Minors

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-11
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	87	88	84	83	85	-3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	71	59	43	42	...
Denmark	848	1166	1469	1740	2215	161
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	281	283	284	268	278	-1
Georgia	13	11	11	12	10	-18
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	123	130	136	148	139	13
Iceland	...	147	...	...	65	...
Italy	...	...	67	72	...	...
Lithuania	120	128	120	108	108	-10
Netherlands	254	245	213	184	168	-34
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	84	87	79	75	73	-13
Slovenia	136	130	124	126	119	-12
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	249	219	186	166	139	-44
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	219	225	236	252	287	
<i>Median</i>	129	130	122	117	114	
<i>Minimum</i>	13	11	11	12	10	
<i>Maximum</i>	848	1166	1469	1740	2215	

Table 2.2.1.4 Percentage brought before a court of the total output of criminal cases related to minors handled by the prosecuting authorities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-11
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	30	30	29	29	29	-6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	59	67	70	71	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	33	32	32	33	...	...
Georgia	69	54	53	29	32	-54
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	48	45	40	39	37	-23
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	44	41	43	44	44	0
Netherlands	41	39	40	42	41	2
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	67	68	69	68	71	7
Slovenia	31	31	25	24	22	-28
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	100	100	100	100	100	0
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	51	50	50	48	50	
<i>Median</i>	44	43	41	40	41	
<i>Minimum</i>	30	30	25	24	22	
<i>Maximum</i>	100	100	100	100	100	

Notes on Tables 2.2.1.1 to 2.2.1.4:

Albania: The counting unit for table 2.2.1.3 is the person, rather than the proceeding.

Bulgaria: The total number of output cases is significantly higher in 2007 due to the high number of proceedings terminated on the grounds of expired statute of limitations.

Cyprus: Data refers to serious offences only.

Czech Republic: The counting unit is the person. Starting in 2008 a new statistical system was introduced.

Finland: Only some data on minors are available.

Germany: Data on minors are separately available only for cases brought before a court.

Poland: The number of input cases does not contain the number of refusals.

Slovakia: The counting unit is the person.

Turkey: In some tables the counting unit is the person.

2.2.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010

Table 2.2.2.1 Percentage of females and aliens of the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases total

	Total per 100 000 population	of which % of Females	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Belgium	5170	20.0	20.9	43.0
Czech Republic	1210	...	4.8	57.9
Iceland	1956	4.4	3.1	60.6
Netherlands	1273	12.3	...	...
Slovakia	987	17.1	2.0	...
Turkey	6050	11.4	0.8	...
UK: England & Wales	1645	13.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2613	13.0	6.2	53.8
<i>Median</i>	1645	12.3	3.1	57.9
<i>Minimum</i>	987	4.4	0.8	43.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6115	20.0	20.9	60.6

Table 2.2.2.2 Percentage of females and aliens of the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Cases brought before a court

	Total per 100 000 population	of which % of Females	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	308	4.9	1.5	...
Belgium	562	13.2	25.5	42.1
Bulgaria	599	9.0	...	...
Czech Republic	883	...	6.1	58.2
Netherlands	769	11.3	...	...
Slovakia	710	10.9	1.6	...
UK: England & Wales	1645	1.3	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	782	8.4	8.2	50.1
<i>Median</i>	710	9.0	6.1	50.1
<i>Minimum</i>	308	1.3	1.5	42.1
<i>Maximum</i>	1645	13.2	25.5	58.2

Notes on tables 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2

Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Turkey: The counting unit is the person.

Cyprus: Refers to serious offences only.

Finland: No data on females available.

UK: England & Wales: Data refers to 2011.

Table 2.2.2.3 Percentage of different types of disposals of the cases disposed by the prosecuting authorities in 2010: Total

	Total per 100 000 population	of which (%):						
		Cases brought before a court	Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction	Conditional disposals	Drops due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons	Drops for legal or factual reasons	Drops because the offender remained unknown	Other disposals
Albania	661	37	...	...	...	25	34.3	3.8
Austria	6650	13	...	6.6	12.8	8	...	2.0
Belgium	6677	5	...	4.5	23.7	22	22.5	21.9
Bulgaria	2228	27	...	...	...	74	53.1	...
Croatia	1163	54	10.1	0.5	5.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1210	73	...	4.5	...	5	...	7.9
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2284	29	...	7.7	0.9	19	42.0	1.0
Finland	4479	25	61.0	...	1.0	7	...	1.2
France	6963	9	7.0	3.2	4.5	12	58.1	...
Georgia	1087	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5632	12	11.6	4.3	21.4	29	...	22.2
Greece	4947	52	...	...	...	22	...	...
Hungary	2341	77	3.9	5.2	...	13	0.1	0.5
Iceland	1864	71	1.3	...	21.8	6	...	...
Italy	6115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1084	76	11.8	8.8	1.5	59	...	...
Netherlands	1273	60	3.2	20.0	7.0	5	...	4.5
Poland	2466	40	...	1.2	0.6	23	19.3	16.2
Portugal	5283	13	...	...	...	78	...	...
Romania	2916	7	16.3	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2120	31	7.6	3.7	...	16	51.9	...
Slovenia	4394	16	2.6	2.6	2.3	13	...	5.7
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7669	52	...	0.2	...	36	...	11.5
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1645	100	...	...	2.3	8	...	...
UK: Scotland	4829	44	...	30.9	25.1	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3519	40	12.4	6.9	9.3	24	35.2	8.2
<i>Median</i>	2466	34	7.6	4.5	4.8	17	38.2	5.1
<i>Minimum</i>	661	5	1.3	0.2	0.6	5	0.1	0.5
<i>Maximum</i>	7669	100	61.0	30.9	25.1	78	58.1	22.2

Table 2.2.2.4 Percentage of different types of disposals of the cases disposed by the prosecuting authorities in 2010: Minors

	Total per 100 000 population	of which (%):						
		Cases brought before a court	Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction	Conditional disposals	Drops due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons	Drops for legal or factual reasons	Drops because the offender remained unknown	Other disposals
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	83	29	0.0	48.2	6.8	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	43	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	268	33	0.7	8.4	16.3	15	2.9	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	193	62	10.9	10.7	...	15	0.0	0.7
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	108	44	0.6	5.3	9.3	10	...	...
Netherlands	184	42	0.0	32.3	9.2	6	...	11.2
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	126	24	...	11.7	17.5	16	...	15.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	141	100	...	...	4.9	8	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	135	50	2.4	19.4	10.7	12	1.5	9.0
<i>Median</i>	126	43	0.6	11.2	9.3	12	1.5	11.2
<i>Minimum</i>	43	24	0.0	5.3	4.9	6	0.0	0.7
<i>Maximum</i>	268	100	10.9	48.2	17.5	16	2.9	15.0

Table 2.2.2.5 Percentage of different types of conditional disposals of the cases conditionally disposed by the prosecuting authorities in 2010: Total

	Total per 100 000 population	of which (%):							
		Fine	Restitution	V-O-Med (1)	Com. Service (2)	Super- vision	Therapy (3)	Other (4)	Mixed (5)
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	441	31	...	13	5	2	21.5	...	...
Belgium	298	64	13	7	...	...	...	15	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	176	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	226	...	6	15	11	...	2.8	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	243	81	6	5	3	...	...	5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	122	...	...	25	...	...	...	75	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	96	...	...	93	...	...	...	7	...
Netherlands	255	60	3	...	20	...	...	16	...
Poland	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	115	...	27	38	12	...	...	44	21
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	13	59	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1492	69	2	...	...	...	...	26	3
<i>Mean</i>	243	61	10	28	10	2	12.2	27	12
<i>Median</i>	122	62	6	15	11	2	12.2	16	12
<i>Minimum</i>	6	31	2	5	3	2	2.8	5	3
<i>Maximum</i>	1492	81	27	93	20	2	21.5	75	21

(1) Victim-Offender mediation, (2) Community service, (3) Order to undergo a specific therapeutic treatment, (4) Other measures, (5) Mixed measures

Table 2.2.2.6 Percentage of different types of conditional disposals of the cases conditionally disposed by the prosecuting authorities in 2010: Minors

	Total per 100 000 population	of which (%):							
		Fine	Restitution	V-O- Med. (1)	Com. Service (2)	Super- vision	Therapy (3)	Other (4)	Mixed (5)
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	22	...	40	5	12	...	3.1	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	21	...	...	0	...	...	...	100	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6	...	...	98	...	...	...	2	...
Netherlands	59	11	9	...	67	...	...	13	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	15	...	22	39	45	...	...	13	61
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	25	11	24	36	42	...	3.1	32	61
<i>Median</i>	21	11	22	22	45	...	3.1	13	61
<i>Minimum</i>	6	11	9	0	12	0	3.1	2	61
<i>Maximum</i>	59	11	40	98	67	0	3.1	100	61

(1) Victim-Offender mediation, (2) Community service, (3) Order to undergo a specific therapeutic treatment, (4) Other measures, (5) Mixed measures

Notes on tables 2.2.2.3 to 2.2.2.6:

Belgium: Other measures include probation.

Croatia: Data partially available.

Greece: Only recently the prosecutor has had the power to impose sanctions. This explains the limited number of cases.

Hungary: The counting unit is not the case, but the offence.

Poland: Conditional disposals means disposal ordered by court but initiated by prosecutors.

Turkey: Figures for minors are not included.

UK: England & Wales: Data refer to 2011.

UK: Scotland: Information on minors not available.

2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 by offence groups

Table 2.2.3.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group

	Criminal offences total		Major traffic offences	
	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court
Albania	661	37	40	63
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6677	5	...	...
Bulgaria	2228	27	...	...
Croatia	1163	54	45	87
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1210	73	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2284	29	249	90
Finland	1395	79	473	92
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	5632	12	994	8
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4465	40	164	78
Iceland	1864	71	...	...
Italy	6115	...	...	...
Lithuania	1084	76	37	54
Netherlands	1273	60	202	59
Poland	2466	40	...	...
Portugal	5283	13	...	...
Romania	2916	7	219	32
Slovakia	999	72	84	74
Slovenia	4394	16	38	52
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7669	52	132	73
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1645	100	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3071	46	223	63
<i>Median</i>	2256	40	148	68
<i>Minimum</i>	661	5	37	8
<i>Maximum</i>	7669	100	994	92

Table 2.2.3.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group: Homicide and Bodily Injury

	Intentional homicide		Homicide completed		Bodily injury		Bodily injury aggravated	
	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court
Albania	10.1	55.9	...	...	40	51	5	76
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10.8	57.4	3.0	57.3	722	9	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	4.5	62.6	1.6	48.6	40	53	23	67
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.8	88.6	...	...	42	83	6	97
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7.5	58.4	...	...	305	30	9	61
Finland	5.8	97.4	1.7	100.0	232	73	26	87
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.1	...	...	...	531	17	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.8	84.1	1.3	78.2	146	70	78	72
Iceland	0.9	100.0	0.6	100.0	...	...	22	80
Italy	...	...	2.2	...	103	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.7	95.7	7.0	95.3	70	72	8	95
Netherlands	13.7	86.6	...	...	136	55	25	86
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	12.2	32.6	4.7	26.7	454	6	5	47
Slovakia	1.6	75.3	...	...	56	73	...	...
Slovenia	2.4	65.3	1.0	47.6	113	52	10	80
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	27.7	49.9	...	...	1285	56	6	88
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.7	100.0	...	...	265	100	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7.3	74.0	2.6	69.2	284	53	19	78
<i>Median</i>	5.5	75.3	1.7	67.7	141	55	10	80
<i>Minimum</i>	0.9	32.6	0.6	26.7	40	6	5	47
<i>Maximum</i>	27.7	100.0	7.0	100.0	1285	100	78	97

Table 2.2.3.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group: Sexual offences

	Sexual assault		Rape		Sexual abuse of a child	
	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court
Albania	2	40	1.1	50.0	0.8	66.7
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	73	18	35.2	22.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	9	35	3.1	70.3	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	8	92	3.3	90.5	4.7	92.5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	12	55	6.3	41.7	2.4	75.0
Finland	14	66	4.9	61.5	9.3	67.8
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	12	66	2.5	66.3	1.3	78.3
Iceland	33	46	15.4	46.9	17.3	45.5
Italy	8	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	13	94	9.3	94.5	2.5	90.5
Netherlands	14	55	3.7	54.9	2.8	66.6
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	21	13	13.3	14.1	6.1	10.6
Slovakia	9	77	2.3	71.2	5.4	81.1
Slovenia	15	41	3.1	42.2	7.4	41.7
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	66	46	...	...	43.7	50.2
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	22	100	7.2	100.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	21	56	7.9	59.0	8.6	63.9
<i>Median</i>	13	55	4.3	58.2	5.0	67.2
<i>Minimum</i>	2	13	1.1	14.1	0.8	10.6
<i>Maximum</i>	73	100	35.2	100.0	43.7	92.5

Table 2.2.3.4 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group: Robbery and theft

	Robbery		Theft total		Theft vehicle		Burglary total		Domestic Burglary	
	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court
Albania	9	28	243	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	216	112	1591	4	121	4	533	3	263	2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	12	75	200	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	20	97	241	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	48	41	9214	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12	85	148	82	14	73	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	819	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	34	48	1868	18	86	14	442	30	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	78	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	38	94	283	82	29	90	167	87	40	85
Netherlands	28	84	143	64	...	...	133	73	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	29	28	716	6	7	13	444	7	119	12
Slovakia	21	78	288	75	10	64	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	32	28	2401	6	...	...	807	6	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	81	52	833	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	25	100	317	100	...	...	53	100	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	46	68	1221	45	45	43	368	44	140	33
<i>Median</i>	29	77	303	40	21	39	442	30	119	12
<i>Minimum</i>	9	28	143	3	7	4	53	3	40	2
<i>Maximum</i>	216	112	9214	100	121	90	807	100	263	85

Table 2.2.3.5 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group: Fraud, money laundering, corruption and drug offences

	Fraud		Money laundering		Corruption		Drug offences Total		Drug trafficking	
	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court	Total per 100 000 population	Of which: % brought before court
Albania	18	42	1.0	0.0	3.6	46.3	22	52	22	52
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8	42	14.3	10.1	1.9	22.7	344	13	7	13
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	73	36	0.3	42.9	2.7	34.5	129	41	25	78
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	36	90	0.4	95.3	1.3	85.9	22	90	18	92
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	61	37	3.6	70.8	5.4	64.4	58	57	39	65
Finland	83	72	...	...	...	...	87	72	10	57
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1086	9	24.9	...	4.0	...	311	17	36	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	311	90	0.1	100.0	4.8	91.7	58	42	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	207	...	16.9	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
Lithuania	88	80	0.5	94.1	15.7	72.8	61	81	22	98
Netherlands	42	51	5.3	71.3	0.3	67.3	75	64	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	159	3	3.9	1.2	24.7	7.6	17	12	17	12
Slovakia	116	69	0.7	75.0	4.6	68.4	44	69	15	88
Slovenia	152	42	2.0	61.0	2.9	39.0	62	63	48	65
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	352	29	0.0	33.3	11.4	49.2	262	77	75	49
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	24	100	...	...	...	...	124	100	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	176	53	5.3	50.4	6.4	50.0	104	57	28	61
<i>Median</i>	86	42	1.5	61.0	4.0	49.2	61	63	22	65
<i>Minimum</i>	8	3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	17	12	7	12
<i>Maximum</i>	1086	100	24.9	100.0	24.7	91.7	344	100	75	98

Notes on Tables 2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.5

Belgium: For major traffic offences decisions by the "police courts" are not included.

Bulgaria: The public prosecution service keeps only input statistics by offence group .

Cyprus: The data refers to serious crime as classified by the police.

Czech Republic, Slovakia: The counting unit is the person.

Finland: Attempts are not included except for homicide. Sexual assault consists only of rape and sexual abuse of a child. These figures are not comparable with the figures in Chapter 3.

Germany: German prosecution statistics do not provide a detailed breakdown by offence and definitions differ from other chapters. In particular the high rate for fraud refers to a broader group of offences.

Turkey: The counting unit is the decision.

UK: England & Wales: Data refer to 2011.

UK: Scotland: Domestic burglary cannot be separated from other types of burglary.

2.2.4 Police custody and pre-trial detention

Table 2.2.4.1 Persons per 100 000 population whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2010: Persons in police custody

	Ordered by the police	Ordered by a prosecutor	Ordered by court	Ordered by another authority
Albania	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	639	...	...	...
Croatia	1018	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6	244	1	...
Denmark	782	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	242	...	...	...
France	852	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	53	2	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Poland	648	...	138	...
Portugal	488	...	...	...
Romania	...	42	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	525	96	69	...
<i>Median</i>	639	42	69	...
<i>Minimum</i>	6	2	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	1018	244	138	0

Table 2.2.4.2 Persons per 100 000 population whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2010: Persons in pre-trial detention

	Ordered by the police	Ordered by a prosecutor	Ordered by court	Ordered by another authority
Albania	111.7	...
Austria
Belgium	103.1	...
Bulgaria	57.6	...
Croatia	3.5	...	...	...
Cyprus
Czech Republic	38.3	...
Denmark	138.7	...
Estonia	70.5	...
Finland	43.6	...
France	47.0	...
Georgia
Germany
Greece	...	31.5	...	...
Hungary	58.8	...
Iceland
Italy	...	12.4	...	...
Lithuania	35.9	...
Netherlands
Poland	60.4	...
Portugal	23.3	...
Romania	40.3	...
Slovakia
Slovenia	41.9	...
Sweden
Turkey	45.4	...
Ukraine	81.3	...
UK: England & Wales
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	3.5	21.9	65.2	...
<i>Median</i>	3.5	21.9	57.6	...
<i>Minimum</i>	3.5	12.4	23.3	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.5	31.5	138.7	0.0

Notes on Tables 2.2.4.1 to 2.2.4.2

Bulgaria: According to Bulgarian law only the court can order pre-trial detention.

Croatia: Only data on restriction of freedom by the police is available.

Denmark: Most often arrests are ordered by the police but they can be ordered by others.

Estonia: Persons in pre-trial detention (due to criminal offences only) includes both prisons and police detention houses.

France: Ordered by court = decisions from the “Juge des libertés et de la detention” and from the courts (tribunal correctionnel and tribunaux et juges pour enfants).

Italy: The prosecutor can only propose pre-trial detention. A validation by the Court is always needed.

Poland: Persons in pre-trial detention represent the number of persons for whom detention was ordered by the court on the application of the prosecutor.

Romania: The offender can be taken into custody either by the police or the prosecutor, but the statistics do not make this distinction.

2.2.5 Staff

Table 2.2.5.1 Staff per 100 000 population of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-11
Albania	27	27	27	27	27	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	32	33	33	33	37	16
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	27	...
Czech Republic	29	28	28	27	26	-9
Denmark	...	...	20	20	22	...
Estonia	20	20	19	19	19	-4
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	12	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	18	18	18	18	18	-3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	39	39	39	41	41	6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	50	50	52	50	50	0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	34	34	35	35	35	3
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	24	25	25	25	25	7
Slovakia	28	29	30	31	33	17
Slovenia	22	21	22	22	22	0
Sweden	13	13	14	15	14	7
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	33	...
UK: England & Wales	15	15	15	14	13	-14
UK: Scotland	30	30	33	33	31	5
<i>Mean</i>	27	27	27	25	27	2
<i>Median</i>	28	27	27	25	27	2
<i>Minimum</i>	13	13	14	10	10	-14
<i>Maximum</i>	50	50	52	50	50	17

Table 2.2.5.2 Staff per 100 000 population of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Prosecutors

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-11
Albania	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.4	11.2	18
Austria	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	12
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	21.4	...
Croatia	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	14.0	9
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	7.0	...
Czech Republic	12.4	11.4	11.8	12.1	11.7	-5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	13.9	13.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	-6
Finland	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	10
France	...	...	...	3.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	3
Greece	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0
Hungary	15.7	16.0	16.5	17.4	18.5	18
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.6	29.8	13
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15.8	16.2	16.6	14.8	15.1	-4
Portugal	12.7	12.7	13.4	13.8	14.7	15
Romania	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.4	8
Slovakia	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.3	16.7	18
Slovenia	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	-7
Sweden	9.4	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.5	1
Turkey	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	2.7	...
UK: England & Wales	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.5	0
UK: Scotland	8.7	9.0	9.7	10.3	9.8	13
<i>Mean</i>	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.3	
<i>Median</i>	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.3	10.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.6	29.8	

Notes on Tables 2.2.5.1 to 2.2.5.2

Albania: The number of the prosecutors has increased because of the creation of some anti-corruption task forces at the prosecutor's offices.

Bulgaria: The number of prosecutors refers to the situation on 20 January 2011.

Denmark, UK: England & Wales: The numbers reflect full-time equivalents.

Netherlands: 2007: end of year figures. 2008-2011: average figures. For all years: full-time equivalents.

2.3 Technical information

2.3.1 General remarks

13 countries were not able to provide any technical information on prosecution statistics. For most countries, the counting unit was the proceeding. This can imply more than one defendant, or more than one offence. For details see technical tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.7.

This chapter contains data only on an output basis, i.e., based on the total number of cases disposed of. Input data and information on pending cases are published online (<http://www.europeansourcebook.org>).

The sum of the figures reported for the different disposal categories is not always equal to the total number of cases disposed, e.g., because of double counting and counting rule variations between categories. The data presented in this chapter give an overview of the prosecution statistics of the different countries. More information is published online: <http://www.europeansourcebook.org>

Table 2.3.1 What is the counting unit used?

	Case ³⁰	Proceedings	Person	Other
Albania		X		
Austria		X		
Belgium		X		
Bulgaria		X		
Croatia			X	
Cyprus	X			
Czech Republic		X		
Denmark	X			
Estonia		X		
Finland	X			
France		X		
Georgia			X	
Germany		X		
Greece		X		
Hungary	X			
Iceland				
Italy		X		
Lithuania		X		
Netherlands	X			
Poland		X		
Portugal		X		
Romania	X			
Slovakia		X		
Slovenia			X	
Sweden				X
Turkey				X
Ukraine		X		
UK: England & Wales	X			
UK: Scotland	X			

³⁰ proceedings relating to one person only

2.3.2 Offences / cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

For most countries, figures on cases handled by the prosecuting authority include cases reported to the prosecutor by other institutions (e.g., customs, other non-police authorities). Cases where the offender remained unknown are also usually included. In most countries cases only handled by the police – i.e., dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police - are excluded from the total.

Table 2.3.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities (input, output and pending cases) (1 = Included; 2 = Excluded)

	Cases reported by other institutions	Cases where the offender remained unknown	Cases dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police
Albania	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	2
Belgium	1	1	2
Bulgaria	1	1	2
Croatia	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2	1
Denmark	1	2	2
Estonia	1	1	...
Finland	1	2	2
France	1	1	...
Georgia	1	1	...
Germany	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	2
Hungary	1	1	2
Iceland	1	1	2
Italy	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	...	2
Poland	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	...
Romania	1	1	2
Slovakia	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	1	2
Sweden	...	...	...
Turkey	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	2	...
UK: Scotland	1	2	2

2.3.3 Disposal categories

General disposal categories

The countries were asked to include – if possible – the following disposal categories in their figures: Cases brought before a court (indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift); sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g., penal order, Strafbefehl); conditional disposals by the prosecutor without a formal verdict (i.e., the case is dropped when the condition is met by suspect); proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons. Almost all countries that have data at the prosecution stage included information on cases brought before a court and most countries could also include some of the other four categories. In the majority of countries, the concept of sanctions imposed by the prosecutor or conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict do not exist, and thus no data are available. In 10 out of 24 countries the concept “proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons” does not exist or respective data are not available

Table 2.3.3 General disposal categories (1 = Included; 2 = Excluded; 3 = Concept does not exist)

	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g., penal order, Strafbefehl)	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict (i.e., the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect)			Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict			
			Fine	Restitution	Victim-Offender-Mediation		Community service	Supervision	Order to undergo a specific therapeutic treatment	Other
Albania	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Belgium	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	1
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	1	...
Finland	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Georgia	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	...
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Greece	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1
Iceland	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	...
Italy	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	...
Poland	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
Portugal	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
Romania	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Slovakia	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.3.3 (cont.) General disposal categories (1 = Included; 2 = Excluded; 3 = Concept does not exist)

	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No criminal responsibility	No complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn	Ne bis in idem	Statute of limitation	Offender not available	Offender unknown	Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	Other disposals: No competence	Other disposals: Transfer to another domestic authority	Other disposals: Transfer to a foreign authority	Other disposals: Private criminal prosecution recommended
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3
France	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Georgia	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	...
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	3
Romania	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Unknown offenders

Regarding proceedings against unknown offenders, the European Sourcebook questionnaire asked correspondents to include them in their data on input total, pending cases (both are only published online) and output total, if possible (see table 2.3.1). Data on unknown offenders should, if possible, be excluded from the number of proceedings dropped due to legal or factual reasons (see table 2.3.3). Data was to be reported separately if possible (see table 2.2.1.8). However, not every country was able to follow these rules.

Reasons for fully excluding data on unknown offenders might vary. In some countries (e.g., the Netherlands) cases do not enter the prosecution stage at all if no suspect can be found. For other countries the reason may simply be that data on unknown offenders are not available.

When comparing prosecution data between countries, it is always crucial to know whether a certain country includes proceedings against unknown offenders in their statistics. In table 2.2.1.1 the countries that stated that they exclude proceedings against unknown offenders from their output totals are Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Romania and Slovenia. It can be expected that the total output would be significantly higher for these countries if they were able to include that data.

Of those countries able to provide data on the number of proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons, only Bulgaria, Portugal and Romania included cases against unknown offenders under this heading.

Other disposals

Regarding other disposals, the following sub-categories were asked to be included: No competence; transfer to another domestic authority; transfer to a foreign authority; private criminal prosecution recommended (see table 2.2.1.9).

Conditional disposals without a formal verdict

Only four jurisdictions do not know such a concept or any form of condition imposed at this stage. However, many countries could not provide data on this. Only 14 countries could do that.

2.3.4 Other technical information on the tables

Table 2.3.4 Are decisions made outside a criminal procedure (such as, e.g., measures of constraints against illegal immigrants) excluded from tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4?

Yes			No
Albania	Denmark	Poland	France ¹
Austria	Estonia	Portugal	UK: Scotland ²
Belgium	Greece	Romania	
Bulgaria	Hungary	Slovenia	
Croatia	Italy	Turkey	
Czech Republic	Lithuania	Ukraine	

¹ Constraints against illegal immigrants are considered as administrative measures ("detention administrative"). Illegal immigrants can be detained in administrative centres (different from ordinary prisons, and subject to the Ministry of Interior) before expulsion from the national territory. During 2006, the number of such decisions was 32 817 (annual flow) for an average length of ten days.

² Information on persons held as suspects is not available.

Table 2.3.5 Are cases referring to minors included in the total cases presented in tables 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2.1, and 2.2.3.1?

Yes			No	Partially
Albania	France	Romania	Belgium	Cyprus ³
Austria ¹	Germany	Slovakia	Bulgaria	Iceland ⁴
Croatia	Hungary	Slovenia	Georgia	Poland ⁵
Czech Republic	Italy	Turkey ²		Portugal ⁶
Denmark	Lithuania	UK: England & Wales		
Finland	Netherlands	UK: Scotland		

¹ However, there is no differentiation.

² This is not clearly stated in the source.

³ Data refers to serious offences only

⁴ If they are over 14 years of age.

⁵ Cases of minors are related only to the most serious offences (eg. homicide, rape).

⁶ Only minors 16-17 years old.

Definition of aliens used in tables 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2:

Aliens are persons who do not have the nationality of the country in which they commit an offence.

Table 2.3.6 Is the age bracket used for minors in tables 2.2.1.3 and 2.2.1.4 the same as in tables 1.2.3.1-1.2.3.22?

	1=Yes	If no, what are the minimum and maximum age?	
	2=No	Minimum age	Maximum age
Albania	2	14	18
Austria	1	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1	...	...
Croatia	1	...	...
Cyprus	1	...	...
Czech Republic	2	15	18
Denmark	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...
France	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	2	14	21
Greece	...	...	...
Hungary	2	14	18
Iceland	2	15	19
Italy	1	...	...
Lithuania	1	...	...
Netherlands	2	12	18
Poland	2	15	17
Portugal	...	...	...
Romania	1	...	...
Slovakia	1	...	...
Slovenia	1	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	...	...

Do the offence definitions used in tables 2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.5 differ from those in the 'Definitions' section?

Two countries declared this was indeed the case:

Bulgaria:

Intentional homicide: prosecution statistics exclude preparation for homicide.

Bodily injury (assault): prosecution statistics include the inflicting of bodily injury because of severe injury caused by the victim's unlawful behaviour and exclude assault only causing pain.

Sexual assault (total): prosecution statistics exclude sexual assaults against victims of the same sex.

Fraud: prosecution statistics exclude insurance fraud (the intentional damaging of one's own insured property).

Germany:

Major traffic offences: Differently from the rules laid down in the definitions section, data also include traffic offences outside road traffic, driving without motor liability insurance, driving without paying the motor vehicle tax and driving without or using wrong number plates. This will, however, only make a small difference.

Intentional homicide total: In addition to intentional killings and assault leading to death, other forms of killings such as robbery leading to death and rape leading to death are included. There are very few such cases, and therefore the difference is statistically irrelevant.

Theft total: Embezzlement / theft by employees is included here.

Fraud: Fraudulent breach of trust / embezzlement is included here.

Drug trafficking: only aggravated drug offences are included here.

Table 2.3.7 Description of data recording methods for prosecution statistics

Questions	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 2.1.1 are recorded?	How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?	Are data collected by other authorities (apart from the prosecutor or examining judge) included?
<i>Possible answers</i>	1=Yes 2=No	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=Included 2=Excluded
Albania	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	2	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	...	2	2	2	1
Estonia	1	1	...	2	...
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	...	2
Georgia	...	...	1	2	...
Germany	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	2	...	...	...	2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1
Iceland	...	2	1	1	2
Italy	2	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	2	2	...
Poland	1	1	1	2	2
Portugal	...	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	2	1	2	2
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	...	2	2	...
Ukraine	...	...	1	2	1
UK: England & Wales	1	2	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	2	2

Table 2.3.8 Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings, conditionally dispose of them or issue a penal order that counts as a conviction?

	No, none of these	Yes, they have the following powers				
		Drop because offender remains unknown	Drop for other factual or for legal reasons	Drop for public interest reasons	Conditional disposals	Penal order
Albania	X					
Austria	X					
Belgium	X					
Bulgaria	X					
Croatia	X					
Cyprus			X			
Czech Republic		X	X	X		
Denmark	...					
Estonia	X					
Finland	X					
France	X					
Georgia	X					
Germany	X					
Greece					X ¹	
Hungary	X					
Iceland		X	X	X		X
Italy	X					
Lithuania	X					
Netherlands		X ²			X ²	
Poland	X					
Portugal	X					
Romania	X					
Slovakia		X				
Slovenia	X					
Sweden	...					
Turkey	X					
Ukraine	...					
UK: England & Wales	X					
UK: Scotland					X ³	

¹ Only in cases of petty offences.

² The police has no powers to drop at all. However, in practice drops and disposals are used under the responsibility of the prosecutor (but they do not appear in the prosecution statistics).

³ The police can issue anti-social behaviour notices and police warnings.

Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2007 and 2011?

This applied to four countries:

Albania: There are some changes in the format used in the statistics since 2008.

Greece: Additional categories have been added. Under these provisions the prosecutor has the power, under certain conditions, to act as a mediator in victim-offender mediation.

Italy: From 2008 data about criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities include unknown offenders.

Turkey: In 2009 data reporting methods have changed, resulting in different counting units.

Table 2.3.9 Are the figures in tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4 flow data or stock data?

	Flow	Stock
Albania	X	
Austria		X
Belgium	X	
Bulgaria	X	
Croatia	X	
Cyprus		
Czech Republic	X	
Denmark	X	
Estonia		31.12.2010
Finland	X	
France	X	
Georgia		
Germany		
Greece		X
Hungary	X	
Iceland		
Italy	X	
Lithuania	X	
Netherlands		
Poland	X	
Portugal	X	
Romania		31.12.2010
Slovakia		
Slovenia	X	
Sweden		
Turkey		31.12.2010
Ukraine	X	
UK: England & Wales		
UK: Scotland		

2.4 Sources

Albania	The Annual Reports 2011, 2012 General Prosecutor Office Tirana, www.pp.gov.al
Austria	Sicherheitsbericht 2007-2011, Bericht der Bundesregierung über die Innere Sicherheit Österreich Bundesministerien für Inneres und Justiz www.parlament.gv.at
Belgium	College of General Prosecutors - Statistical analysts. http://www.om-mp.be/sa/start/n/home.html http://www.om-mp.be/sa/SA_JEUGD_INSTROOM_2006-2010_NL.pdf
Bulgaria	Source: Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation – Department of Information, Analysis and Methodological Guidance: Prosecutorial Statistics 2007-2011, not published. Ministry of Interior: Letter to the Center for the Study of Democracy of 11 December 2012 (for persons in police custody).
Croatia	State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia – internal data, partially published in Annual Report, available at http://www.dorh.hr/Default.aspx?sec=645 (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011).
Cyprus	The annual reports "Criminal Statistics" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT).
Czech Republic	Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting, The Ministry of Justice, www.justice.cz Annual Report on the Activities of Public Prosecutors, published, The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – state register of criminal matters – not published.
Finland	Statistics Finland / StatFin
France	Ministère de la Justice, Annuaire statistique de la Justice.
Georgia	Main Prosecutor Office
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Staatsanwaltschaften 2006-2011, Wiesbaden 2007-2012.
Greece	Personal information. Statistics collected via a special order of the Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court (Areios Pagos).
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General – Department for IT Case Management System, Department for IT Unified Criminal Statistics of the Investigation Authorities and the Public Prosecution.
Iceland	Annual report and information from the Prosecution Office
Italy	Italian Institute of Statistics - www.istat.it , Ministry of Justice – www.giustizia.it
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics: Departmental Register of Crimes, not published.
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands http://statline.cbs.nl ;
Poland	To 2009 data aggregated by Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics. From 2010, data collected by General Prosecution, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice.
Romania	The Public Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the Human Resources and Documentation Section, the Judicial Statistics Office.
Slovakia	General Prosecution of the Slovak Republic - Internal Administration Division: IS PATRICIA, partially published at: http://www.genpro.gov.sk/
Slovenia	Office of Public Prosecutor: Annual reports for years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Documentary reference recording of the Office of the Public Prosecutor.
Sweden	The Swedish Prosecution Authority www.aklagare.se , National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden, www.bra.se .
Turkey	Ministry of Justice, General Directorate for Criminal Records and Statistics, Judicial Statistics Online: http://www.adliscil.adalet.gov.tr/en/default.htm , http://www.adliscil.adalet.gov.tr/istatistik_2010/judicial_statistics_2010.pdf
Ukraine	Statistical Records of the General Prosecution Office of Ukraine http://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?dir_id=104404
UK: England & Wales	The above figures are collected through a single national computer system (Compass), and are derived from a related Management Information System capable of inter-relational analyses of the database.
UK: Scotland	Input cases: Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Cases brought to court: Scottish Government Criminal Proceedings database, http://www.copfs.gov.uk/About/corporate-info/Caseproclast5 .

3. Conviction Statistics

3.1 General comments

3.1.1 Introduction

The tables in this chapter refer to persons who have been convicted and the sanctions and measures imposed on them. Information is presented on the type of offence for which they were convicted (2007-2011) and the sex, age and nationality of the offender (2010). Information on persons receiving sanctions and measures (2010) and the number of community sanctions and measures imposed looks at minors and all offenders separately for each offence type. However, only a few countries have reported on community sanctions and measures. The unit for the table on sanctions and measures is the *person* on whom the sanction is imposed, not the sanction itself, which is different from the 4th edition of the Sourcebook. For the tables on community sanctions and measures the unit is again the sanction. Sentence lengths for custodial sentences for each offence type are also presented but only for all offenders and not separately for minors. For 11 countries data is available on the number of offenders that were held in pre-trial detention before their conviction.

Interpretation of such information is more difficult than for police statistics because conviction statistics closely reflect the different criminal justice systems in each country. These differences affect the likelihood that a suspect will appear before a court, the type of court and how this relates to the age of the suspect. Similarly there are differences in recording due to the inclusion or not of all possible convictions (e.g., including guilty pleas at the police/prosecutor stage) and the availability of data. The range of sentencing options for the court may also differ as once again they reflect the criminal code in question. For some countries, for example Greece, short custodial sentences will have automatically been converted to non-custodial alternatives through administrative procedures. These are not shown here as the statistics only reflect the initial court decision.

It is also important to note that the offence for which an offender is convicted may often differ substantially from the initial offence recorded by the police or for which the offender was initially charged. Often at the court stage, an offender may agree to plead guilty to a less serious offence or the prosecutor may decide there is insufficient evidence to convict for the original offence.

For an analysis of crime trends according to conviction statistics see also Aebi & Linde, 2012.³¹

3.1.2 Offence definitions

The definitions used in the various police statistics presented here show some uniformity between countries. In contrast, those for sanctions/measures often vary substantially in definition as they are based on the judicial system of each country and are entirely dependent on the definitions provided in national penal statutes. For this reason, the breakdown of data in this chapter does not follow that in Chapter 1. Thus 'burglary' and 'car theft' are often not identified as separate offences, for example in the Netherlands, but are included in the general category 'theft'. For other offences the scope of the offence may vary: for example, classifying the offence as theft as opposed to theft of a motor vehicle depends on whether the owner was permanently deprived of an article or not.

³¹ Aebi, M.F. & Linde, A; Conviction Statistics as an Indicator of Crime Trends in Europe from 1990 to 2006. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 18(1): pp 103-144; 2012.

3.1.3 Definition of a conviction

When preparing the questionnaire, an attempt was made to provide a definition for a 'conviction' of an offender that was acceptable to most criminal justice systems. The need for such a definition was created by the fact that (a) offenders in certain jurisdictions are not always convicted by a court and (b) sanctions/measures may be imposed by another authority (police or prosecutor). Therefore, the definition of 'persons convicted' included sanctions/measures imposed by a prosecutor based on an admission of guilt by the defendant. However, this definition did not include cases where (a) a prosecutor imposed sanctions/measures not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant, (b) the sanctions were imposed by the police and (c) other state authorities imposed the sanction/measure. In addition, there is a system of police cautioning or issuing a fixed penalty in many countries (e.g., the United Kingdom) while both the Dutch (the 'transactie') and the French have systems for diverting offenders from the courts. These cases are excluded from the convictions statistics. This position is more complex for offences committed by minors which are counted in many different ways for all offence types.

The information presented here cannot therefore be said to give an accurate measure of either how many crimes recorded by the police result in a conviction or how many suspected offenders are convicted, except for the most serious offences, e.g., homicide. However, even in such cases it should be noted that offenders may eventually be convicted for a less serious offence than the one for which they were initially prosecuted by the courts.

The definition of a minor varies. For example, in Germany, 'minor' covers all those under 18 years of age when they committed the crime. However for Germany this will also include a proportion of those aged between 18 to 20 years who are also covered by juvenile laws.

3.1.4 Minimum age of conviction

The sentencing options for convicted offenders depend upon their age as well as the scope of juvenile law. Usually the same minimum and maximum age are used as by the police, and is reported in chapter 1. Only 7 countries apply other age brackets, mostly for the minimum age. Below these minimum ages many countries have alternative ways of dealing with minors. In some cases they are offence dependent, with the aim of diverting young offenders from the formal criminal justice system.

3.1.5 Validation checks

Once the term 'convictions' had been defined, it was expected that the number of persons convicted would be equal to or less than the number of suspected offenders. Similarly the number of offenders convicted should be equal to the number of persons receiving a sanction or measure. Due to time delays and use of other sources this is not always the case.

Finally the number of custodial sentences given in the sentencing tables should be equal to the totals for which sentence lengths are shown. Some small differences in some countries arose as a result of the different times at which such statistics were recorded.

Although validation checks identified many errors in the figures, and in some cases called for further explanation, it is possible that some errors have gone undetected.

3.1.6 Methodology

Almost all countries apply some form of written rules to regulate the collection of conviction data. This normally includes some form of 'principal offence rule' so that an offender convicted at one court appearance for more than one offence will be shown only once in the statistics for each court appearance. However, for a few countries (Armenia, Lithuania and Turkey), no principal offence rule applies and a person convicted for several offences during the same trial

will be counted several times in each table. While most countries count the most serious offence, it was often not clear whether they determined the seriousness of the offence based upon a) the nature of the offence, b) the punishment imposed or c) the maximum sentence applicable. If more than one offender participates in committing an offence, then normally each perpetrator will be counted separately in all countries.

There were two different procedures identified with respect to the point at which statistics on court decisions were recorded. Fifteen countries replied that the information they provided was related to the position before any appeal on either the verdict or the sentence. For the remaining eighteen countries supplying data, information was collected only after any such appeals were completed. Variations in the point at which data was collected will affect any comparisons between court statistics.

3.1.7 Results

The tables cover convictions for the period 2007-2011. The commentary draws on the definitional material collected in this survey although a full analysis would require additional research in each country. In some countries limitations on the data available (e.g., type of thefts) reflects the absence of such a breakdown in their criminal code. In addition to the points made earlier, it is important to note the following in the 'comments', which show that simple comparisons between conviction rates can be misleading:

- In France it is impossible at this level to discriminate between theft with or without violence. Therefore robbery is included in total for theft.
- In the Netherlands many offenders will receive a sanction or measure from the prosecution. Although technically not a conviction (and therefore not included here) it is a real sanction. The number of convictions is therefore relatively low.
- In Poland, minors are excluded except when they are sentenced after having reached the age for adults.
- For England and Wales, 40% of known offenders were cautioned. Cautions are not included here.

Different migration patterns are reflected in the proportion of aliens among those convicted, with Cyprus, Austria and Spain having the highest proportions. Only eight countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, and Switzerland) could identify those aliens with EU citizenship. In some countries, it is the ethnic origin of the suspect rather than nationality that is recorded for court decisions. In view of such variations, there is no discussion in this chapter of conviction rates for aliens.

3.1.8 Total crimes

Convictions

Here, as in previous reports, Finland showed a consistently high number of convictions per 100 000 inhabitants (3 851 in 2010). England & Wales also had a high number of convictions (2 461), while Albania (270 in 2010) and Armenia (135 in 2010) had the lowest levels. Many of the differences reflect both the way that major traffic offences and minors are dealt with within the formal criminal justice system and whether they are recorded in the court statistics. Because of the high number of traffic convictions in Finland, when these are excluded the rate in Finland would be the third highest after England & Wales and Turkey. Albania (65%), Kosovo (55%) and Bulgaria (37%) show large increases in the number of convictions, while the Netherlands (24%), Scotland (21%) and Finland (18%) show a decrease.

Wide variations in the percentage of minors measured under total crimes will also be indicative of the number of traffic offences that are included.

Sanctions and measures

For all countries, fines were the most frequently used sanction (37% of all sanctions), followed by non-custodial sanctions and measures (25%). The highest proportions of unsuspended custodial sanctions can be found in Bulgaria (57%) and Lithuania (53%).

For minors, non-custodial sanctions were most frequently used (55%).

Community sanctions and measures

Countries varied as the extent to which they used different community sanctions and measures or were able to give figures for the extent to which they did so. In total only 11 countries gave any figures for community measures, although it was not possible to distinguish whether this was because such measures did not exist or the statistics did not distinguish them: 8 countries gave figures on community service: 4 on supervision: 3 on restitution: 4 on ambulant therapeutic treatment and only 2 on probation as a sanction in its own right. When asked to provide figures for each type of offence, even fewer countries could do so. When asked to provide data on minors, only eight countries were able to give any figures on community sanctions and only one was able to say how many minors had been instructed to take part in specific educational measures.

3.1.9 Major traffic offences*Convictions*

The number of convictions for major traffic offences varied widely between countries, from very low rates in Armenia and England & Wales (less than 7 per 100 000 population in 2010) to 2 000 and over in Finland. The percentage of those convicted for traffic offences who were minors was below 7% in all countries. The differences may reflect the age at which driving is permitted in each country and the seriousness of offences dealt with by fixed penalties but outside the court system.

Sanctions and measures

Offenders were fined in about half of countries with only 11% sentenced to custody. Bulgaria (37%) and England & Wales (34%) had the highest rates of custody, although this may reflect the more serious nature of offences included.

For minors, the sanctions used in the main were fines (32%) and non-custodial sentences (62%). England & Wales had a relatively high rate of custody at 20%.

3.1.10 Homicide*Convictions*

Since the numbers of homicides in most countries are relatively small, conviction rates may fluctuate substantially. Turkey showed the highest levels of total homicide convictions (this included attempted homicide) at 22 per 100 000 population (in 2010), but provided no data for homicides when attempted homicides were excluded. With 3.6 convictions per 100 000 population Kosovo had the highest level for completed homicide. Many countries had conviction rates of about 1 per 100 000 population for completed homicide.

The mean percentage of minors among homicide convictions for all countries was 6%. High proportions were found in Hungary and Kosovo (both 12%). On average 9% of the convicted offenders for homicide were female.

Sanctions and measures

For the majority of countries, custody was the main sanction for completed and attempted homicides. Much lower rates for custody in homicides were found in the Croatia and Turkey, where this reflects the use of alternative sanctions.

Minors were mainly sentenced to custody except in Croatia (20%) and Poland (43%).

3.1.11 Assaults

Convictions

Variations in conviction rates for assault have been explained in previous reports by whether less serious assaults are included. In this report, as in the fourth edition, assaults with aggravated bodily injury are shown separately, although in some cases this was not possible (e.g., England and Wales). In 2010 the highest conviction rates for aggravated bodily injury were in Hungary (42 per 100 000), Germany (36) and Scotland (26), while very low rates were recorded in Turkey, Switzerland, Portugal and Poland (under 3). Even lower rates (0.1 to 0.2) could be found in Greece for the period 2007-2009.

In the majority of countries, less than 10% of aggravated assaults were committed by females with Finland (17%) being an exception. The average proportion of minor offenders is 12% with Portugal (47%) and Germany (25%) well above this average.

Sanctions and measures

Custody and suspended custodial sanctions and measures are the main sanctions for aggravated assault, each somewhat over one third of the total convictions. For minors, non-custodial sanctions were the main measure used (about half of the total).

3.1.12 Rape

Convictions

There were wide variations between countries in the rape conviction rate per 100 000 population, possibly reflecting both social as well as criminal justice variations. High levels were recorded in 2010 in Lithuania (6.2), Russia (5.4), and Sweden (3.8). Low levels were recorded in Albania (0.6), Armenia (0.6) and Ireland (0.2). Almost all countries showed a decrease in the period 2007-2011.

About 12% of those convicted were minors, with the highest proportions in Lithuania (20%), Hungary and the Netherlands (both 18%).

Sanctions and measures

The majority (typically more than 80%) of those offenders convicted of rape offences were sentenced to custody. However, custody was used less frequently in Czech Republic (57%), Finland (49%) and Germany (54%).

For minors, custody was the main sanction, followed by suspended sentences. More than half of the offenders were sentenced to custody in Hungary (72%), the Netherlands (71%), Ukraine (89%) and England and Wales (56%).

3.1.13 Sexual assaults

Convictions

Unlike for the fourth edition of the Sourcebook, sexual assaults also include rapes. Conviction rates for sexual assault vary from about 1 per 100 000 in Ireland (1.0), Albania (1.1) and Armenia (1.3) to more than 10 in England & Wales (10.5), Turkey (13.1) and France (15.8). Typically about half of the sexual assaults refer to sexual abuse of a child (minor). The highest proportion of minors convicted were in Slovakia (26%) and Hungary (25%).

Sanctions and measures

About half of the sanctions and measures for sexual assault were unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures. For minors non-custodial sanctions and measures were used most often.

3.1.14 Robbery

Convictions

The highest numbers of robbery convictions per 100 000 population were in Serbia (37), Lithuania (34), and Portugal (27) with the lowest rates in Albania (4) and Kosovo (5).

The number of minors convicted for robbery was high compared to other crimes. England & Wales (40%), Hungary (36%), Germany (32%), Sweden and Lithuania (both 31%) were the highest. Only three countries (Cyprus, Greece and Poland) had less than 10% convictions for minors. In Poland this was due to the underreporting of minors in general.

Sanctions and measures

A little over 50% of all offenders received custodial sanctions. However this fell to about one third or lower in Austria, Germany, Portugal and Ukraine. For minors, non-custodial and suspended sentences were the main sanctions used.

3.1.15 Theft

It is important to note that this group includes burglaries, which in countries such as the UK are normally considered separately. Also, it excludes theft with violence (robbery), which in countries such as France are included. The figures here therefore could relate to another range of offences than is often seen in international comparisons of police statistics.

Convictions

The highest rates for theft convictions were found in Finland (715 per 100 000 population), a much higher rate than in the next group with Denmark (326), Sweden (285) and Scotland (255). Very low levels of theft convictions were found in Serbia (18) and Armenia (28). In general, the number of theft convictions has increased over this period in particular in Kosovo, Ukraine, Albania and Denmark.

Wide variations in convictions for minors reflect how the criminal justice system in each country deals with minors. Albania (27%) and Sweden (18%) have the highest proportions of minors. A much higher proportion of theft offenders were female than for most other offences, in particular in Finland (30%), Germany (25%) and Sweden (36%).

Sanctions and measures

For thefts, custody was the most frequently applied sanction for offenders followed by suspended sentences. Only Finland, Kosovo and Germany showed a high use of fines, while non-custodial sanctions were applied most frequently in England & Wales and Hungary.

For minors, non-custodial sanctions were mainly used, although Austria (38%) and Turkey (36%) had a high use of custody.

3.1.16 Fraud*Convictions*

The highest rates for fraud convictions were found in Germany (123) and Poland (93), with very low levels in Serbia (6), Portugal and Armenia (7). In general there was a decrease in the number of convictions for fraud, with some exceptions (Albania and Denmark).

A very low percentage of fraud offenders were minors, with the exception of Sweden (7%). A relatively high proportion of offenders were females, in particular in Northern Ireland (51%), Germany (33%) and England & Wales (30%).

Sanctions and measures

Suspended sentences were the most frequently used sanctions for fraud offences, with fines being the next most frequent. Bulgaria and Austria have a high use of custody.

The majority (59%) of minors were given non-custodial sanctions.

3.1.17 Money laundering*Convictions*

Eighteen countries supplied data. However only Estonia (3.9), Switzerland (3.1) and the Netherlands (2.0) showed any significant level of convictions.

There were very few minors convicted of money laundering. Because of the very small numbers only the percentages of female convictions for Germany (22%), the Netherlands (23%) and Poland (16%) are meaningful.

Sanctions and measures

Again, only in Germany, the Netherlands and Poland are the numbers large enough to give meaningful results on sanctions and measures. In Germany fines were the most used (75%), in the Netherlands custody (48%) and in Poland suspended custodial sanctions and measures (84%). Too few minors were convicted to include any analysis.

3.1.18 Corruption*Convictions*

The only countries with a significant level of convictions were Lithuania (9.4), Poland (6.9) and Estonia (4.9).

Only Hungary (4%) had any significant number of minors convicted. Corruption convictions were over 80% males, except in Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Sanctions and measures

Suspended sentences were the most frequent sanctions used, although custody was used in over 40% of cases in Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey. Again, there were too few minors convicted to allow for analysis.

3.1.19 Drug trafficking

Convictions

The highest conviction rates were found in Finland (64 per 100 000 population) and Switzerland (82). There were sharp rises in convictions in Albania, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

Under 6% of those convicted for drug trafficking were minors. In 10 of the 19 countries where information was available, over 10% of those convicted were female, with the highest proportion in Lithuania (17%).

Sanctions and measures

For the majority of countries custody was the most frequently used sanction for drug trafficking, with the exception of Czech Republic, Finland, Germany and Poland.

Non-custodial sanctions and measures were frequently used for minors.

3.1.20 Attrition

Attrition is defined as:

The “loss” of cases or, more technically, the filtering out of cases during the criminal justice process.

Because the Sourcebook collected data on different aspects of the criminal justice process, this enabled a study of attrition rates in the different countries of Europe. However, to describe attrition exactly it would be necessary to rely on case flow statistics which follows the path of individual cases throughout the system. The ESB survey showed that few such statistics are available and *true attrition rates* cannot be collected at present. However, the project was able to thoroughly scrutinize the available attrition indicators and assess their quality and usability, taking into account the status quo of attrition research. Full results were reported in Heiskanen et al (2014).³²

In summary, twelve possible indicators for attrition on the level of police, prosecution, courts and prisons were identified, differentiating between intra level and inter level indicators. In the end, four indicators were proposed: the rate of offences, suspects, convicted persons and those sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence. Their relation to each other reflects the different processes of attrition: Suspects per recorded offences (offender ratio), convicted per suspected persons (conviction ratio) and persons sentenced to unsuspended prison sentences per all persons convicted (punitivity ratio).

We show below how the data collected enabled good estimates to be made of the conviction ratio for various countries. Not all countries were able to provide data needed for the calculation of such a ratio. A small number of countries with a conviction ratio over 1.0 were also excluded as this almost certainly meant a statistical misalignment between the definitions for suspects and convictions. Table 3A summarises the information collected for 2011.

³² Heiskanen, M., Aebi, M., van der Brugge, W. And Jehle J-M (eds.) Recording Community Sanctions and Measures and Assessing Attrition A Methodological Study on Comparative Data in Europe, published by HEUNI, 2014.

Table 3A Attrition: Examples of conviction ratios for main offence groups: Europe, 2011

	Number of countries for which a conviction ratio was calculated	Low Conviction ratio	Medium Conviction ratio	High Conviction ratio
Intentional homicide	15	0.13(Slovenia)	0.69 (Hungary)	0.96 (Georgia)
Total assault	17	0.11 (Portugal)	0.52 (Slovakia)	0.89 (Hungary)
Rape	19	0.12 (Netherlands)	0.44 (Czech Rep)	0.93 (Bulgaria)
Robbery	18	0.14 (Switzerland)	0.51 (Croatia)	0.93 (Hungary)
Total theft	20	0.14 (Austria)	0.50 (Finland)	0,97 (Georgia)

3.2 Tables

3.2.1 Total number of convictions per 100 000 population

Table 3.2.1.1 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Criminal offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	195	256	240	270	322	65
Armenia	109	...	111	135	121	11
Austria	521	460	453	458	434	-17
Bulgaria	408	473	537	517	557	37
Croatia	572	566	594	573	549	-4
Cyprus	251	211	221	...	...	...
Czech Republic	736	731	705	672	669	-9
Denmark	895	931	1002	1046	1080	21
Estonia	886	863	...	681	746	-16
Finland	4580	4487	3876	3851	3776	-18
France	1010	1000	985	971	...	...
Georgia	482	475	419	450	406	-16
Germany	1090	1064	1030	994	988	-9
Greece	402	411	401	370	...	...
Hungary	869	841	866	892	852	-2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	410	438	428	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	659	616	615	449	1024	55
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	415	425	438	471	505	22
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	720	709	700	578	549	-24
Poland	1118	1104	1089	1134	1099	-2
Portugal	797	843	748	747	755	-5
Serbia	550	602	583	319	455	-17
Slovakia	502	531	582	575	558	11
Slovenia	455	459	416	411	389	-15
Spain	362	456	484	468	480	33
Sweden	1373	1465	1530	1479	1448	5
Switzerland	1197	1300	132	1340	1265	6
Turkey	1530	1198	1804	1673	1683	10
Ukraine	329	318	318	369	337	3
UK: E & W	2604	2489	2552	2461	2303	-12
UK: N. Ireland	1798	1624	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1518	1443	1323	1252	1205	-21
<i>Mean</i>	917	929	839	883	909	
<i>Median</i>	690	709	589	578	669	
<i>Minimum</i>	109	211	111	135	121	
<i>Maximum</i>	4580	4487	3876	3851	3776	

**Table 3.2.1.2 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Criminal offences:
Major traffic offences**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	13	17	21	26	27	110
Armenia	6	...	3	4	3	-44
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	88	154	182	150	144	64
Croatia	47	47	47	42	37	-20
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	266	...	...	204	248	-7
Finland	3092	2882	2391	2221	2222	-28
France	431	417	420	416	...	...
Georgia	25	20	20	25	22	-10
Germany	257	249	229	213	210	-18
Greece	130	145	138	...	...	...
Hungary	14	12	12	10	8	-41
Ireland	373	311	257	198	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	69	74	75	61	146	113
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	16	19	17	13	11	-34
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	167	153	167	106	76	-54
Poland	393	355	359	354	360	-8
Portugal	393	405	345	337	321	-18
Serbia	74	85	83	42	52	-30
Slovakia	51	58	57	49	47	-7
Slovenia	23	19	18	18	15	-32
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	306	319	318	299	303	-1
Switzerland	677	743	731	747	672	-1
Turkey	22	25	10	8	...	...
Ukraine	18	18	17	15	12	-32
UK: E & W	10	8	7	6	6	-44
UK: N. Ireland	194	158	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	222	197	165	137	132	-41
<i>Mean</i>	273	276	244	228	231	
<i>Median</i>	88	145	83	61	64	
<i>Minimum</i>	6	8	3	4	3	
<i>Maximum</i>	3092	2882	2391	2221	2222	

Notes on table 3.2.1.2:

Bulgaria: The number of convicted persons for major traffic offences is much higher than in the fourth edition because the statistics now include all traffic offences.

UK: Northern Ireland: Major traffic offences include motoring offences causing death or grievous bodily injury.

Table 3.2.1.3 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Intentional homicide: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	6.2	6.8	6.4	5.7	7.5	22
Armenia	2.2	...	1.9	2.5	1.7	-22
Austria	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	-3
Bulgaria	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	-43
Croatia	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.4	-8
Cyprus	2.1	1.0	1.4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	7
Denmark	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	52
Estonia	3.7	...	...	3.5	1.8	-52
Finland	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	2
France	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	...	...
Georgia	12.9	11.3	8.9	9.1	7.9	-39
Germany	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-19
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	-14
Ireland	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	...	...
Italy	1.9	1.7	2.0	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.8	9.0	64
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.2	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.1	14
Malta	...	...	1.0	1.9	1.9	...
Netherlands	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	-21
Poland	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	21
Portugal	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	-1
Serbia	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	16
Slovakia	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	-45
Slovenia	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	-77
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	-15
Switzerland	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	-33
Turkey	16.3	14.5	21.0	21.9	...	...
Ukraine	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.0	-39
UK: E & W	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	-1
UK: N. Ireland	1.7	1.4	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	-12
<i>Mean</i>	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	
<i>Median</i>	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	16.3	14.5	21.0	21.9	9.0	

**Table 3.2.1.4 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Intentional homicide:
Completed**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	1.4	1.9	1.2	...
Austria	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-38
Bulgaria	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	-42
Croatia	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	-20
Cyprus	1.5	0.8	0.9	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	6
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	2
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	-34
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
Hungary	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	-32
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.2	1.1	1.0	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	5.0	21
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	-26
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	25
Portugal	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	-10
Serbia	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	10
Slovakia	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	-46
Slovenia	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	-77
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	-59
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	-11
UK: N Ireland	1.4	1.3	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	-26
<i>Mean</i>	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	
<i>Median</i>	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	4.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	5.0	

Table 3.2.1.5 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	9	13	13	16	22	142
Armenia	...	...	6	7	6	...
Austria	75	76	73	72	67	-10
Bulgaria	13	15	16	15	14	7
Croatia	24	27	30	25	23	-4
Cyprus	10	10	8	...	...	...
Czech Republic	23	28	26	26	26	11
Denmark	106	106	106	112	104	-2
Estonia	94	...	...	87	96	2
Finland	198	217	196	192	199	1
France	110	113	111	109	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	102	103	103	97	94	-7
Greece	14	14	15	...	...	...
Hungary	51	53	52	55	51	-1
Ireland	57	44	39	25	...	...
Italy	13	14	14	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	70	75	85	60	142	103
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	38	41	41	40	43	13
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	83	89	88	71	72	-14
Poland	95	101	94	90	87	-8
Portugal	72	71	67	68	67	-7
Serbia	42	45	39	18	28	-34
Slovakia	26	29	24	26	21	-18
Slovenia	37	38	35	30	32	-15
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	99	108	100	102	100	0
Switzerland	31	36	36	36	34	12
Turkey	181	137	179	146	...	...
UK: E & W	74	72	75	77	71	-4
UK: N. Ireland	45	46	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	336	328	304	293	294	-12
Ukraine	22	20	19	19	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	72	71	69	71	74	
<i>Median</i>	54	46	41	60	67	
<i>Minimum</i>	9	10	6	7	6	
<i>Maximum</i>	336	328	304	293	294	

Notes on table 3.2.1.5:

Bulgaria: The number of convicted persons for bodily injury in 2007 is higher than the same number in the fourth edition because it includes also assaults only causing pain, slapping and punching (excluded in the fourth edition).

**Table 3.2.1.6 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.3	79
Armenia	4.0	...	4.0	4.6	3.4	-15
Austria	15.4	16.6	16.2	15.5	14.0	-9
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.4	15.2	17.2	13.4	12.9	-11
Cyprus	7.1	8.1	5.9	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.6	21
Denmark	15.3	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.3	7
Estonia	5.5	...	...	4.8	4.4	-20
Finland	12.8	14.2	13.6	12.1	12.2	-5
France	14.8	14.5	13.9	13.9	...	...
Georgia	2.8	3.9	2.6	3.6	2.3	-17
Germany	40.4	41.3	40.0	36.4	34.7	-14
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	37.3	37.9	38.3	42.3	33.9	-9
Ireland	23.8	18.4	15.8	8.3	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6.8	6.2	6.1	4.9	10.0	48
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.9	8.1	7.4	6.8	7.1	2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	14.6	13.8	12.3	10.3	9.8	-33
Poland	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	-6
Portugal	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	-56
Serbia	15.3	15.3	13.0	7.6	11.0	-28
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8.4	8.9	7.5	4.7	4.5	-46
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9.6	10.4	8.8	8.7	7.9	-17
Switzerland	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	35
Turkey	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.2	...	...
Ukraine	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.1	6.6	-27
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	3.2	2.8	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	32.5	31.8	27.9	25.9	24.3	-25
<i>Mean</i>	11.4	12.0	11.3	10.6	10.5	
<i>Median</i>	7.7	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	40.4	41.3	40.0	42.3	34.7	

Table 3.2.1.7 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Sexual assault: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	-38
Armenia	...	...	0.6	1.3	0.9	...
Austria	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	-14
Bulgaria	5.8	4.6	4.5	3.5	2.9	-49
Croatia	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.4	5.0	-6
Cyprus	3.6	3.2	1.4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.6	5
Denmark	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.6	4.9	0
Estonia	...	...	...	5.1	3.9	...
Finland	10.6	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.4	-11
France	18.6	18.2	17.2	15.8	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	-24
Greece	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...
Hungary	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	2
Ireland	3.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	...	...
Italy	2.7	2.6	3.6	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.5	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.5	0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.4	6.1	6.2	7.0	9.3	44
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	7.2	6.2	5.0	4.8	4.1	-43
Poland	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	-7
Portugal	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.9	28
Serbia	3.3	3.9	3.8	2.5	3.1	-6
Slovakia	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.8	6
Slovenia	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	4.2	-31
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	-3
Switzerland	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.0	5.2	-33
Turkey	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.5	10.6	13
UK: N. Ireland	6.8	7.4	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.0	1.5	-51
<i>Mean</i>	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.5	
<i>Median</i>	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	18.6	18.2	17.2	15.8	10.6	

Notes on table 3.2.1.7

UK: England & Wales: Sexual assault refers to all sexual offences.

Table 3.2.1.8 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Sexual assault: Rape

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	-47
Armenia	0.3	...	0.5	0.6	0.2	-28
Austria	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	-15
Bulgaria	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.2	-65
Croatia	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	-28
Cyprus	0.6	0.5	0.5	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	16
Denmark	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	4
Estonia	2.0	...	...	2.2	1.3	-37
Finland	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4	22
France	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	...	...
Georgia	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	-61
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	-35
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	-3
Ireland	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	73
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.7	44
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	-54
Poland	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	-13
Portugal	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	39
Serbia	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	-12
Slovakia	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	-38
Slovenia	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	-58
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	-13
Switzerland	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	-46
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	-32
UK: E & W	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	27
UK: N. Ireland	0.9	0.9	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	-26
<i>Mean</i>	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	
<i>Median</i>	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.2	8.7	

**Table 3.2.1.9 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Sexual assault:
Sexual abuse of a child**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-28
Armenia	...	...	0.1	0.6	0.4	...
Austria	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	-10
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	11
Cyprus	2.8	1.8	0.4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	-3
Denmark	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	12
Estonia	0.5	...	...	1.1	1.0	100
Finland	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.1	-1
France	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	-15
Greece	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	-11
Ireland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	...	...
Italy	0.3	0.3	0.4	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	46
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	233
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	-45
Poland	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1
Portugal	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	17
Serbia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	-24
Slovakia	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	22
Slovenia	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	-20
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	53
Switzerland	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.3	-35
Turkey	2.9	3.2	5.2	6.4	...	...
Ukraine	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
UK: E & W	5.2	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	33
UK: N. Ireland	1.6	2.1	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	-66
<i>Mean</i>	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	
<i>Median</i>	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.9	

Notes on table 3.2.1.9:

Lithuania: Sexual abuse of a child in 2007-2010 refers to sexual abuse of a child under 14 years of age. In 2011, sexual abuse of a child refers to two crimes: sexual abuse of a child under 14 years of age and satisfaction of sexual desires in violation of a minor's sexual self-determination, and/or integrity.

Table 3.2.1.10 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Robbery: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	3	3	3	4	5	60
Armenia	4	...	4	6	4	-1
Austria	10	9	9	11	9	-9
Bulgaria	18	15	19	18	18	0
Croatia	10	10	11	12	10	-5
Cyprus	4	1	2	...	...	...
Czech Republic	14	13	13	14	13	-6
Denmark	6	7	8	8	6	11
Estonia	27	...	...	22	19	-31
Finland	11	10	10	10	10	-3
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	33	28	21	17	12	-63
Germany	13	12	12	12	12	-10
Greece	2	1	2	...	...	...
Hungary	14	15	17	17	15	7
Ireland	13	11	11	8	...	...
Italy	12	12	14	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3	5	4	5	9	206
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	41	41	39	34	32	-23
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	18	16	16	16	16	-10
Poland	22	24	23	23	21	-7
Portugal	25	29	27	27	30	20
Serbia	55	67	69	37	52	-7
Slovakia	12	11	12	11	9	-25
Slovenia	6	8	6	7	7	21
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9	10	11	11	10	11
Switzerland	7	7	7	8	5	-23
Turkey	17	14	25	22	...	...
Ukraine	31	27	27	25	21	-32
UK: E & W	16	16	16	15	16	1
UK: N. Ireland	8	7	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	11	11	10	10	11	5
<i>Mean</i>	15	15	15	15	15	
<i>Median</i>	12	11	12	12	12	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	1	2	4	4	
<i>Maximum</i>	55	67	69	37	52	

Notes on table 3.2.1.10

France: Data are not available at the conviction level because some aggravated thefts include violence. Offences are differentiated according to the number of aggravating factors. Therefore theft with violence is included in the total for Theft instead.

Table 3.2.1.11 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Theft: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	39	46	41	55	65	68
Armenia	27	...	22	28	24	-10
Austria	104	93	97	95	87	-16
Bulgaria	154	163	167	163	201	30
Croatia	113	113	102	117	121	7
Cyprus	73	60	52	...	...	...
Czech Republic	133	152	147	148	154	16
Denmark	243	264	310	326	334	37
Estonia	172	186	...	195	214	24
Finland	640	668	676	715	625	-2
France	142	136	129	129	...	...
Georgia	89	92	76	86	91	2
Germany	181	175	173	168	168	-7
Greece	16	15	14	...	...	...
Hungary	203	196	206	226	213	5
Ireland	257	266	251	219	...	...
Italy	55	59	49	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	84	83	94	85	221	162
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	162	160	178	167	176	9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	135	134	134	130	138	3
Poland	147	143	138	156	165	12
Portugal	50	57	54	55	61	23
Serbia	33	33	31	18	28	-15
Slovakia	114	99	135	144	140	22
Slovenia	108	111	104	94	84	-22
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	255	271	306	284	274	7
Switzerland	95	100	108	111	118	23
Turkey	172	121	154	149	...	...
Ukraine	71	63	71	133	130	84
UK: E & W	196	204	204	220	214	9
UK: N. Ireland	124	122	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	295	285	263	255	242	-18
<i>Mean</i>	146	151	149	167	172	
<i>Median</i>	128	122	131	146	154	
<i>Minimum</i>	16	15	14	18	24	
<i>Maximum</i>	640	668	676	715	625	

Table 3.2.1.12 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	0.4	0.1	0.2	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.2	3.6	-18
Croatia	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.5	4
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	13.1	12.8	14.8	16.1	14.8	13
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12.8	12.5	12.2	10.6	9.2	-28
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Hungary	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.4	-43
Ireland	25.6	22.4	20.6	17.2	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	-10
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	-38
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11.7	10.9	8.9	6.1	5.9	-49
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7.5	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.7	-37
UK: E & W	6.8	5.4	4.7	3.8	3.9	-44
UK: N. Ireland	9.9	10.2	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	15.1	14.2	11.0	9.3	8.6	-43
<i>Mean</i>	9.2	7.9	6.9	6.4	5.0	
<i>Median</i>	7.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	4.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	25.6	22.4	20.6	17.2	14.8	

Table 3.2.1.13 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	19	18	29	18	15	-18
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	61	59	58	65	64	5
Cyprus	44	38	29	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	29	31	35	42	42	48
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	22	21	20	19	18	-16
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	59	64	63	51	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	44	41	31	21	46	4
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	75	73	69	65	66	-11
Poland	44	43	41	48	51	15
Portugal	2	2	3	3	3	52
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	34	34	35	39	39	13
Slovenia	37	43	42	38	29	-21
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	44	44	42	43	45	1
UK: N. Ireland	26	30	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	36	36	31	29	28	-22
<i>Mean</i>	38	38	38	37	37	
<i>Median</i>	37	38	35	39	40	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	3	3	3	
<i>Maximum</i>	75	73	69	65	66	

**Table 3.2.1.14 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – (Theft) Burglary:
Domestic burglary**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Denmark	13	14	17	19	21	63
Germany	3	3	3	3	3	-5
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	86
Slovakia	7	6	5	5	5	-30
Ukraine	37	30	32	57	56	52
UK: E & W	24	25	24	26	26	6
UK: N. Ireland	15	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14	13	14	19	19	
<i>Median</i>	13	10	11	12	13	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	37	30	32	57	56	

Notes on table 3.2.1.14:

UK: England & Wales: Burglary is not a subset of Theft, it is a stand-alone category.

UK: Northern Ireland: Those offences which in their definition refer to burglary in a dwelling.

UK: Scotland: Domestic burglary is not separately identifiable from other types of burglary.

Table 3.2.1.15 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Fraud

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	5	6	8	8	13	190
Armenia	5	...	5	7	5	-2
Austria	36	33	33	32	29	-18
Bulgaria	11	9	10	10	9	-18
Croatia	30	34	31	29	26	-12
Cyprus	6	5	4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	31	29	28	29	29	-7
Denmark	9	10	12	14	16	86
Estonia	19	...	...	18	17	-7
Finland	74	79	74	81	80	8
France	12	14	14	14	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	135	129	124	123	121	-10
Greece	2	2	2	...	...	...
Hungary	51	59	64	64	57	12
Ireland	20	20	18	14	...	...
Italy	51	53	53	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	24	19	16	7	18	-24
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22	22	26	30	34	55
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	22	22	20	16	13	-40
Poland	84	88	88	93	87	4
Portugal	7	7	7	6	7	4
Serbia	13	13	12	6	8	-38
Slovakia	17	20	20	20	19	13
Slovenia	43	38	35	37	32	-26
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	34	34	34	34	31	-9
Switzerland	22	23	21	23	22	1
Turkey	20	16	45	47	...	...
Ukraine	8	8	8	10	8	3
UK: E & W	37	36	38	38	34	-7
UK: N. Ireland	25	36	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	26	28	22	20	15	-41
<i>Mean</i>	29	31	30	31	31	
<i>Median</i>	22	22	21	20	21	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	2	6	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	135	129	124	123	121	

Table 3.2.1.16 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Money laundering

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	123
Armenia	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-58
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	538
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.7	...	...	3.9	4.6	521
Finland	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	162
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	51
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
Ireland	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	48
Poland	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	61
Portugal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	40
Serbia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	205
Slovakia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	43
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	404
Switzerland	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.2	2
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.9	4.6	

Table 3.2.1.17 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Corruption

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	132
Armenia	0.3	...	2.2	1.4	1.1	223
Austria	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1
Bulgaria	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	23
Croatia	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	22
Cyprus	0.5	0.3	0.0	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	-2
Denmark	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	96
Estonia	4.0	...	...	4.9	3.1	-24
Finland	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-80
France	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-20
Greece	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	3
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.4	5.7	82
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.5	7.7	9.9	9.4	11.2	32
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	107
Poland	6.5	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.9	5
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	-4
Serbia	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	-17
Slovakia	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.3	-1
Slovenia	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	-74
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-71
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-64
Turkey	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	...	...
Ukraine	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	19
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100
<i>Mean</i>	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	
<i>Median</i>	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.5	7.7	9.9	9.4	11.2	

Notes on table 3.2.1.17:**Sweden:** Only includes bribery.

Table 3.2.1.18 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Drug offences: Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	9	10	13	12	19	101
Armenia	8	...	16	19	15	98
Austria	66	52	47	52	53	-19
Bulgaria	14	12	17	20	19	41
Croatia	82	73	61	52	54	-34
Cyprus	49	43	58	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13	15	15	15	17	27
Denmark	191	202	206	203	239	26
Estonia	33	...	...	37	36	7
Finland	132	126	124	148	155	17
France	59	68	74	78	...	...
Georgia	44	48	50	54	22	-50
Germany	69	75	72	68	68	-2
Greece	15	16	16	...	...	...
Hungary	21	21	21	21	22	3
Ireland	130	127	114	84	...	...
Italy	41	41	48	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6	6	6	6	10	69
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	30	33	39	47	42	40
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	48	48	45	39	38	-21
Poland	55	54	53	54	55	0
Portugal	28	32	32	36	38	36
Serbia	43	54	49	36	51	18
Slovakia	15	17	20	21	22	53
Slovenia	18	18	19	20	25	33
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	175	193	211	226	239	37
Switzerland	133	142	145	161	131	-2
Turkey	36	39	106	125	...	...
Ukraine	66	66	68	59	56	-15
UK: E & W	82	97	104	112	108	31
UK: N. Ireland	53	57	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	166	141	148	144	133	-20
<i>Mean</i>	60	64	67	70	67	
<i>Median</i>	46	50	50	52	42	
<i>Minimum</i>	6	6	6	6	10	
<i>Maximum</i>	191	202	211	226	239	

Notes on table 3.2.1.18:

Bulgaria: The rise in the number of convicted persons for drug offences in 2009 and 2010 could partly be explained by two legislative changes in 2006: the decrease of sanctions for the possession of small amount for personal use (before that more severe penalties lead to prosecutors often refusing to initiate proceedings) and the allowing of plea bargaining for drug offences.

Germany: Drug trafficking data actually refer to aggravated cases only.

**Table 3.2.1.19 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Drug offences:
Drug trafficking**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	9	10	13	12	19	101
Armenia	...	...	5	6	4	...
Austria	...	...	14	16	12	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	20	17	18	19	17	-13
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	11	11	11	13	14	30
Denmark	26	27	28	33	33	29
Estonia	26	...	...	30	30	17
Finland	48	48	49	63	66	37
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2	2	2	3	1	-63
Germany	13	12	12	11	11	-14
Greece	5	5	5	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	46	46	42	30	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5	6	5	5	8	61
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7	9	10	12	13	87
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	4	4	5	5	77
Portugal	18	21	18	20	20	14
Serbia	42	51	48	34	29	-31
Slovakia	6	7	8	9	10	73
Slovenia	17	16	16	18	22	31
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	70	74	75	82	60	-15
Turkey	14	16	46	48	...	...
Ukraine	13	12	13	12	11	-12
UK: E & W	2	1	1	1	1	-22
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	42	42	43	45	44	6
<i>Mean</i>	20	21	21	23	21	
<i>Median</i>	13	12	13	16	14	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	70	74	75	82	66	

Notes on tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.19

Albania: The increase over the years is due to social and economic factors, financial crises, and lack of crime prevention.

Bulgaria: For some crimes the number of convictions is higher than the number of suspects. This might be due to the duration of criminal proceedings, which usually exceeds one calendar year, i.e., persons suspected during one year could be convicted several years later.

Denmark: Police tickets are included.

Germany: Convictions include formal decisions of the court imposing a certain sanction on the offender as well as cases brought before a court by indictment or by applications according to sections 413 and 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and "Strafbefehle" (penal orders).

The Netherlands: 2011: provisional data. In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine ('transactie'). The case is not brought before a court and, technically, the offender does not admit guilt, so these cases are excluded from the tables in Chapter 3. However, there is a kind of criminal record, so a 'transactie' could also be considered as a conviction.

Poland: Minors convicted in juvenile criminal proceedings are excluded except for those who committed the offence as a minor (under 17 years old) but were sentenced when they were 17 or over.

Russia: No statistics publicly available.

UK: Northern Ireland: Data for 2007 and 2008 are not directly comparable to previous years.

3.2.2 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens among convicted persons in 2010

Table 3.2.2.1 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	270	6.8	8.1	...	...
Armenia	135	5.2	4.0	2.7	...
Austria	458	14.5	8.0	31.4	35.1
Bulgaria	517	6.6	7.0	5.9	84.2
Croatia	547	10.2	3.4	4.7	...
Cyprus	215	8.8	2.1	45.5	...
Czech Republic	672	13.0	3.4	6.9	56.8
Denmark	676	18.9	23.1	21.9	...
Estonia	746	9.0	2.6	...	...
Finland	3851	19.8	5.9	6.9	48.7
France	971	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	994	18.8	6.8	20.9	...
Greece	384	11.7	1.9	...	...
Hungary	892	16.0	7.3	3.4	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	449	4.1	4.3	0.7	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	471	11.2	7.6	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	578	11.3	9.4	...	...
Poland	1134	8.4	0.2	1.7	...
Portugal	747	10.4	2.3	13.1	16.4
Serbia	319	9.8	7.0	1.9	...
Slovakia	575	14.8	5.6	1.9	50.5
Slovenia	411	10.9	3.9	...	...
Spain	468	9.9	8.5	27.8	29.0
Sweden	1479	17.4	10.2	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	46.2
Turkey	1673	7.1	3.9	0.5	...
Ukraine	369	13.1	6.4	1.3	...
UK: E & W	2461	22.4	5.4	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1602	14.1	4.2	...	...
UK: Scotland	1252	16.4	4.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	873	12.2	6.0	11.0	45.9
<i>Median</i>	578	11.2	5.5	5.3	47.5
<i>Minimum</i>	135	4.1	0.2	0.5	16.4
<i>Maximum</i>	3851	22.4	23.1	45.5	84.2

Table 3.2.2.2 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	26	1.7	5.9	...	...
Armenia	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	150	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.0
Croatia	37	14.7	0.6	5.4	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2221	18.4	4.6	2.9	60.6
France	416	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	213	14.9	2.7	16.7	...
Greece	138	8.3	3.0	...	...
Hungary	10	12.1	7.3	5.6	...
Ireland	198	12.2	0.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	61	4.8	1.2	0.2	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	13	14.4	1.4	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	106	15.5	1.7	...	...
Poland	354	3.8	0.0	0.8	...
Portugal	337	5.9	1.5	15.6	12.3
Serbia	42	9.6	2.0	...	...
Slovakia	49	5.8	1.3	1.8	77.6
Slovenia	18	9.9	1.4	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	299	11.5	6.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	6.4
Turkey	8	1.6	1.2	0.1	...
Ukraine	15	2.7	7.3	1.3	...
UK: E & W	6	4.9	5.5	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	156	12.9	1.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	137	15.2	1.7	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	209	8.8	2.6	4.4	31.4
<i>Median</i>	84	9.6	1.5	2.0	12.3
<i>Minimum</i>	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	2221	18.4	7.3	16.7	77.6

Table 3.2.2.3 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5.7	2.9	2.3	...	...
Armenia	2.5	4.9	2.5	0.0	...
Austria	0.6	7.7	7.7	26.9	21.4
Bulgaria	2.1	9.3	4.3	3.1	0.0
Croatia	3.4	6.7	3.3	1.3	...
Cyprus	1.3	0.0	0.0	90.9	...
Czech Republic	1.0	16.5	3.7	16.5	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.4	12.6	1.1	2.2	0.0
France	1.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	8.6	5.4	27.8	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.2	11.2	11.6	2.2	...
Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.8	1.6	11.8	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.9	7.4	10.9	...	...
Malta	1.9	0.0	...	...	...
Netherlands	5.0	7.2	10.2	...	...
Poland	2.0	12.3	1.6	0.9	...
Portugal	2.5	4.6	1.5	16.0	11.9
Serbia	2.5	6.6	5.5	...	...
Slovakia	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0
Slovenia	0.4	12.5	0.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.8	10.2	4.8	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	19.1
Turkey	21.9	3.0	5.3	0.4	...
Ukraine	4.0	11.3	4.9	1.9	...
UK: E & W	2.9	9.6	4.3	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.4	8.0	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.7	10.0	7.1	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.1	7.2	4.5	13.7	8.7
<i>Median</i>	2.2	7.5	4.3	2.2	6.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	21.9	16.5	11.8	90.9	21.4

Table 3.2.2.4 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.9	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.5	7.7	7.7	...	...
Bulgaria	1.7	10.3	4.0	2.4	0.0
Croatia	1.2	7.5	1.9	...	...
Cyprus	0.9	0.0	0.0	85.7	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.9	12.2	0.0	14.3	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.4	9.5	0.0	2.7	0.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.5	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.1	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	12.5	11.8	1.5	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.6	2.5	13.9	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.7	0.0	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.5	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.1	5.2	...	20.7	12.5
Serbia	2.0	0.0	4.1	...	...
Slovakia	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0
Slovenia	0.4	12.5	0.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	22.2
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.6	5.2	5.5	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.3	8.7	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.6	17.3	12.3	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.2	7.1	4.5	18.5	6.9
<i>Median</i>	1.1	7.6	3.1	2.7	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.6	17.3	13.9	85.7	22.2

Table 3.2.2.5 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	16	5.9	3.6	...	...
Armenia	7	4.6	7.9	0.9	...
Austria	72	7.2	8.4	23.7	12.9
Bulgaria	15	2.4	5.7	0.7	0.0
Croatia	23	5.1	10.3	1.2	...
Cyprus	7	4.9	0.0	37.7	...
Czech Republic	26	6.0	7.4	4.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	192	13.8	8.3	9.0	33.5
France	109	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	97	9.5	17.5	20.9	...
Greece	14	8.5	0.9	...	...
Hungary	55	11.4	7.9	2.5	...
Ireland	25	12.1	8.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	60	4.5	9.4	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	40	10.1	8.8	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	71	8.4	11.2	...	...
Poland	90	4.3	0.2	0.3	...
Portugal	68	16.6	2.0	7.0	9.4
Serbia	18	8.7	11.0	...	...
Slovakia	26	5.5	6.9	0.9	46.2
Slovenia	30	6.7	5.9	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	102	13.6	18.4	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	32.1
Turkey	146	5.1	4.6	0.1	...
Ukraine	19	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	77	11.2	14.9	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	46	9.0	5.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	293	17.3	6.6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	65	8.5	7.7	8.4	22.3
<i>Median</i>	46	8.4	7.9	2.5	22.5
<i>Minimum</i>	7	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	293	17.3	18.4	37.7	46.2

Table 3.2.2.6 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3.8	1.7	10.4	...	...
Armenia	4.6	2.7	9.5	0.7	...
Austria	15.5	4.5	10.3	27.4	14.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	12.8	4.4	6.2	1.6	...
Cyprus	5.7	2.1	0.0	40.4	...
Czech Republic	3.9	8.4	11.6	7.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12.1	17.4	6.5	7.3	34.0
France	13.9	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	36.4	10.3	24.9	21.4	...
Greece	0.2	...	4.0	...	...
Hungary	42.3	8.7	8.1	2.7	...
Ireland	8.3	8.4	9.2	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.9	0.9	13.0	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.8	10.1	7.9	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	6.1	15.0	...	...
Poland	2.8	7.8	0.2	0.9	...
Portugal	2.7	8.1	47.0	12.7	11.1
Serbia	7.6	4.9	12.9	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	4.7	7.3	3.1	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8.7	6.3	13.6	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	23.9
Turkey	2.2	2.5	3.3	...	...
Ukraine	7.1	0.2	4.1	0.2	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	2.8	2.0	2.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	25.9	8.0	10.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	10.2	6.0	10.1	11.2	20.8
<i>Median</i>	7.0	6.2	9.2	7.3	19.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.1
<i>Maximum</i>	42.3	17.4	47.0	40.4	34.0

Table 3.2.2.7 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1.1	0.0	21.9	...	...
Armenia	1.3	0.0	2.4	7.1	...
Austria	4.0	2.7	8.4	21.3	25.4
Bulgaria	3.5	0.0	9.9	0.8	50.0
Croatia	4.9	0.5	9.6	2.7	...
Cyprus	1.3	18.2	0.0	36.4	...
Czech Republic	5.0	1.5	21.2	6.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.6	1.1	7.6	15.2	8.6
France	15.8	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.7	1.2	13.5	18.7	...
Greece	0.4	2.4	...	...	...
Hungary	3.3	5.2	25.3	2.4	...
Ireland	1.0	0.0	11.6	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.3	...	9.7	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.0	2.6	19.3	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.8	0.5	17.0	...	...
Poland	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	...
Portugal	4.7	6.8	3.0	11.8	5.1
Serbia	2.5	4.4	9.4	...	...
Slovakia	4.6	1.2	25.9	1.2	0.0
Slovenia	5.1	0.0	10.6	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.2	0.4	13.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	35.2
Turkey	13.1	2.0	9.2	0.2	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	10.5	1.3	10.1	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	7.3	0.0	3.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.0	0.0	16.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.0	2.2	11.6	9.6	20.7
<i>Median</i>	4.7	1.1	10.0	6.8	17.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	15.8	18.2	25.9	36.4	50.0

Table 3.2.2.8 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.6	0.0	11.8	...	...
Armenia	0.6	0.0	0.0	16.7	...
Austria	2.0	2.4	10.0	28.8	24.5
Bulgaria	2.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	...
Croatia	1.8	1.3	8.9	6.3	...
Cyprus	0.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	...
Czech Republic	1.7	0.6	7.5	16.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.8	0.0	7.4	29.5	3.6
France	2.1	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.1	1.0	15.4	28.9	...
Greece	0.2	4.8	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	...	18.2	3.0	...
Ireland	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.9	...	10.0	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.2	2.4	20.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.8	0.0	17.5	...	...
Poland	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	...
Portugal	0.7	...	...	24.4	...
Serbia	0.9	0.0	7.5	...	...
Slovakia	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.8	0.0	0.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.8	0.6	8.8	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	20.2
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.0	1.8	10.4	1.4	...
UK: E & W	1.9	0.3	7.6	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.9	0.0	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.7	0.0	2.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.4	0.7	7.6	13.9	16.1
<i>Median</i>	0.9	0.0	7.5	16.1	20.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
<i>Maximum</i>	6.2	4.8	20.0	29.5	24.5

Table 3.2.2.9 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.5	0.0	33.3	...	...
Armenia	0.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	...
Austria	1.8	3.3	7.2	12.4	26.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.2	...	14.4	1.0	...
Cyprus	0.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	...
Czech Republic	3.3	2.0	28.4	2.3	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.6	1.7	8.4	9.7	17.2
France	4.9	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.2	1.5	13.4	9.8	...
Greece	0.1	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	6.0	40.5	...	...
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1.4	...	6.5	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.6	...	15.8	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.4	0.4	13.7	...	...
Poland	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	...
Portugal	2.4	1.6	3.6	8.4	...
Serbia	0.2	0.0	28.6	...	...
Slovakia	3.6	1.6	33.2	1.6	0.0
Slovenia	2.7	0.0	8.9	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.2	0.0	27.8	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	43.5
Turkey	6.4	3.1	14.7	0.1	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	...
UK: E & W	6.8	0.5	0.0	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	2.1	2.7	10.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.2	0.0	24.6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.1	2.8	14.5	3.8	21.8
<i>Median</i>	1.6	1.4	12.1	1.3	21.8
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6.8	33.3	40.5	12.4	43.5

Table 3.2.2.10 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Robbery

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3.7	0.0	14.3	...	...
Armenia	5.8	4.3	9.6	2.1	...
Austria	10.8	8.9	30.5	42.9	34.4
Bulgaria	17.6	2.9	18.6	0.5	83.3
Croatia	9.7	5.6	11.7	3.0	...
Cyprus	2.1	0.0	5.9	64.7	...
Czech Republic	14.3	6.5	18.7	7.3	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.1	12.2	14.9	12.2	43.9
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	12.0	6.6	31.8	27.3	...
Greece	1.6	1.7	1.7	...	...
Hungary	16.8	9.6	35.9	2.0	...
Ireland	8.1	6.3	15.9	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.0	...	12.6	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	33.9	3.4	30.6	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	15.8	5.8	28.6	...	...
Poland	23.0	4.2	0.6	0.5	...
Portugal	27.3	5.7	16.7	18.0	6.5
Serbia	36.9	4.8	22.8	...	...
Slovakia	11.3	6.0	23.5	0.5	100.0
Slovenia	7.3	9.4	21.5	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10.6	5.4	30.6	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	27.1
Turkey	22.1	2.5	14.3	0.6	...
Ukraine	25.3	5.5	11.6	1.3	...
UK: E & W	15.4	7.9	40.2	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	6.1	0.9	8.3	...	...
UK: Scotland	10.1	11.4	9.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	13.9	5.5	18.5	13.1	49.2
<i>Median</i>	11.0	5.6	16.3	2.6	39.2
<i>Minimum</i>	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	6.5
<i>Maximum</i>	36.9	12.2	40.2	64.7	100.0

Table 3.2.2.11 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	55	3.4	27.2	...	...
Armenia	28	2.5	12.3	1.5	...
Austria	95	22.1	8.5	9.4	46.7
Bulgaria	163	5.1	16.4	0.4	71.4
Croatia	121	7.1	7.5	3.1	...
Cyprus	50	6.8	4.1	46.7	...
Czech Republic	148	13.3	6.8	2.7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	715	29.5	9.3	14.7	55.8
France	129	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	168	25.5	12.7	25.5	...
Greece	14	10.8	2.9	...	...
Hungary	226	16.9	12.8	2.0	...
Ireland	219	19.9	5.8	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	85	5.2	2.1	0.1	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	167	9.5	13.8	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	130	17.5	11.9	...	...
Poland	156	10.4	0.4	0.9	...
Portugal	55	13.5	6.1	14.9	61.1
Serbia	18	13.2	13.2	...	...
Slovakia	144	15.6	10.9	1.2	93.5
Slovenia	94	10.2	5.8	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	284	35.7	17.9	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	36.5
Turkey	15	90.1	134.1	5.2	...
Ukraine	133	12.1	11.1	0.9	...
UK: E & W	220	21.4	11.1	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	121	18.9	12.6	...	...
UK: Scotland	255	20.2	3.8	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	148	17.5	14.7	8.6	60.8
<i>Median</i>	130	13.4	11.0	2.7	58.4
<i>Minimum</i>	14	2.5	0.4	0.1	36.5
<i>Maximum</i>	715	90.1	134.1	46.7	93.5

Table 3.2.2.12 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4.2	0.6	23.1	1.3	50.0
Croatia	2.5	1.8	10.8	2.7	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	16.1	5.5	19.2	13.0	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.6	8.8	22.0	2.6	40.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.1	3.5	24.7	2.1	...
Ireland	17.2	1.8	17.2	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.8	2.6	13.8	11.7	13.0
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.1	7.2	34.8	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.9	1.2	16.6	0.9	...
UK: E & W	3.8	4.0	22.9	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	10.1	6.1	15.5	...	...
UK: Scotland	9.3	3.7	13.6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.3	3.3	17.0	9.4	34.3
<i>Median</i>	5.9	3.0	16.9	2.6	40.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
<i>Maximum</i>	17.2	8.8	34.8	50.0	50.0

Table 3.2.2.13 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	18	5.9	19.3	1.1	43.8
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	63	3.8	9.3	2.8	...
Cyprus	29	4.3	4.3	50.4	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	42	4.3	13.8	14.5	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	19	5.5	23.0	24.5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	51	4.3	8.3	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	21	1.1	20.9	0.6	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	65	14.2	17.4	...	...
Poland	48	2.6	0.7	0.4	...
Portugal	3	5.4	5.7	11.4	72.2
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	39	4.6	20.4	1.1	100.0
Slovenia	38	2.6	5.6	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	43	4.1	21.5	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	30	1.3	6.3	...	...
UK: Scotland	29	4.7	8.6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	36	4.6	12.3	11.9	72.0
<i>Median</i>	38	4.3	9.3	2.8	72.2
<i>Minimum</i>	3	1.1	0.7	0.4	43.8
<i>Maximum</i>	65	14.2	23.0	50.4	100.0

Table 3.2.2.14 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Germany	3.1	10.0	25.2	27.0	...
Portugal	1.3	9.2	3.5	8.5	58.3
Slovakia	5.3	7.7	20.2	0.7	100.0
Ukraine	56.7	6.6	15.6	0.9	...
UK: England & Wales	25.9	5.1	23.5	...	...

Table 3.2.2.15 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Fraud

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	8	20.3	0.0	...	...
Armenia	7	16.0	0.0	1.4	...
Austria	32	23.3	1.9	24.7	44.2
Bulgaria	10	21.9	1.9	1.2	66.7
Croatia	26	18.8	0.1	4.9	...
Cyprus	4	6.9	0.0	31.0	...
Czech Republic	29	29.2	0.7	4.5	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	81	29.5	3.5	9.9	34.3
France	14	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	123	32.7	1.0	17.3	...
Greece	2	16.6	...	...	...
Hungary	64	27.0	0.5	1.2	...
Ireland	14	19.9	1.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	7	5.6	1.2	1.2	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	30	16.8	2.7	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16	26.7	2.5	...	...
Poland	93	24.6	0.1	0.4	...
Portugal	6	27.5	0.6	11.1	15.8
Serbia	6	13.1	0.2	...	...
Slovakia	20	27.8	0.3	1.1	50.0
Slovenia	37	19.3	0.5	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	34	22.6	7.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	48.5
Turkey	47	5.8	0.6	0.3	...
Ukraine	10	19.9	3.4	1.1	...
UK: E & W	38	30.0	2.6	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	36	50.8	0.6	...	...
UK: Scotland	20	32.9	1.5	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	30	22.5	1.4	7.4	43.2
<i>Median</i>	20	22.2	0.7	1.4	46.3
<i>Minimum</i>	2	5.6	0.0	0.3	15.8
<i>Maximum</i>	123	50.8	7.0	31.0	66.7

Table 3.2.2.16 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Money laundering

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.4	0.0	9.1	...	...
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.1	66.7	16.7	50.0	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.4	55.0	5.0	20.0	25.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.9	22.2	0.1	21.4	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.0	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.0	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.0	23.4	2.4	...	...
Poland	0.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	...
Portugal	0.1	50.0	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	50.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.4	10.0	5.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	24.0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	18.7	2.9	13.4	33.0
<i>Median</i>	0.1	13.2	0.0	7.7	25.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
<i>Maximum</i>	2.0	66.7	16.7	50.0	50.0

Table 3.2.2.17 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Corruption

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1.5	15.6	0.0	...	...
Armenia	1.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.8	...	...	7.4	40.0
Bulgaria	1.8	6.7	0.0	4.5	0.0
Croatia	1.5	5.9	...	16.2	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.7	4.0	0.0	8.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
France	0.3	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.3	13.3	0.0	30.2	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.6	20.2	3.9	11.3	...
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.4	5.4	...	2.7	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	9.4	12.1	0.3	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Poland	6.9	9.8	0.0	6.1	...
Portugal	0.6	...	...	13.2	...
Serbia	0.8	10.5	0.0	...	...
Slovakia	2.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	0.0
Turkey	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.5	...
Ukraine	1.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.5	8.2	0.3	8.9	35.0
<i>Median</i>	0.8	6.3	0.0	6.7	20.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	9.4	24.0	3.9	30.2	100.0

Table 3.2.2.18 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	12	3.5	2.7	...	...
Armenia	19	2.6	0.6	5.8	...
Austria	52	10.7	5.6	38.0	8.7
Bulgaria	20	8.7	4.0	2.8	35.7
Croatia	54	12.5	1.9	18.4	...
Cyprus	57	6.7	0.0	35.3	...
Czech Republic	15	15.3	5.2	4.2	...
Denmark	203	7.7	5.0	15.5	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	148	14.6	3.0	8.5	39.0
France	78	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	68	9.7	3.9	20.5	...
Greece	16	3.6	1.2	...	...
Hungary	21	8.9	8.3	3.8	...
Ireland	84	7.3	2.3	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6	6.6	4.1	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	47	12.4	3.9	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	39	13.2	2.5	...	...
Poland	54	4.2	1.0	1.2	...
Portugal	36	10.2	2.4	18.5	15.1
Serbia	36	5.8	3.5	...	...
Slovakia	21	9.2	4.4	2.5	64.3
Slovenia	20	12.7	3.7	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	226	14.2	7.5	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	30.4
Turkey	125	2.5	5.9	1.6	...
Ukraine	59	14.8	1.6	...	...
UK: E & W	112	7.7	9.5	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	56	6.8	3.2	...	...
UK: Scotland	144	14.2	1.4	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	65	9.1	3.6	12.6	32.2
<i>Median</i>	53	8.9	3.5	7.2	33.0
<i>Minimum</i>	6	2.5	0.0	1.2	8.7
<i>Maximum</i>	226	15.3	9.5	38.0	64.3

Table 3.2.2.19 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	12	3.5	3.3	...	...
Armenia	6	1.6	0.5	14.4	...
Austria	16	10.8	1.4	37.8	20.6
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	17	6.3	2.1	5.2	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13	16.3	5.6	4.2	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	63	12.6	2.7	11.2	48.7
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	11	9.5	1.0	31.3	...
Greece	5	4.3	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	30	11.6	3.3	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5	7.0	4.3	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	12	17.3	3.9	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	6.0	1.3	4.7	...
Portugal	20	13.1	2.0	24.5	19.6
Serbia	34	5.6	2.7	...	...
Slovakia	9	11.2	4.7	3.1	53.3
Slovenia	18	12.6	3.0	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	22.0
Turkey	48	4.2	3.2	3.7	...
Ukraine	12	...	2.1	...	...
UK: E & W	1	16.5	0.3	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	45	15.9	0.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	19	9.8	2.6	14.0	32.8
<i>Median</i>	12	10.8	2.7	8.2	22.0
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1.6	0.3	3.1	19.6
<i>Maximum</i>	63	17.3	5.6	37.8	53.3

Notes on tables 3.2.2.1 to 3.2.2.19

In general, the notes for tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.19 also apply here.

Croatia: Data relate to the year 2011 (instead of 2010).

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010). The data refer to adults and minors convicted for serious offences only, as classified by the police.

Denmark: The figures in this table differ somewhat from those in table 3.2.1, as it is not possible to take the numbers from the same source. Table 3.2.2. includes some minor convictions and sanctions for mentally ill offenders, neither of which are included in table 3.2.1.

Estonia: Data relate to the year 2011 (instead of 2010).

Greece: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Poland: Minors convicted in juvenile criminal proceedings are excluded except for those who committed the offence as a minor (under 17 years old) but were sentenced when they were 17 years old or more.

Serbia: In 2010, out of the total number of aliens, 50% were foreigners from the region, i.e., the countries of former Yugoslavia. The Statistical Office has the data on the citizenship of the convicted persons, but it is not separately analysed at the moment and presented in the tables, due to the small number of foreigners, particularly those from the EU.

UK: Northern Ireland: Data relate to the year 2008 (instead of 2010).

Table 3.2.3 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010**Table 3.2.3.1. Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Criminal offences:
Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	270	59.1	41.4	13.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.1	...	...	...
Armenia	137	...	17.7	19.4	0.1	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	458	...	31.8	...	...	...	...	43.1	...	...	50.4	16.6	...	...
Bulgaria	517	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.4	...	...	2.0
Croatia	670	1.1	4.4	7.8	36.8	63.2	...	57.3	...	...	15.6	...	...	21.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	672	2.9	4.9	...	...	...	...	62.8	...	6.3	16.7	...	...	1.8
Denmark	2611	...	83.9	...	...	...	...	7.8	...	...	6.8	...	...	1.5
Estonia	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3851	0.0	87.9	1.3	99.2	0.8	...	7.3	1.2	...	3.1	...	...	0.4
France	1082	1.0	39.5	15.7	...	...	...	26.0	5.1	30.6	17.8	27.5	...	...
Georgia	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1005	1.0	70.0	11.1	...	...	...	12.5	...	...	5.4	...	...	...
Greece	384	...	47.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	892	0.5	32.4	66.1	16.9	...	13.4	22.3	50.2	...	11.6	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	449	2.0	46.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	471	0.7	31.0	12.4	60.1	...	...	12.8	...	...	52.9	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	578	1.1	38.9	25.6	98.9	...	...	10.4	75.9	...	23.0	33.5	0.6	0.9
Poland	1134	...	21.3	11.5	100.0	...	...	58.0	...	27.5	9.2	...	...	0.0
Portugal	732	1.5	67.5	0.5	19.2	...	...	18.5	...	54.7	8.1	...	0.2	0.2
Serbia	297	0.8	11.1	60.9	0.5	...	...	59.2	...	...	27.2	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	395	1.5	3.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0	...	...	0.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1479	46.1	26.1	5.3	19.2	...	...	8.3	41.0	...	9.6	1.4	1.8	4.6
Switzerland	1339	...	...	90.6	4.6	...	...	2.4	...	...	7.0	...	...	...
Turkey	1673	...	29.4	12.3	...	...	...	6.3	...	...	17.6	...	...	34.5
Ukraine	369	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	...	...	3.5
UK: E & W	2458	...	65.3	92.5	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	7.5	...	...	9.7
UK: N. Ireland	1602	...	63.0	9.7	30.0	42.4	...	9.6	...	...	8.9	...	...	3.7
UK: Scotland	1252	17.0	41.4	20.9	47.4	1.5	47.7	...	...	...	20.7	...	0.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	994	9.1	37.1	25.1	41.0	23.3	30.5	23.8	34.7	29.8	20.0	19.7	0.7	5.7
<i>Median</i>	677	1.1	32.4	12.4	30.0	8.5	30.5	12.7	41.0	29.1	15.6	22.0	0.4	1.8
<i>Minimum</i>	137	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	13.4	2.4	1.2	6.3	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3851	59.1	87.9	92.5	100.0	63.2	47.7	62.8	75.9	54.7	57.4	33.5	1.8	34.5

**Table 3.2.3.2 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Criminal offences:
Major traffic offences**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.			Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	26	27.6	72.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	4	...	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	150	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.0	...	...	...	0.5
Croatia	43	...	15.4	2.8	84.9	15.1	...	58.0	...	...	10.9	...	...	15.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2221	0.0	90.7	1.3	99.7	0.3	...	6.3	0.0	...	1.6	...	...	0.1
France	453	0.2	57.7	15.2	...	...	...	18.6	4.7	33.5	8.3	15.6	...	...
Georgia	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	214	0.3	86.6	6.0	...	...	...	5.5	...	...	1.6	...	...	...
Greece	138	...	56.5	91.2	...	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	10	0.1	33.1	43.6	2.1	...	24.4	3.3	93.8	...	10.3	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	61	1.3	49.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	106	0.4	72.7	16.3	93.7	...	...	3.3	83.3	...	7.0	8.6	0.0	0.3
Poland	354	...	37.8	17.0	100.0	...	...	43.3	...	9.1	2.0	...	...	0.0
Portugal	337	2.2	81.5	0.1	92.5	...	...	8.8	...	45.5	3.4	...	...	0.2
Serbia	41	0.8	23.1	67.2	0.4	...	...	65.3	...	...	8.5	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	18	10.0	0.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0	...	...	0.8
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	299	56.4	20.8	4.7	26.9	...	...	4.3	89.2	...	12.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8	...	75.2	6.6	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	10.1	...	...	5.4
Ukraine	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	6	...	8.8	66.4	...	...	...	26.0	...	...	33.6	...	...	2.6
UK: N. Ireland	155	...	89.6	2.8	14.3	81.8	...	4.4	...	...	2.6	...	...	0.6
UK: Scotland	137	3.2	79.1	11.3	58.7	3.8	37.5	...	...	...	6.3	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	219	8.6	47.9	21.0	52.1	20.2	30.9	18.5	54.2	22.0	10.7	8.1	0.0	2.3
<i>Median</i>	84	1.0	53.0	6.6	58.7	3.8	30.9	7.6	83.3	21.3	8.4	8.6	0.0	0.6
<i>Minimum</i>	4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	2221	56.4	90.7	91.2	100.0	81.8	37.5	65.3	93.8	45.5	37.0	15.6	0.1	15.6

**Table 3.2.3.3 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Intentional homicide:
Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.			Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total	% verdict / admonition only	% fines	Total	% community service	% supervision	% probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	% with community service	% with supervision	Total	% partially suspended	% psychiatric hospital	% other measures
Albania	5.7	98.2	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.7	...	3.4	3.4	0.0	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	78.8	4.9	...	...
Bulgaria	2.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.8	...	...	0.0
Croatia	5.1	...	...	0.9	50.0	50.0	...	3.1	...	...	59.3	...	...	37.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	3.7	...	...	96.3	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	2.2	0.0	...	91.8	...	...	6.0
France	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	1.7	0.0	27.3	98.3	10.1	...	...
Georgia	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	91.9	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.2	...	...	1.8	50.0	...	50.0	7.1	12.5	...	91.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.8	0.0	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5.0	0.2	0.6	3.9	121.9	...	...	8.1	89.6	...	86.4	47.7	4.8	0.7
Poland	2.0	...	0.4	0.3	100.0	...	...	2.4	...	50.0	96.2	...	...	0.8
Portugal	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.2	...	84.8	73.3	...	...	...
Serbia	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	...	...	2.3	...	...	96.5	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.5	...	...	12.5
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	...	...	0.6	0.0	...	98.8	0.0	15.9	0.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	21.9	...	0.2	43.5	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	54.5	...	...	1.5
Ukraine	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.0	...	...	...
UK: E & W	2.9	...	0.6	32.2	...	...	...	10.2	...	...	67.8	...	...	5.2
UK: N. Ireland	1.4	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	99.3	...	0.7	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.6	9.0	0.5	6.1	46.9	27.8	25.0	11.0	20.4	54.0	87.3	15.7	7.1	5.9
<i>Median</i>	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	50.0	33.3	25.0	2.7	0.0	50.0	91.9	7.5	4.8	0.8
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	54.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	21.9	98.2	3.4	43.5	121.9	50.0	50.0	100.0	89.6	84.8	100.0	47.7	15.9	37.6

Table 3.2.3.4 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	...	...	82.1	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.7	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.4	...	...	0.0
Croatia	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	...	...	85.1	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	86.0	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	95.9	...	...	4.1
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	...	...	2.9	50.0	...	50.0	3.7	40.0	...	93.4	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.6	0.0	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3	...	83.3	87.9	...	...	...
Serbia	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.6	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	1.3	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	1.2	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	25.0	...	50.0	3.9	40.0	83.3	92.9	...	1.2	0.8
<i>Median</i>	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	...	50.0	1.3	40.0	83.3	94.7	...	1.2	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	40.0	83.3	82.1	0.0	1.2	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.6	0.0	2.5	2.9	50.0	0.0	50.0	14.9	40.0	83.3	100.0	0.0	1.2	4.1

Table 3.2.3.5 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
		Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	16	35.4	64.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7	...	19.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	72	...	46.9	...	...	...	...	40.1	...	...	52.0	4.6	...	...
Bulgaria	15	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.5	...	...	2.5
Croatia	27	1.3	3.6	3.2	84.2	15.8	...	59.8	...	...	10.7	...	...	24.5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	26	2.2	2.3	...	...	...	...	72.8	...	...	12.1	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	192	0.0	62.0	3.9	98.8	1.2	...	22.5	2.3	...	9.9	...	...	1.7
France	118	1.7	19.8	15.0	...	...	...	40.5	3.8	36.3	23.0	42.9	...	...
Georgia	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	98	1.3	41.3	25.9	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	7.5	...	...	...
Greece	14	...	0.2	121.1	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	55	0.9	21.7	54.9	15.4	...	43.0	2.4	354.5	...	11.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	60	3.3	46.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	71	1.7	26.1	40.0	99.8	...	...	15.8	77.5	...	15.3	54.4	1.7	1.1
Poland	90	...	6.9	8.1	100.0	...	...	74.4	...	57.8	10.6	...	...	0.0
Portugal	68	0.6	57.8	1.9	3.6	...	...	31.8	...	57.2	3.2	...	1.3	0.2
Serbia	16	0.6	10.3	67.5	0.2	...	...	66.3	...	...	21.7	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	23	5.2	3.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	0.9
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	102	5.5	12.0	14.3	30.6	...	...	32.0	68.4	...	17.7	2.4	3.9	18.5
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	146	...	40.2	14.1	...	...	...	13.5	...	...	20.7	...	...	11.5
Ukraine	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	76	...	4.8	69.8	...	...	...	20.3	...	...	30.2	...	...	7.7
UK: N. Ireland	46	...	10.0	19.4	46.3	43.8	...	32.9	...	...	28.8	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	293	18.5	33.7	28.3	41.3	0.7	47.5	...	...	...	19.4	...	0.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	69	5.6	24.5	29.8	47.3	12.3	45.2	34.4	101.3	50.5	19.3	26.1	1.7	6.2
<i>Median</i>	58	1.7	19.7	19.4	41.3	1.2	45.2	31.9	68.4	57.2	16.5	23.7	1.5	1.7
<i>Minimum</i>	7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	1.6	2.3	36.3	3.2	2.4	0.1	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	293	35.4	64.6	121.1	100.0	43.8	47.5	74.4	354.5	57.8	52.0	54.4	3.9	24.5

**Table 3.2.3.6 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Bodily injury
(Assault): Aggravated bodily injury**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	3.8	98.3	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	4.7	...	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	15.5	...	13.5	...	...	...	...	55.3	...	...	33.3	27.9	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.0	...	0.5	4.8	83.3	16.7	...	67.0	...	...	16.3	...	...	16.3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.9	0.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	71.7	...	...	27.3	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	100.0	0.0	...	45.7	16.3	...	51.3	...	...	1.4
France	14.1	1.2	5.2	7.9	...	...	...	49.2	2.9	36.3	36.5	59.8	...	...
Georgia	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	36.7	0.8	13.0	34.0	...	...	...	41.7	...	...	10.6	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	96.0	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	42.3	0.1	22.7	49.2	19.3	...	33.8	2.3	414.4	...	11.4	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.9	0.0	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10.3	0.6	3.3	35.9	99.8	...	...	25.6	88.8	...	33.8	65.3	2.1	0.8
Poland	2.8	...	0.8	0.3	100.0	...	...	66.2	...	47.2	32.8	...	...	0.0
Portugal	2.7	...	21.9	...	...	...	...	45.9	...	65.4	10.6	...	...	...
Serbia	6.6	0.0	1.0	63.6	0.0	...	...	62.6	...	...	35.3	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	1.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8.7	0.2	0.1	14.4	29.9	...	...	3.8	96.8	...	70.6	5.4	3.7	10.9
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2.2	...	12.9	24.3	...	...	...	15.8	...	...	37.5	...	...	9.5
Ukraine	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.9	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	2.8	...	4.0	6.0	0.0	33.3	...	8.0	...	...	78.0	...	...	4.0
UK: Scotland	25.9	1.8	6.9	40.1	58.3	0.0	37.5	...	...	...	51.2	...	0.3	...
<i>Mean</i>	10.5	8.6	6.2	25.3	49.1	10.0	35.6	36.8	123.8	49.6	36.3	39.6	2.0	4.9
<i>Median</i>	6.1	0.4	3.3	14.4	44.1	0.0	35.6	43.7	88.8	47.2	33.8	43.9	2.1	1.7
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	2.9	36.3	10.6	5.4	0.3	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	42.3	98.3	22.7	96.0	100.0	33.3	37.5	71.7	414.4	65.4	78.0	65.3	3.7	16.3

Table 3.2.3.7 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	1.1	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.3	...	35.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	4.0	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	29.0	...	...	57.5	32.3	...	...
Bulgaria	3.5	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.7	...	...	2.3
Croatia	5.4	...	...	4.6	81.8	18.2	...	32.8	...	...	51.5	...	...	15.8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.0	10.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	59.8	...	...	29.5	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.6	0.0	5.8	3.0	100.0	0.0	...	66.2	8.8	...	23.6	...	...	1.3
France	10.7	0.6	1.3	9.4	...	...	...	47.0	0.2	50.7	41.8	45.4	...	...
Georgia	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.7	0.3	3.0	9.8	...	...	...	55.4	...	...	31.6	...	...	...
Greece	0.4	...	2.3	97.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.3	...	4.9	12.5	4.9	...	70.7	28.0	2.2	...	59.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.3	0.0	56.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.8	1.1	2.8	19.3	99.4	...	...	28.2	78.7	...	47.6	68.2	1.8	1.0
Poland	4.1	...	0.1	0.3	100.0	...	...	48.4	...	65.4	51.1	...	...	0.1
Portugal	4.7	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	54.7	...	60.1	31.5	...	1.9	...
Serbia	2.2	0.0	3.0	21.3	0.0	...	...	20.7	...	...	75.6	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.8	...	...	2.2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.2	0.0	0.2	9.1	13.6	...	...	5.6	77.8	...	74.7	1.9	4.1	10.5
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	13.1	...	13.7	31.3	...	...	...	3.3	...	...	48.3	...	...	3.2
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	10.4	...	1.9	43.1	...	...	...	8.1	...	...	56.9	...	...	4.6
UK: N. Ireland	7.3	...	3.1	24.4	6.3	93.8	...	16.0	...	...	55.0	...	...	1.5
UK: Scotland	2.0	8.5	5.7	37.7	30.0	0.0	67.5	...	...	...	48.1	...	3.9	...
Mean	4.9	11.0	7.3	22.4	43.6	22.4	69.1	33.6	33.5	58.8	50.7	36.9	2.4	3.9
Median	4.5	0.3	2.8	15.9	21.8	0.0	69.1	29.0	8.8	60.1	49.7	38.9	1.9	2.2
Minimum	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	3.3	0.2	50.7	23.6	1.9	0.0	0.0
Maximum	13.1	100.0	56.9	97.7	100.0	93.8	70.7	66.2	78.7	65.4	89.7	68.2	4.1	15.8

Table 3.2.3.8 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	0.6	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.6	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.3	...	...	59.4	29.7	...	...
Bulgaria	2.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.0	...	...	1.3
Croatia	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	...	...	76.3	...	...	16.3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.7	1.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	41.4	...	...	57.5	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.1	100.0	0.0	...	47.4	13.3	...	49.5	...	...	0.0
France	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	...	...	...	16.6	0.0	64.0	81.3	17.9	...	...
Georgia	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.1	0.0	0.3	3.8	...	...	...	42.3	...	...	53.6	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	4.8	14.3	...	...	...	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	...	...	2.0	...	...	50.0	14.1	7.1	...	83.8	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	50.0	...	...	8.8	66.7	...	88.3	51.2	2.5	0.7
Poland	2.2	...	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	39.8	...	58.3	59.9	...	...	0.1
Portugal	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.2	...	86.2	60.3	...	...	...
Serbia	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	...	...	3.2	...	...	95.2	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.8	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	9.5	...	...	2.0	57.1	...	86.9	2.0	4.6	5.1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.0	...	...	...
UK: E & W	1.9	...	0.0	7.0	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	93.0	...	...	2.0
UK: N. Ireland	0.9	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.7	2.9	0.0	5.7	50.0	0.0	50.0	...	...	...	91.4	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.3	9.5	0.4	3.5	34.9	0.0	50.0	24.5	28.9	69.5	77.0	25.2	1.8	2.6
<i>Median</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	29.8	0.0	50.0	16.6	13.3	64.0	82.1	23.8	1.2	0.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	49.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.8	100.0	4.8	14.3	100.0	0.0	50.0	81.0	66.7	86.2	100.0	51.2	4.6	16.3

**Table 3.2.3.9 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Sexual assault:
Sexual abuse of a child**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	0.5	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.6	..	68.4	68.4	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
Austria	1.8	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	32.7	..	..	58.2	36.0	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	2.4	..	..	7.5	87.5	12.5	..	36.8	..	..	44.3	..	..	18.9
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3.3	14.9	0.0	..	..	..	..	68.4	..	..	16.1	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	5.6	0.0	3.7	3.7	100.0	0.0	..	73.2	9.2	..	17.4	..	..	2.0
France	0.5	4.1	2.5	1.3	..	..	..	66.3	1.0	36.4	25.7	60.5	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.2	0.3	2.5	12.5	..	..	..	54.1	..	..	30.6	..	..	..
Greece	0.1	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	0.8	..	6.0	26.2	..	..	77.3	47.6	..	..	26.2	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo (UNR)	1.4	0.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.4	0.4	0.9	10.3	100.0	..	..	34.6	81.5	..	53.0	77.4	1.6	0.9
Poland	1.9	..	0.0	0.5	100.0	..	..	58.5	..	71.1	40.9	..	..	0.0
Portugal	2.4	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	61.4	..	62.3	33.1	..	..	..
Serbia	0.1	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	..	..	60.0	..	..	40.0	..	..	..
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.2	..	..	3.9
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1.2	0.0	0.9	16.5	21.1	..	..	14.8	82.4	..	39.1	2.2	2.2	28.7
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	6.4	..	0.6	37.5	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	58.2	..	..	2.2
Ukraine	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	..	..	..
UK: E & W	6.7	..	0.0	45.4	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	54.6	..	..	2.4
UK: N. Ireland	2.1	..	0.0	18.9	14.3	0.0	..	16.2	..	..	62.2	..	..	2.7
UK: Scotland	1.2	12.3	6.2	56.9	29.7	0.0	67.6	..	..	..	24.6	..	0.0	..
<i>Mean</i>	2.1	12.0	5.2	24.4	50.3	2.5	72.4	44.6	43.5	56.6	37.7	44.0	1.0	6.2
<i>Median</i>	1.6	0.3	0.9	17.7	29.7	0.0	72.4	50.9	45.3	62.3	39.2	48.2	0.8	2.3
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	1.5	1.0	36.4	15.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6.7	100.0	68.4	68.4	100.0	12.5	77.3	75.0	82.4	71.1	62.2	77.4	2.2	28.7

Table 3.2.3.10 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Robbery: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	4	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6	...	6.8	6.8	0.0	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	95	23.9	0.1	...	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	7.9	37.7	...	...
Bulgaria	18	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.5	...	...	3.2
Croatia	12	...	...	4.6	88.0	12.0	...	17.1	...	...	53.4	...	...	29.5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	14	1.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	47.2	...	...	50.2	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10	0.0	1.1	5.7	87.1	12.9	...	43.8	7.6	...	48.6	...	...	0.7
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	12	0.2	1.0	24.0	...	...	...	39.3	...	...	35.5	...	...	...
Greece	2	...	20.7	60.9	...	...	...	18.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	17	...	0.1	6.6	9.0	...	1.8	28.5	2.1	...	64.9	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5	0.0	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16	0.2	1.1	12.7	98.5	...	...	10.6	85.6	...	74.9	58.0	0.2	0.5
Poland	23	...	0.2	0.5	100.0	...	...	48.5	...	73.6	50.8	...	...	0.0
Portugal	27	...	3.8	0.2	100.0	...	...	54.2	...	73.3	37.6	...	...	...
Serbia	28	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	...	...	25.6	...	...	73.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6	0.0	0.0	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.3	...	...	1.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11	0.3	0.1	19.6	20.1	...	...	2.3	87.0	...	54.1	11.0	0.7	23.5
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	22	...	0.8	39.3	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	55.6	...	...	1.9
Ukraine	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	...	...	...
UK: E & W	15	...	0.0	41.9	...	...	...	5.9	...	...	58.1	...	...	3.4
UK: N. Ireland	7	...	0.0	7.2	33.3	55.6	...	8.0	...	...	81.6	...	...	4.0
UK: Scotland	10	2.1	2.9	23.4	40.7	0.8	52.0	...	...	...	71.7	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	17	11.7	2.0	17.6	52.4	19.3	26.9	23.7	45.5	73.5	54.4	35.6	0.3	6.2
<i>Median</i>	14	0.2	0.2	10.0	40.7	12.9	26.9	18.4	46.6	73.5	54.9	37.7	0.2	1.9
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	73.3	7.9	11.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	95	100.0	20.7	60.9	100.0	55.6	52.0	54.2	87.0	73.6	86.5	58.0	0.7	29.5

Table 3.2.3.11 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
		Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	55	98.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	28	...	2.8	2.8	0.0	176.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	82	...	27.6	...	...	...	...	39.1	...	...	71.9	27.0	...	...
Bulgaria	163	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.8	...	...	4.3
Croatia	136	0.3	0.6	8.2	48.5	51.5	...	59.1	...	...	21.8	...	...	18.2
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	148	5.4	0.9	...	...	...	...	46.8	...	...	30.1	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	715	0.0	92.6	0.5	99.5	0.5	...	2.5	0.3	...	2.5	...	...	1.8
France	137	1.2	11.3	21.2	...	...	...	32.6	9.1	21.8	33.6	28.6	...	...
Georgia	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	169	0.4	57.4	17.4	...	...	...	15.1	...	...	9.7	...	...	...
Greece	14	...	47.7	7.7	...	...	...	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	226	0.2	19.9	61.8	27.5	...	39.3	3.1	547.3	...	18.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	85	2.8	59.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	130	0.7	26.6	25.2	99.7	...	...	12.3	72.7	...	34.8	23.8	0.1	0.4
Poland	156	...	7.6	11.6	100.0	...	...	65.1	...	42.9	15.7	...	...	0.0
Portugal	55	0.8	37.8	0.1	100.0	...	...	33.2	...	55.0	22.5	...	...	0.2
Serbia	15	0.1	9.1	52.8	2.0	...	...	51.5	...	...	38.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	89	0.3	2.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2	...	...	0.4
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	284	52.9	17.5	5.9	7.4	...	...	9.6	3.6	...	7.5	0.9	0.5	6.5
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	149	...	9.7	24.2	...	...	...	15.4	...	...	37.3	...	...	13.4
Ukraine	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.3	...	...	...
UK: E & W	219	...	13.8	81.6	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	18.4	...	...	25.8
UK: N. Ireland	121	...	19.1	18.1	39.2	47.8	...	19.0	...	...	25.3	...	...	18.5
UK: Scotland	255	20.8	26.5	22.2	44.0	1.8	44.2	...	...	...	30.6	...	0.0	...
Mean	152	13.2	22.5	21.3	51.6	55.7	41.7	26.8	126.6	39.9	28.2	20.1	0.2	7.4
Median	134	0.7	15.7	17.4	44.0	47.8	41.7	18.3	9.1	42.9	24.3	25.4	0.1	3.0
Minimum	14	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	39.3	2.5	0.3	21.8	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Maximum	715	98.5	92.6	81.6	100.0	176.9	44.2	65.1	547.3	55.0	71.9	28.6	0.5	25.8

Table 3.2.3.12 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4.2	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.8	...	...	10.1
Croatia	2.6	3.5	10.4	3.5	75.0	25.0	...	54.8	...	...	17.4	...	...	13.9
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	14.5	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	46.6	...	...	40.3	...	...	7.6
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.6	0.0	53.1	4.2	100.0	0.0	...	13.2	1.3	...	25.6	...	...	3.9
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.1	0.7	17.3	52.2	30.0	...	33.1	7.6	100.0	...	14.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.8	1.5	50.5	...	...	...	...	21.4	...	35.7	21.4	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.1	14.9	5.9	16.6	8.4	...	...	11.9	4.4	...	12.4	0.0	2.8	38.3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.1	...	...	...
UK: E & W	3.8	...	1.8	65.3	...	...	...	11.4	...	...	34.7	...	...	7.4
UK: N. Ireland	10.1	...	16.6	21.0	23.7	65.8	...	22.1	...	...	27.1	...	...	13.3
UK: Scotland	9.3	6.8	24.0	41.9	46.3	1.5	40.9	...	...	...	27.3	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.8	4.6	23.8	25.6	47.2	23.1	37.0	23.6	35.2	17.9	30.2	0.0	0.9	11.8
<i>Median</i>	5.9	2.5	13.5	18.8	38.1	13.2	37.0	17.3	4.4	17.9	27.1	0.0	0.0	8.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	33.1	7.6	1.3	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	14.5	14.9	100.0	65.3	100.0	65.8	40.9	54.8	100.0	35.7	72.8	0.0	2.8	38.3

Table 3.2.3.13 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary:
Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	18	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	47.4	...	...	51.1	35.2	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	72	0.1	0.3	7.2	50.4	49.6	...	52.3	...	...	26.2	...	...	21.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	34	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	48.4	...	...	38.2	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	19	0.2	12.2	29.0	...	...	...	36.3	...	...	22.2	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	21	2.4	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	65	0.4	15.8	30.8	99.7	...	...	14.8	82.1	...	37.7	30.7	0.0	0.4
Poland	48	...	0.8	3.3	100.0	...	...	71.4	...	60.8	24.4	...	...	0.0
Portugal	3	...	7.9	...	...	...	...	49.4	...	62.8	37.0	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	35	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.9	...	...	0.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	43	...	1.6	55.7	...	...	...	11.0	...	...	44.3	...	...	5.0
UK: N. Ireland	26	...	6.1	19.3	32.6	48.3	...	16.7	...	...	43.0	...	...	14.8
UK: Scotland	29	8.1	9.7	29.7	54.3	0.4	38.3	...	...	...	52.5	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	34	1.9	6.6	21.9	67.4	32.8	38.3	38.7	82.1	61.8	37.2	32.9	0.0	7.0
<i>Median</i>	32	0.3	7.0	24.2	54.3	48.3	38.3	47.4	82.1	61.8	37.7	32.9	0.0	2.8
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.6	0.4	38.3	11.0	82.1	60.8	22.2	30.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	72	8.1	15.8	55.7	100.0	49.6	38.3	71.4	82.1	62.8	52.5	35.2	0.0	21.0

**Table 3.2.3.14 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary:
Domestic burglary**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures						Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
		Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines		Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Germany	3	0.1	3.2	25.8	..	..	..	42.0	..	..	28.8	..	..	..
Portugal	1	..	12.7	..	..	..	..	42.3	..	66.7	42.3	..	..	..
Ukraine	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1	..	..	..
UK: E & W	26	..	0.3	46.6	..	..	..	11.2	..	..	53.4	..	..	3.5
UK: N. Ireland	12	..	3.2	18.3	20.0	55.0	..	15.1	..	..	52.8	..	..	10.6

Table 3.2.3.15 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures					
			Of which: % fines					Of which: % with community service			Of which: % with supervision			Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
			Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures			
Albania	8	40.8	59.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7	...	1.8	1.8	0.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	32	...	22.4	...	...	...	51.3	...	...	...	43.1	21.8	...	...
Bulgaria	10	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.8	...	...	0.8
Croatia	27	0.1	0.2	24.9	8.3	91.7	...	71.5	...	...	24.8	...	...	3.4
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	29	2.9	0.7	...	...	...	...	72.8	...	...	18.2	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	81	0.0	75.1	1.9	100.0	0.0	...	15.8	1.0	...	5.9	...	...	1.3
France	15	1.7	23.0	8.9	...	...	...	43.9	2.1	22.2	22.5	30.1	...	...
Georgia	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	126	2.2	79.0	3.2	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	3.5	...	...	...
Greece	2	...	55.9	...	...	...	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	64	0.5	25.5	46.5	17.5	...	11.2	39.1	20.9	...	14.4	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	7	0.6	64.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16	1.9	18.1	36.6	99.8	...	...	16.1	82.5	...	26.3	28.2	0.1	1.0
Poland	93	...	4.0	2.2	100.0	...	...	83.7	...	18.2	10.0	...	...	0.0
Portugal	6	...	36.7	...	...	...	...	43.9	...	49.8	15.6	...	...	...
Serbia	6	0.0	10.7	60.0	0.8	...	...	59.3	...	...	29.3	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	37	0.3	1.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	0.3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	34	22.3	8.0	12.9	14.8	...	...	29.7	8.8	...	18.9	1.9	0.7	8.2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	47	...	36.5	22.9	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	29.4	...	...	6.1
Ukraine	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.1	...	...	...
UK: E & W	38	...	14.2	77.4	...	...	...	15.8	...	...	22.6	...	...	13.6
UK: N. Ireland	36	...	35.3	18.8	69.2	27.5	...	16.6	...	...	4.2	...	...	25.2
UK: Scotland	20	13.8	31.6	31.8	62.8	0.9	21.5	...	...	...	22.7	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	32	6.7	27.7	23.3	47.3	39.0	16.4	37.6	23.1	30.1	21.6	20.5	0.2	5.4		
<i>Median</i>	24	1.7	22.7	18.8	40.2	27.5	16.4	34.4	8.8	22.2	21.1	25.0	0.1	1.3		
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	5.2	1.0	18.2	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.0		
<i>Maximum</i>	126	40.8	79.0	77.4	100.0	91.7	21.5	83.7	82.5	49.8	66.8	30.1	0.7	25.2		

Table 3.2.3.16 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Money laundering

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	0.4	90.9	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.1	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	33.3	100.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.4	0.0	35.0	0.0	...	...	...	55.0	0.0	...	10.0	...	...	0.0
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.9	7.0	74.8	2.5	...	...	...	13.6	...	...	2.1	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.0	0.3	9.2	22.0	97.3	...	...	19.6	77.3	...	48.1	27.8	0.0	0.9
Poland	0.4	...	0.7	0.0	...	...	...	83.6	...	40.9	15.8	...	...	0.0
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.4	0.0	12.5	20.0	0.0	...	...	40.0	12.5	...	12.5	0.0	0.0	15.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	12.3	15.9	6.4	32.4	...	...	51.5	29.9	20.5	19.2	42.6	0.0	2.6
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	50.0	12.5	20.5	14.1	27.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	2.0	90.9	74.8	22.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	40.9	50.0	100.0	0.0	15.0

Table 3.2.3.17 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Corruption

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.			Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures	
Albania	1.5	82.2	17.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.4	...	23.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.8	...	11.8	...	...	...	57.4	...	...	16.2	18.2	...	...
Bulgaria	1.8	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.0	...	...	0.0
Croatia	2.1	...	1.1	7.5	85.7	14.3	...	52.7	...	...	19.4	...	26.9
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.7	0.0	22.7	...	...	...	64.0	...	...	10.7	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
France	0.3	1.5	23.6	5.6	...	...	55.4	0.9	4.6	13.8	33.3	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.4	3.1	62.6	0.7	...	...	25.2	...	...	8.5	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.6	...	29.6	35.8	4.3	...	4.3	47.9	3.3	...	16.3	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.4	4.1	33.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	16.7	66.7	100.0	...	...	16.7	100.0	...	0.0	...	0.0
Poland	6.9	...	2.3	0.4	100.0	...	...	92.3	...	8.1	4.9	...	0.1
Portugal	0.6	...	29.4	...	...	...	67.6	...	34.8	22.1	...	...	...
Serbia	0.8	0.0	1.8	43.9	0.0	...	...	38.6	...	...	54.4	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.1	7.7	53.8	0.0	...	...	...	23.1	0.0	...	7.7	0.0	7.7
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.1	...	4.7	43.8	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	45.2	...	4.7
Ukraine	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.1	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.3	9.9	22.9	17.6	48.3	7.1	4.3	45.9	26.0	15.9	16.8	17.2	0.0	3.9
<i>Median</i>	0.8	0.8	17.8	5.6	45.0	7.1	4.3	50.3	2.1	8.1	12.5	18.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6.9	82.2	100.0	66.7	100.0	14.3	4.3	100.0	100.0	34.8	54.4	33.3	0.0	26.9

Table 3.2.3.18 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	12	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19	...	0.8	0.8	0.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	52	...	21.0	...	...	...	...	34.0	...	...	0.0	100.0	...	...
Bulgaria	20	...	17.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.5	...	...	1.9
Croatia	93	4.6	7.2	3.0	88.8	11.2	...	26.0	...	...	18.8	...	...	43.5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	15	2.3	0.9	...	...	...	...	61.4	...	...	30.3	...	...	...
Denmark	179	...	78.0	...	...	...	...	8.1	...	...	10.6	...	...	3.3
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	148	0.0	81.5	1.4	100.0	0.0	...	8.8	3.5	...	7.5	...	...	0.8
France	91	0.4	34.6	16.1	...	...	...	23.1	4.9	41.7	25.8	39.3	...	...
Georgia	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	68	0.5	56.9	9.9	...	...	...	21.1	...	...	11.6	...	...	...
Greece	16	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	21	0.9	31.5	65.9	18.5	...	31.8	20.4	59.6	...	13.7	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6	0.0	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	39	0.6	20.0	22.4	99.5	...	...	13.7	81.7	...	43.0	29.8	0.0	0.4
Poland	54	...	17.3	10.8	100.0	...	...	60.6	...	49.8	11.3	...	...	0.0
Portugal	36	1.0	21.7	...	...	...	...	44.2	...	59.4	29.6	...	...	0.1
Serbia	35	0.1	15.0	38.8	0.9	...	...	34.8	...	...	46.2	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	19	0.0	0.0	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.1	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	226	56.4	26.3	4.5	17.4	...	...	1.6	64.6	...	8.9	0.9	0.4	2.3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	125	...	14.1	12.4	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	15.3	...	...	55.9
Ukraine	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.3	...	...	...
UK: E & W	111	...	38.0	84.2	...	...	...	6.2	...	...	15.8	...	...	18.1
UK: N. Ireland	56	...	52.2	13.9	31.9	51.8	...	15.6	...	...	13.5	...	...	4.7
UK: Scotland	144	14.6	50.1	16.6	58.0	0.0	38.0	...	...	...	18.7	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	70	13.0	25.9	20.1	51.5	28.6	34.9	23.9	42.8	50.3	22.8	42.5	0.1	10.1
<i>Median</i>	54	0.7	20.0	12.4	44.9	11.2	34.9	20.8	59.6	49.8	17.2	34.6	0.0	1.9
<i>Minimum</i>	6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	31.8	1.6	3.5	41.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	226	100.0	81.5	84.2	100.0	80.0	38.0	61.4	81.7	59.4	77.5	100.0	0.4	55.9

Table 3.2.3.19 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.			Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	12	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6	...	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	16	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	27	0.1	...	4.5	100.0	...	...	7.2	...	...	55.0	...	...	37.7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13	2.3	0.8	...	...	...	...	59.5	...	...	33.3	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	63	0.0	57.8	3.3	100.0	0.0	...	20.4	3.5	...	17.3	...	...	0.4
France	17	0.1	3.1	5.3	...	...	...	33.6	4.8	38.0	57.8	47.8	...	...
Georgia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	11	0.2	2.2	1.7	...	...	...	54.9	...	...	41.0	...	...	...
Greece	5	...	16.7	...	...	...	...	65.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5	0.0	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	...	6.5	1.3	100.0	...	...	47.0	...	43.0	45.3	...	...	0.0
Portugal	20	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	43.5	...	64.2	47.0	...	...	0.2
Serbia	33	0.1	15.3	38.0	0.9	...	...	34.1	...	...	46.7	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	17	0.0	0.0	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.3	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	48	...	32.6	29.7	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	33.4	...	...	3.8
Ukraine	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.6	...	...	...
UK: E & W	1	...	0.3	6.5	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	93.5	...	...	0.8
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	45	3.6	12.5	34.5	67.7	0.0	31.4	...	...	...	49.4	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	19	10.6	10.1	11.5	61.4	0.0	31.4	33.6	4.1	48.4	47.0	47.8	0.0	5.4
<i>Median</i>	13	0.1	4.6	4.5	83.9	0.0	31.4	34.1	4.1	43.0	46.7	47.8	0.0	0.3
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.4	3.5	38.0	17.3	47.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	63	100.0	57.8	38.0	100.0	0.0	31.4	65.7	4.8	64.2	93.5	47.8	0.0	37.7

Notes on tables 3.2.3.1 to 3.2.3.19**Croatia:** Data relate to the year 2011 (instead of 2010).**Greece:** Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).**UK: Northern Ireland:** Data relate to the year 2008 (instead of 2010).

Table 3.2.4 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010**Table 3.2.4.1 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Criminal offences:
Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Albania	272	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1154	695	5.5	3.5	...	2.3	0.6	...
Bulgaria	517	182	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Croatia	...	24	81.8	18.2	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	676	158	22.2	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	1546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	540	132	26.7	...	7.8	2.5	...	16.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	814	212	98.7	...	...	...	...	1.3
Poland	2361	1029	12.6	17.6	7.3	0.6	...	61.8
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1339	56	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	2458	343	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1602	155	30.0	42.4	0.1	0.2	...	27.6
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1002	275	47.2	20.4	5.1	1.4	50.3	26.7
<i>Median</i>	745	158	28.4	17.9	7.3	1.5	50.3	21.9
<i>Minimum</i>	215	24	5.5	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3
<i>Maximum</i>	2458	1029	100.0	42.4	7.8	2.5	100.0	61.8

**Table 3.2.4.2 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Criminal offences:
Major traffic offences**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Bulgaria	150	91	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	180	26	98.1	...	...	...	...	1.9
Poland	858	475	12.6	2.9	0.1	0.1	...	84.3
UK: E & W	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	155	4	14.3	81.8	0.0	0.0	...	3.9

**Table 3.2.4.3 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
Intentional homicide: Total**

Bulgaria	2.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	1.3	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Denmark	1.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9.9	0.8	98.5	...	...	...	...	1.5
Poland	2.6	0.4	1.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	...	92.9
UK: E & W	2.9	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 3.2.4.4 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
Intentional homicide: Completed**

Bulgaria	1.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	0.9	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Denmark	0.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 3.2.4.5 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
Bodily injury (Assault): Total**

Bulgaria	15	6	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	7	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	97	39	98.8	...	...	...	...	1.2
Poland	200	100	7.3	38.8	1.2	4.1	...	48.6
UK: E & W	76	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	46	9	46.3	43.8	0.0	1.3	...	8.8

**Table 3.2.4.6 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury**

Cyprus	5.7	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	18.1	6.6	99.2	...	...	...	...	0.8
Poland	5.6	2.1	0.4	41.1	3.1	1.9	...	53.6
UK: N. Ireland	2.8	0.2	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	...	0.0

Table 3.2.4.7 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Bulgaria	3.5	0.3	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	1.3	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	8.8	2.2	97.0	...	...	...	...	3.0
Poland	7.9	3.1	0.3	41.6	1.2	3.7	...	53.1
UK: E & W	10.4	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	7.3	1.8	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	...	0.0

Table 3.2.4.8 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

Bulgaria	2.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	0.5	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	1.6	0.1	94.4	...	...	...	...	5.6
Poland	3.8	1.3	0.0	39.4	1.8	3.6	...	55.2
UK: E & W	1.9	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.9 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

Cyprus	0.4	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	2.7	0.6	98.1	...	...	...	...	1.9
Poland	4.0	1.8	0.6	43.2	0.9	3.7	...	51.6
UK: E & W	6.7	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	2.1	0.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0

Table 3.2.4.10 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Robbery: Total

Bulgaria	17.6	1.8	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	2.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	27.8	4.9	97.9	...	...	...	...	2.1
Poland	46.7	15.3	0.7	53.7	13.3	1.0	...	31.3
UK: E & W	15.4	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	6.9	0.5	33.3	55.6	0.0	11.1	...	0.0

Table 3.2.4.11 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Theft: Total

Bulgaria	163	37	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	168	47	98.7	...	...	...	...	1.3
Poland	264	105	17.2	41.4	25.2	0.3	...	15.9
UK: E & W	219	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	121	22	39.2	47.8	0.0	0.0	...	13.0

**Table 3.2.4.12 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Theft:
Theft of a motor vehicle**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Bulgaria	4.2	0.7	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Denmark	16.1	7.2	36.2	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	3.8	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	10.1	2.1	23.7	65.8	0.0	0.0	...	10.5

**Table 3.2.4.13 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
(Theft) Burglary: Total**

Denmark	42	18	12.4	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	94	30	98.9	...	...	...	...	1.1
Poland	104	39	4.1	53.5	26.8	0.3	...	15.3
UK: E & W	43	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	26	5	32.6	48.3	0.0	0.0	...	19.1

**Table 3.2.4.14 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary:
Domestic burglary**

UK: E & W	25.7	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	12.1	2.2	20.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	...	25.0

Table 3.2.4.15 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Fraud

Bulgaria	9.7	2.4	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	3.5	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	22.6	8.5	99.9	...	...	...	...	0.1
Poland	186.4	26.7	7.6	53.4	10.0	0.4	...	28.7
UK: E & W	37.8	12.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	35.6	6.7	69.2	27.5	0.0	0.0	...	3.3

Table 3.2.4.16 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Money laundering

Netherlands	3.7	0.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	0.0
Poland	1.0	0.3	0.0	45.6	25.4	0.0	...	28.9

Table 3.2.4.17 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Corruption

Bulgaria	1.8	1.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.1	0.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	0.0
Poland	15.1	4.0	0.8	12.8	2.5	0.4	...	83.5
UK: N. Ireland	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 3.2.4.18 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 –
Drug offences: Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Bulgaria	20	1	..	..	..	..	100.0	..
Cyprus	57	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	203	14	22.7	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	61	15	99.5	..	..	..	..	0.5
Poland	109	42	13.8	38.4	0.1	0.7	..	47.0
UK: E & W	111	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	56	8	31.9	51.8	0.0	0.0	..	16.3

**Table 3.2.4.19 Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Drug offences:
Drug trafficking**

Poland	12.9	3.8	1.6	26.5	0.0	0.2	..	71.7
UK: E& W	1.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes on tables 3.2.4.1 to 3.2.4.19

Croatia: Data relate to the year 2011 (instead of 2010).

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

UK: Northern Ireland: Data relate to the year 2006 (instead of 2010).

Table 3.2.5 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2010

Table 3.2.5.1 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	22	88.9	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	...	15.9	...	53.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	27	...	42.8	...	...	...	...	11.0	...	...	38.7	32.4	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	19	...	...	90.8	44.0	40.3	15.7	3.9	...	...	1.8	...	...	3.6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	23	20.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	49.7	...	14.3	8.4	...	...	1.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	228	0.0	93.5	0.2	28.6	71.4	...	4.8	1.4	...	0.2	...	...	1.2
France	83	3.7	4.6	58.3	...	...	...	24.5	7.2	32.3	8.9	37.8	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	133	...	...	84.1	...	...	...	10.0	...	100.0	5.9	...	...	...
Greece	15	...	...	95.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	...	14.1	...
Hungary	65	0.9	3.2	69.9	10.3	...	77.9	23.1	31.2	...	7.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	19	9.2	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.4
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	36	9.4	5.2	71.3	12.9	...	...	24.5	...	...	61.2	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	54	2.5	5.0	67.5	99.7	...	...	9.8	72.2	...	13.9	64.3	...	1.2
Poland	60	...	...	92.8	...	...	...	1.8	...	...	5.5	...	...	...
Portugal	17	7.8	45.3	0.5	77.8	...	...	32.4	...	73.4	7.3	...	...	...
Serbia	22	...	...	96.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	16	...	0.6	97.9	5.9	49.5	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	0.9
Spain	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	151	57.5	12.7	0.4	5.9	...	...	0.2	8.0	...	0.6	2.5	4.9	28.7
Switzerland	201	22.3	20.5	51.7	90.1	7.4	...	4.7	...	...	2.5	38.9	...	...
Turkey	65	...	40.7	3.7	...	...	...	7.6	...	...	27.8	...	...	20.1
Ukraine	24	...	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	...	...	0.8
UK: E & W	134	...	8.8	94.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	...	...	20.8
UK: N. Ireland	68	...	16.5	13.2	14.9	37.3	...	3.8	...	...	9.7	...	...	56.8
UK: Scotland	62	22.4	25.6	39.3	30.8	2.2	54.2	...	...	...	12.6	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	64	20.4	19.2	54.9	38.3	37.4	49.2	14.1	24.0	55.0	11.6	35.2	4.8	16.3
<i>Median</i>	40	9.3	9.8	67.5	28.6	40.3	54.2	9.8	8.0	52.9	7.0	37.8	2.5	2.4
<i>Minimum</i>	5	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	2.2	15.7	0.2	1.4	14.3	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	228	88.9	93.5	97.9	99.7	71.4	77.9	49.7	72.2	100.0	61.2	64.3	14.1	60.4

Table 3.2.5.2 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	1.5	97.8	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.2	...	...	90.0	88.9	11.1	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	102.2	0.0	97.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	...	2.2	0.0	...	0.1	...	...	0.3
France	4.1	4.3	8.6	67.8	...	...	...	13.1	8.4	32.9	6.3	21.1	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	13.4	...	...	95.7	...	...	...	2.8	...	100.0	1.5	...	...	...
Greece	10.3	...	...	99.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...
Hungary	0.7	...	9.9	74.6	3.8	...	84.9	22.5	12.5	...	2.8	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR))	0.7	6.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.8
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.8	1.7	34.4	57.8	98.2	...	...	3.7	63.6	...	1.4	100.0	...	1.0
Poland	1.2	...	...	97.9	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	1.7	...	...	...
Portugal	4.9	22.8	70.2	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	40.0	1.1	...	...	...
Serbia	0.8	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.2	...	20.0	80.0	0.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	20.1	82.1	11.9	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	6.0
Switzerland	28.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.1	...	87.5	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...	6.9
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.3	...	0.0	79.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	...	...	9.0
UK: N. Ireland	1.5	...	11.1	74.1	0.0	0.0	...	11.1	...	...	3.7	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	2.4	24.2	65.3	7.3	22.2	44.4	22.2	...	...	...	3.2	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.7	29.9	32.2	61.8	26.6	41.1	53.6	6.4	21.1	43.2	3.5	60.5	0.0	14.6
<i>Median</i>	1.5	14.5	11.9	74.6	1.9	44.4	53.6	2.8	10.4	36.4	1.6	60.5	0.0	3.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	102.2	97.8	97.4	100.0	98.2	100.0	84.9	22.5	63.6	100.0	20.1	100.0	0.0	93.8

Table 3.2.5.3 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	0.1	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	25.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.1	...	...	60.0	...	66.7	33.3	...	...	...	20.0	...	...	20.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	50.0	100.0	...	50.0	...	...	0.0
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	8.3	0.0	33.3	91.7	42.4	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.1	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	10.6	...	100.0	85.6	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.3	...	...	3.8	100.0	...	...	15.4	25.0	...	80.8	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.7	6.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.3
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	...	...	25.0	95.2	...	66.7	44.6	...	1.2
Poland	0.0	...	...	42.9	...	...	...	14.3	...	...	42.9	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	87.5	0.0	14.3	0.0
Switzerland	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.2	...	0.9	6.4	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	87.9	...	...	2.0
Ukraine	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.1	...	0.0	31.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.1	...	...	1.4
UK: N. Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	13.3	0.1	16.8	75.0	33.3	33.3	14.0	55.1	44.4	75.4	28.0	4.8	14.7
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	33.3	33.3	10.6	60.1	33.3	85.6	33.7	0.0	1.3
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	1.2	100.0	0.9	60.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.6	14.3	93.3

**Table 3.2.5.4 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Intentional homicide:
Completed**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	...	...	6.3	100.0	...	...	12.5	50.0	...	81.3	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.5	9.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.9
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.1	4.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	...	...	12.5	50.0	0.0	96.3	...	0.0	30.3
<i>Median</i>	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	...	...	12.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	50.0	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	0.5	9.1	0.0	6.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	90.9

Table 3.2.5.5 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault):
Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	0.6	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.5	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	5.2	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...	37.8	7.9	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.4	...	...	99.1	62.9	30.5	6.7	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.9	14.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	57.8	...	11.3	2.5	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	15.8	0.0	74.9	0.7	16.7	83.3	...	19.9	3.0	...	0.6	...	...	3.9
France	15.8	3.9	3.2	60.6	...	...	...	23.9	7.5	34.8	8.4	42.4	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	31.4	...	...	80.9	...	...	...	12.1	...	100.0	7.0	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.4	0.2	3.7	73.4	10.3	...	82.5	21.6	35.1	...	5.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5.7	7.2	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.2
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	7.9	4.4	2.1	72.5	99.9	...	...	10.2	68.4	...	9.1	63.9	...	1.7
Poland	7.1	...	...	94.7	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	4.1	...	...	...
Portugal	1.4	2.0	74.5	2.0	...	...	...	15.4	...	65.2	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.0	...	...	98.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.8	...	0.0	100.0	8.3	44.4	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	18.7	5.9	13.3	0.8	0.0	...	...	0.4	0.0	...	0.8	0.0	7.1	78.8
Switzerland	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6.7	...	62.9	3.0	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	11.8	...	...	13.1
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	11.4	...	0.3	88.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2	...	...	8.2
UK: N. Ireland	41.0	...	9.1	19.6	47.6	42.1	...	33.5	...	...	29.5	...	...	8.3
UK: Scotland	19.2	18.7	24.4	43.3	34.8	1.2	53.2	...	...	...	13.7	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.6	15.6	18.7	52.4	35.1	40.3	47.5	16.1	22.8	52.8	9.5	28.6	2.4	21.9
<i>Median</i>	6.2	5.2	3.7	66.5	25.7	42.1	53.2	12.1	7.5	50.0	7.0	25.2	0.0	8.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	0.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	41.0	100.0	74.9	100.0	99.9	83.3	82.5	57.8	68.4	100.0	37.8	63.9	7.1	83.2

**Table 3.2.5.6 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	0.4	83.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.4	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	1.4	...	11.6	...	...	...	...	9.9	...	...	26.4	40.6	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.8	...	...	100.0	62.9	34.3	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.4	2.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	85.1	...	12.5	4.3	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	88.1	13.5	...	9.5	...	...	2.4
France	1.6	2.2	1.8	41.8	...	...	...	38.6	7.7	37.8	15.6	68.8	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	16.5	...	...	75.8	...	...	...	15.8	...	100.0	8.4	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Hungary	3.4	...	4.1	73.6	11.0	...	81.1	22.0	36.8	...	4.3	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.6	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.5	0.4	0.0	54.7	100.0	...	...	20.7	84.9	...	23.4	76.7	...	0.8
Poland	0.1	...	...	78.4	...	...	...	9.8	...	...	11.8	...	...	...
Portugal	0.1	...	41.7	...	...	...	...	41.7	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.0	...	...	97.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.2	...	0.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.2	0.0	0.9	3.6	0.0	...	...	0.9	0.0	...	12.6	0.0	7.1	82.0
Switzerland	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.1	...	34.0	3.8	...	...	...	20.8	...	...	35.8	...	...	5.7
Ukraine	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.7	...	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	...	6.7	...	...	76.7	...	...	6.7
UK: Scotland	2.6	1.5	180.7	48.9	36.4	0.0	57.6	...	...	...	42.2	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.7	11.2	19.9	48.9	28.8	28.6	47.2	30.0	28.6	62.6	26.8	46.5	2.4	24.7
<i>Median</i>	0.8	0.9	1.3	51.8	15.5	17.1	57.6	20.7	13.5	68.9	14.1	54.7	0.0	4.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	16.5	83.3	180.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	81.1	88.1	84.9	100.0	100.0	76.7	7.1	100.0

Table 3.2.5.7 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admission only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
		Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital		
Albania	0.2	85.7	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	...	...	37.9	54.5	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.5	...	...	58.3	28.6	50.0	21.4	25.0	...	...	4.2	...	...	12.5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.1	29.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	60.7	...	20.6	0.9	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.7	0.0	28.6	0.0	...	...	...	57.1	0.0	...	11.4	...	...	2.9
France	2.6	1.1	0.1	35.0	...	...	...	49.7	0.2	57.0	14.0	71.2	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.0	...	...	46.5	...	...	...	39.6	...	100.0	13.9	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	...	1.2	26.5	...	...	122.7	42.2	...	...	31.3	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.3	0.0	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.7
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.8	2.9	0.0	41.2	98.2	...	...	23.5	59.4	...	28.7	61.5	...	3.7
Poland	0.6	...	...	73.0	...	...	...	10.4	...	...	16.6	...	...	...
Portugal	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	...	87.5	29.4	...	...	...
Serbia	0.2	...	...	88.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	...	0.0	100.0	0.0	81.8	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.7	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	...	...	3.2	100.0	...	14.3	0.0	11.1	77.8
Switzerland	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.2	...	7.0	6.9	...	...	...	6.8	...	...	74.0	...	...	5.3
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	1.1	...	0.0	83.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.2	...	...	4.3
UK: N. Ireland	0.5	...	0.0	77.8	100.0	0.0	...	11.1	...	...	11.1	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.3	35.3	5.9	47.1	25.0	0.0	75.0	...	...	...	11.8	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.7	19.3	5.6	45.8	42.0	33.0	73.1	30.5	39.9	53.0	19.3	46.8	3.7	19.2
<i>Median</i>	0.5	2.0	1.2	46.5	26.8	25.0	75.0	25.0	29.8	57.0	14.0	58.0	0.0	4.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	2.6	85.7	28.6	100.0	100.0	81.8	122.7	60.7	100.0	100.0	74.0	71.2	11.1	85.7

Table 3.2.5.8 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures	
		Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital		
Albania	0.1	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Austria	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	...	...	50.0	42.9	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.2	...	...	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	...	...	12.5	...	...	25.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	76.9	...	70.0	7.7	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	...	...	...	28.6	0.0	...	42.9	...	...	0.0
France	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	...	...	...	53.2	0.0	64.0	39.1	68.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.3	...	...	15.9	...	...	...	58.7	...	100.0	25.5	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	...	...	5.6	...	...	...	22.2	...	...	72.2	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	...	...	16.7	50.0	...	70.8	70.6	...	4.2
Poland	0.2	...	...	59.2	...	...	...	13.2	...	...	27.6	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	...	...	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	...	...	3.2	100.0	...	29.0	0.0	11.1	61.3
Switzerland	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.1	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.1	...	0.0	43.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.3	...	...	2.5
UK: N. Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	25.5	3.2	23.0	6.3	12.5	50.0	30.7	37.5	58.5	40.2	45.4	5.6	32.2
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	12.5	50.0	21.8	25.0	67.0	39.5	55.4	5.6	14.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	0.6	100.0	28.6	60.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	76.9	100.0	100.0	89.1	70.6	11.1	100.0

Table 3.2.5.9 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
		Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	0.2	80.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	...	26.7	75.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	...	...	66.7	30.0	60.0	10.0	26.7	...	...	...	...	...	6.7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	33.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	58.6	...	12.1	0.0	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.5	0.0	28.0	0.0	...	...	...	60.0	0.0	...	4.0	...	...	8.0
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.4	...	...	62.1	...	...	...	30.2	...	100.0	7.6	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.3	...	2.9	52.9	...	...	94.4	44.1	...	...	2.9	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.1	0.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.2	3.1	0.0	18.8	100.0	...	...	50.0	62.5	...	28.1	55.6	...	0.0
Poland	0.4	...	...	80.7	...	...	...	8.9	...	...	10.4	...	...	...
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.8	...	85.7	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.2	...	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	...	...	...	3.1	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	93.8
Switzerland	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.9	...	0.9	7.3	...	...	...	6.6	...	...	80.4	...	...	4.8
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.6	...	0.0	82.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	...	...	5.6
UK: N. Ireland	0.2	...	0.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	25.0	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.3	31.3	6.3	50.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	...	...	...	12.5	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	18.5	8.6	49.7	51.0	35.0	59.8	37.4	40.6	39.6	14.4	65.3	0.0	16.9
<i>Median</i>	0.3	1.6	0.9	57.5	30.0	30.0	75.0	30.2	31.3	12.1	7.6	65.3	0.0	5.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	0.9	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.4	75.0	0.0	93.8

Table 3.2.5.10 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Robbery: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
			Of which: % fines		Of which: % community service		Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Of which: % with community service		Of which: % with supervision	Of which: % partially suspended		Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
			Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital			
Albania	0.5	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.6	...	...	11.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.8	...	...	57.6	77.6	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.1	...	...	76.0	26.3	44.7	28.9	16.0	...	...	8.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.7	1.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	67.3	...	28.0	20.6	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.5	0.0	6.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	...	87.7	2.8	...	2.5	...	...	0.0
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	6.5	...	...	44.6	...	...	...	34.0	...	100.0	21.4	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	57.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.1	...	...	...
Hungary	6.0	...	...	17.4	7.6	...	...	54.8	2.4	...	27.7	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.6	21.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.6
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.5	0.3	0.0	27.4	99.5	...	...	14.2	85.8	...	57.6	76.8	...	0.5
Poland	3.0	...	...	68.1	...	...	...	11.0	...	...	20.9	...	...	...
Portugal	4.6	...	9.1	...	...	...	...	68.3	...	77.4	15.8	...	...	...
Serbia	8.4	...	...	94.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.6	...	0.0	93.8	6.7	53.3	...	...	...	...	6.3	...	...	3.1
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.2	0.7	0.3	3.0	22.2	...	...	0.0	...	...	10.9	3.0	0.0	85.1
Switzerland	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3.8	...	1.7	4.8	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	73.8	...	...	7.4
Ukraine	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.7	...	...	...
UK: E & W	6.2	...	0.0	77.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2	...	...	6.9
UK: N. Ireland	0.5	...	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	...	11.1	...	...	33.3	...	...	44.4
UK: Scotland	1.0	0.0	3.8	59.6	29.0	0.0	19.4	...	...	...	36.5	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.1	17.6	1.8	43.4	23.9	49.7	24.2	35.1	30.4	68.5	27.1	52.5	0.0	25.1
<i>Median</i>	2.8	0.7	0.0	44.6	14.9	49.0	24.2	25.0	2.8	77.4	21.8	76.8	0.0	6.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	2.4	28.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	8.4	100.0	9.1	94.3	99.5	100.0	28.9	87.7	85.8	100.0	73.8	77.6	0.0	85.1

Table 3.2.5.11 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	Of which: % other measures
Albania	15	99.3	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	...	...	37.7	30.5	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	9	...	...	96.5	34.1	45.4	20.5	1.5	...	...	1.2	...	...	0.7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10	14.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	41.4	...	12.6	7.8	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	67	0.0	95.7	0.1	80.0	20.0	...	3.3	0.0	...	0.1	...	...	0.7
France	31	3.1	3.4	54.9	...	...	...	27.8	7.4	27.6	10.9	35.9	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	35	...	...	84.7	...	...	...	9.2	...	100.0	6.1	...	...	...
Greece	2	...	...	84.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5	...	...	0.4
Hungary	29	0.6	3.7	74.7	11.8	...	78.8	20.2	43.7	...	5.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6	10.2	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.9
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	15	1.4	3.0	71.3	99.7	...	...	11.3	69.7	...	12.0	56.8	...	0.9
Poland	12	...	...	89.0	...	...	...	2.2	...	...	8.8	...	...	...
Portugal	3	2.0	36.6	...	...	...	...	39.4	...	68.8	8.1	...	...	...
Serbia	2	...	...	94.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	0.0	99.1	8.2	55.5	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.9
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	51	70.4	7.7	0.3	0.0	...	...	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Switzerland	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	20	...	33.3	3.9	...	...	...	11.2	...	...	36.3	...	...	15.2
Ukraine	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	...	...	...
UK: E & W	25	...	2.4	96.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	20.2
UK: N. Ireland	15	...	3.6	17.9	2.0	42.9	...	4.4	...	...	14.6	...	...	59.5
UK: Scotland	10	23.2	21.4	42.5	26.8	2.8	57.3	...	...	...	13.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	20	22.5	15.3	56.8	32.8	33.3	52.2	13.9	24.1	52.2	10.5	30.8	0.0	18.8
<i>Median</i>	15	6.6	3.5	73.0	19.3	42.9	57.3	9.2	7.4	48.2	8.1	33.2	0.0	0.9
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	20.5	0.2	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	67	99.3	95.7	99.1	99.7	55.5	78.8	41.4	69.7	100.0	37.7	56.8	0.0	86.9

Table 3.2.5.12 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures	
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended		Of which: % psychiatric hospital
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	...	...	100.0	41.7	25.0	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.3	0.0	84.8	2.4	100.0	...	...	10.4	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	2.4
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.5	1.3	4.7	66.0	19.2	...	64.6	28.7	44.2	...	5.3	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.2	...	65.4	...	...	...	...	11.5	...	...	15.4	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.1	13.1	8.0	0.5	0.0	...	...	0.5	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	77.9
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.9	...	0.4	82.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	...	...	14.2
UK: N. Ireland	1.6	...	7.1	35.7	0.0	70.0	...	0.0	...	...	10.7	...	...	46.4
UK: Scotland	1.3	16.7	12.1	51.5	26.5	5.9	47.1	...	...	...	19.7	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.1	7.8	26.1	48.4	31.2	33.6	48.3	10.2	14.7	0.0	12.5	...	0.0	35.2
<i>Median</i>	1.1	7.2	8.0	51.5	22.8	25.0	47.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	13.0	...	0.0	30.3
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	5.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
<i>Maximum</i>	2.3	16.7	84.8	100.0	100.0	70.0	64.6	28.7	44.2	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	77.9

Table 3.2.5.13 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Austria	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5.9	...	...	95.4	32.0	46.0	22.0	2.3	...	...	1.5	...	...	0.8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.9	...	...	69.1	...	...	...	18.6	...	100.0	12.2	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.4	0.0	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.9
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11.3	0.9	2.2	70.7	99.8	...	...	11.4	74.0	...	14.2	58.4	...	0.6
Poland	4.7	...	...	84.8	...	...	...	3.8	...	...	11.4	...	...	...
Portugal	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.6	...	80.0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2.1	...	0.0	100.0	7.0	65.1	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	9.3	...	0.2	83.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	...	...	9.8
UK: N. Ireland	4.5	...	1.2	18.5	6.7	53.3	...	6.2	...	...	13.6	...	...	60.5
UK: Scotland	2.5	18.9	9.8	55.3	39.7	1.4	53.4	...	...	...	15.9	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.1	4.9	2.9	72.1	37.0	41.5	37.7	16.1	74.0	90.0	10.7	58.4	0.0	24.1
<i>Median</i>	4.5	0.4	1.7	77.0	32.0	49.7	37.7	11.4	74.0	90.0	12.9	58.4	0.0	0.8
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.5	6.7	1.4	22.0	2.3	74.0	80.0	0.0	58.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	11.3	18.9	9.8	100.0	99.8	65.1	53.4	55.6	74.0	100.0	16.7	58.4	0.0	96.9

Table 3.2.5.14 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

Germany	1.4	...	...	58.3	...	...	...	24.2	...	100.0	17.6	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	6.1	...	0.1	78.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7	...	...	8.6
UK: N. Ireland	1.9	...	0.0	26.5	11.1	55.6	...	5.9	...	...	17.6	...	...	50.0

Table 3.2.5.15 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures	
				Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended		Of which: % psychiatric hospital
Albania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Austria	0.4	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216.7	27.7	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.2	5.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	55.0	...	9.1	0.0	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.9	0.0	91.5	0.7	100.0	0.0	...	7.8	0.0	...	7.8	...	...	0.0
France	0.5	6.0	6.0	64.4	...	...	...	19.9	3.2	30.2	3.8	16.7	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.8	...	...	83.5	...	...	...	11.2	...	100.0	5.4	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.3	...	...	79.4	11.1	...	88.9	17.6	50.0	...	2.9	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.1	50.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.4	6.0	16.4	58.2	97.4	...	...	9.0	66.7	...	10.4	42.9	...	0.0
Poland	0.4	...	...	93.0	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	6.3	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.2	...	0.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.4	24.0	13.6	0.9	0.0	...	...	0.9	0.0	...	0.9	50.0	0.0	59.7
Switzerland	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.3	...	51.6	13.6	...	...	...	9.5	...	...	17.2	...	...	8.1
Ukraine	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	1.0	...	3.1	96.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	22.8
UK: N. Ireland	0.2	...	25.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	75.0
UK: Scotland	0.3	25.0	12.5	37.5	50.0	0.0	50.0	...	...	...	25.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.7	16.6	25.4	59.1	51.2	25.0	69.4	13.2	24.0	34.8	20.0	34.3	0.0	27.0
<i>Median</i>	0.3	6.0	12.5	71.9	50.0	0.0	69.4	9.2	3.2	19.6	4.0	35.3	0.0	15.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	4.8	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	88.9	55.0	66.7	100.0	216.7	50.0	0.0	75.0

Table 3.2.5.16 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Money laundering

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures		
			Of which: % fines			Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total		Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital
			Total												
Albania	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Germany	0.0	...	...	95.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	5.0	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0

Table 3.2.5.17 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Corruption

France	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	...	...	...	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	...	...
Germany	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Hungary	0.1	...	...	80.0	25.0	...	25.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.0	...	20.0	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.18 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % verdict / admonition only		Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures	
		Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital		
Albania	0.3	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	...	...	25.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	2.5	...	19.8	...	...	...	...	12.6	...	...	44.9	30.1	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.4	...	...	61.9	46.2	46.2	7.7	9.5	...	...	1.6	...	...	27.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.8	19.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	53.0	...	13.6	4.8	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.4	0.0	89.5	0.4	100.0	0.0	...	2.9	0.0	...	2.9	...	...	7.1
France	5.7	2.9	9.1	51.7	...	...	...	27.7	5.8	36.6	8.6	44.7	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	8.3	...	...	80.7	...	...	...	13.7	...	100.0	5.6	...	...	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.8	2.8	6.8	87.5	16.2	...	71.4	11.9	119.0	...	0.6	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.0	1.8	7.4	58.9	100.0	...	...	14.7	79.2	...	16.0	69.2	...	1.2
Poland	2.8	...	...	96.5	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	2.1	...	...	...
Portugal	0.9	...	29.7	...	...	...	...	54.9	...	76.0	6.6	...	...	...
Serbia	1.2	...	...	97.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.7	...	0.0	93.3	0.0	42.9	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	6.7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	16.9	71.5	15.4	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.8
Switzerland	59.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7.4	...	13.0	1.3	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	6.3	...	...	76.7
Ukraine	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2	...	...	...
UK: E & W	10.7	...	16.7	96.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	...	...	30.1
UK: N. Ireland	1.8	...	21.9	15.6	40.0	40.0	...	3.1	...	...	3.1	...	...	56.3
UK: Scotland	2.0	22.6	51.9	18.9	45.0	5.0	35.0	...	...	...	6.6	...	0.0	...
Mean	5.7	24.6	18.7	52.4	43.4	22.3	38.0	22.0	51.0	56.6	7.1	36.0	0.0	31.8
Median	1.8	2.9	13.0	58.9	42.5	22.5	35.0	12.2	42.5	56.3	4.3	37.4	0.0	19.9
Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	59.2	100.0	89.5	97.8	100.0	46.2	71.4	100.0	119.0	100.0	44.9	69.2	0.0	100.0

Table 3.2.5.19 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
			Of which: % fines	Total	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own	Total	Of which: % with community service	Of which: % with supervision	Total	Of which: % partially suspended	Of which: % psychiatric hospital	
Albania	0.3	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.5	...	...	42.9	33.3	55.6	11.1	28.6	...	...	4.8	...	...	23.8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.7	18.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	52.7	...	12.8	4.1	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.7	0.0	83.9	1.1	100.0	0.0	...	7.5	0.0	...	7.5	...	...	0.0
France	1.1	1.0	5.9	33.2	...	...	...	45.0	4.8	33.3	14.9	57.3	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	56.5	...	100.0	18.5	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.1	...	...	96.7	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	3.3	...	...	...
Portugal	0.4	...	17.1	...	...	...	...	68.3	...	82.1	12.2	...	...	...
Serbia	0.9	...	...	97.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	...	0.0	100.0	0.0	36.4	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.5	...	35.5	4.6	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	28.5	...	...	19.3
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.4	9.1	13.6	50.0	63.6	9.1	27.3	...	...	...	27.3	...	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.0	21.5	15.6	40.9	49.2	25.3	19.2	33.9	2.4	45.7	18.7	57.3	0.0	20.4
<i>Median</i>	0.5	5.1	3.0	33.2	48.5	22.7	19.2	36.8	2.4	33.3	9.9	57.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	7.4	100.0	83.9	100.0	100.0	55.6	27.3	68.3	4.8	100.0	100.0	57.3	0.0	100.0

Table 3.2.6.9 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % educational sanctions and measures	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Germany	0.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo (UNR)	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	..
Netherlands	0.3	0.1	88.2	..	..	..	..	11.8	..
Poland	0.5	0.3	1.5	58.6	0.0	6.0	..	..	33.8
UK: E & W	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.6.10 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Robbery: Total

Germany	9.2	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo (UNR)	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	35.7	..
Netherlands	8.3	2.7	96.2	..	..	..	..	3.8	..
Poland	4.1	2.7	3.9	59.7	0.7	3.1	..	..	32.7
UK: E & W	6.2	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.6.11 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Theft: Total

Germany	52	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo (UNR)	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	86.9	..
Netherlands	20	13	96.7	..	..	..	..	3.3	..
Poland	15	11	5.7	50.1	2.5	2.1	..	..	39.5
UK: E & W	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	15	3	2.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.6.12 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Denmark	3.0	2.5	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: E & W	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	1.6	0.6	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0

**Table 3.2.6.13 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 –
(Theft) Burglary: Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % educational sanctions and measures	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Denmark	5.5	3.4	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	11.8	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.4	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	84.7	...
Netherlands	15.4	9.4	97.0	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Poland	5.8	4.2	5.3	54.7	2.6	1.8	...	...	35.6
UK: E & W	9.3	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	4.5	0.8	6.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0

**Table 3.2.6.14 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 –
(Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary**

Germany	2.0	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	6.1	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 3.2.6.15 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 –
Fraud**

Germany	7.5	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	0.6	0.3	97.9	...	...	...	...	2.1	...
Poland	0.5	0.3	8.5	46.2	12.0	1.7	...	...	31.6
UK: E & W	1.0	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 3.2.6.16 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 –
Money laundering**

Netherlands	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	...
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**Table 3.2.6.17 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 –
Corruption**

Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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Table 3.2.6.18 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop	Of which: % community service	Of which: % supervision	Of which: % restitution	Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment	Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right	Of which: % educational sanctions and measures	Of which: % other community sanctions and measures
Denmark	10.1	0.2	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	13.3	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.2	0.2	20.0	60.0	...	...	...	60.0	...
Netherlands	1.4	0.7	94.3	...	...	...	...	5.7	...
Poland	3.5	2.7	4.4	50.9	0.2	5.1	...	...	39.4
UK: E & W	10.7	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	1.8	0.3	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0

Table 3.2.6.19 Community sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Germany	1.0	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	60.0	...
Poland	0.1	0.1	8.7	56.5	0.0	4.3	...	...	30.4

Notes on tables 3.2.6.1 to 3.2.6.19

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Greece: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Notes on tables 3.2.3 to 3.2.6

Bulgaria: Unsuspended custodial sanctions include also suspended custodial sanctions.

Croatia: The counting unit in tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.5 is the sanction/measure, not the person.

France: Partially suspended custodial sentences are counted with unsuspended sentences.

Germany: Only formal convictions by the court are counted.

Greece: For minors only those measures that are imposed by the juvenile court judge are counted. The same measures may be imposed by the prosecutor on minors and are listed under prosecution statistics.

Serbia: A suspended sentence cannot be imposed in the case of a minor.

Table 3.2.7 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010

Table 3.2.7.1 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	160	...	...	80.1	11.6	5.0	3.1	...	0.1	...
Armenia	96	...	21.0	26.6	38.7	11.7	1.7	...	0.4	...
Austria	245	56.1	16.7	11.9	2.0	1.2	...	...	0.0	...
Bulgaria	296	51.5	28.9	16.1	2.2	0.8	0.4	...	0.0	...
Croatia	105	37.3	26.8	18.7	14.7	1.8	0.8	...	...	...
Cyprus	98	27.9	20.9	19.3	22.9	5.4	3.5	...	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	112	...	65.0	...	30.7	4.1	0.1	...	0.0	...
Denmark	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	118	61.2	15.5	11.4	9.3	1.8	0.3	...	0.4	...
France	193	57.2	20.3	17.3	2.8	1.4	1.0	80	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	54	24.1	28.6	18.8	24.4	3.5	0.3	...	0.3	...
Greece	193	158.8	19.7	...	...	...	2.8	...	0.1	...
Hungary	103	18.3	29.8	25.9	11.4	9.1	5.3	...	0.2	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	426	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.7	3.3	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	42	31.5	26.5	184.7	15.5	4.2	3.8	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	232	18.9	4.4	...	...	23.6	16.6	...	1.4	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	133	74.1	10.8	6.3	4.9	1.2	0.4	6	0.0	2.3
Poland	104	17.5	28.8	37.6	12.9	2.1	1.0	19	0.1	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	81	42.3	20.3	17.4	15.7	2.6	1.7	...	...	...
Slovakia	111	18.1	34.2	26.0	13.5	6.5	1.7	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	59	34.4	27.3	23.2	12.1	2.3	0.6	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	142	60.6	14.2	14.3	5.4	3.1	...	9	0.0	1.8
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	89	...	8.0	15.9	59.0	15.1	2.0	...	0.2	...
UK: E & W	184	52.7	17.4	12.6	11.4	3.8	0.7	...	0.4	1.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	259	55.0	23.4	10.7	8.2	1.8	0.4	...	0.3	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	159	44.9	22.1	28.3	15.0	5.0	2.3	29	0.2	1.0
<i>Median</i>	125	39.8	20.9	17.4	11.9	3.5	1.3	14	0.1	1.0
<i>Minimum</i>	42	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	6	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	426	158.8	65.0	184.7	59.0	23.6	16.6	80	1.4	2.3

Table 3.2.7.2 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction s/ measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	7.2	...	...	87.6	10.1	2.3	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3.6	...	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	55.4	81.7	11.3	6.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	4.7	32.9	27.5	25.6	13.5	0.5	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	34.6	86.6	11.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	37.7	81.2	15.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.4	45.3	43.4	7.7	3.4	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	71.4	173.6	0.3	0.3	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	11.0	25.0	35.0	21.0	7.0	1.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.5	44.6	32.1	12.5	10.7	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	7.5	97.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	6.9	34.2	35.6	18.7	8.0	3.2	0.2	14.0	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.6	49.8	27.2	9.8	12.5	0.8	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	2.6	38.9	37.0	22.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	36.6	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.5	...	1.7	3.6	70.8	23.8	0.1	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	2.1	17.0	62.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	8.6	47.3	44.9	5.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	15.4	58.8	24.5	15.8	8.5	2.4	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Median</i>	4.7	46.3	26.1	7.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	71.4	173.6	62.4	87.6	70.8	23.8	1.0	14.0	0.0	0.1

Table 3.2.7.3 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	5.6	...	...	8.3	10.1	28.0	51.2	...	2.4	...
Armenia	2.4	...	2.6	5.1	6.4	53.8	19.2	...	12.8	...
Austria	0.5	...	...	...	...	82.1	...	...	17.9	...
Bulgaria	2.1	0.6	3.1	11.9	11.3	25.6	44.4	...	3.1	...
Croatia	3.0	1.5	9.0	24.6	32.8	12.7	19.4	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	60.0	...	10.0	0.0
Czech Republic	1.0	...	1.0	...	8.6	76.2	14.3	...	1.0	...
Denmark	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	27.5	11.4	...	14.4	...
France	1.0	0.0	1.3	5.0	3.9	21.1	66.9	...	1.9	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	28.7	39.7	9.9	...	21.3	...
Greece	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	57.1	...	42.9	...
Hungary	2.0	...	...	2.9	8.3	12.7	64.2	...	11.8	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	51.1	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.9	5.5	11.9	22.0	23.9	12.8	23.9	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.3	17.4	14.5	21.1	20.5	12.0	8.4	38	0.1	5.9
Poland	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.5	11.5	34.1	48.2	128	3.7	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.3	0.6	3.6	10.2	23.4	21.0	41.3	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.8	91.5	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	14.3	42.9	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.8	14.0	61.0	...	...	2.4	15.9
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	11.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.7	...	0.1	0.2	3.2	55.5	41.0	...	5.5	...
UK: E & W	1.9	3.6	8.2	10.7	16.7	13.7	5.5	...	33.5	8.1
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	31.9	18.8	...	31.2	3.6
<i>Mean</i>	2.8	1.8	3.0	7.0	15.9	29.7	37.6	100	12.0	6.7
<i>Median</i>	2.1	0.0	0.8	4.0	14.0	23.3	41.3	128	7.7	5.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.5	38	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	11.9	17.4	14.5	24.6	46.7	82.1	91.5	134	42.9	15.9

Table 3.2.7.4 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions/ measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.3	...	...	...	...	72.0	...	...	28.0	...
Bulgaria	1.6	0.8	3.2	4.0	6.5	25.0	56.5	...	4.0	...
Croatia	0.9	...	5.0	2.5	15.0	25.0	52.5	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	71.4	180	14.3	0.0
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	29.2	...	35.4	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.3	...	...	1.6	3.1	7.1	70.9	...	17.3	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	37.4	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.0	...	9.0	14.9	17.9	19.4	38.8	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.5	91.3	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	15.0	...	53.8	6.3
<i>Mean</i>	1.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	5.7	19.8	46.3	90	31.6	2.1
<i>Median</i>	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.3	45.7	90	22.7	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.0	0.8	9.0	14.9	17.9	72.0	91.3	180	100.0	6.3

Table 3.2.7.5 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	6	...	...	60.7	34.7	4.6	4.6	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	11.6	7.9	65.2	14.6	0.6	...	0.0	...
Austria	31	43.0	30.2	9.0	3.6	0.5	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7	41.0	35.8	21.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	3	56.3	35.9	6.3	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2	55.6	27.8	11.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	3	...	36.6	...	56.3	7.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19	46.0	19.2	20.2	13.6	1.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	27	51.1	25.9	20.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7	11.3	39.0	27.1	21.7	0.8	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	4	279.4	79.9	39.3	...	...	3.4	...	...	...
Hungary	6	13.6	36.9	27.6	9.3	8.3	4.2	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.9	32.3	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4	65.4	19.8	8.6	6.2	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11	83.2	9.8	2.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	3	0.0	2.6
Poland	10	8.7	35.9	46.0	7.1	2.1	0.2	17	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4	65.4	15.4	6.2	11.5	1.5	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	4	3.1	26.2	25.8	31.4	12.7	0.9	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	2	45.0	22.5	20.0	7.5	5.0	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	18	52.8	14.2	23.3	4.3	0.7	...	...	0.0	3.9
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	23	29.5	31.3	20.6	11.4	4.4	0.4	...	0.0	2.4
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	57	46.4	26.7	14.6	10.3	1.9	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	14	52.5	27.6	19.9	14.4	4.6	2.6	10	0.0	1.8
<i>Median</i>	7	46.0	26.7	20.0	7.5	2.0	0.1	10	0.0	2.4
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	57	279.4	79.9	60.7	65.2	17.9	32.3	17	0.0	3.9

Table 3.2.7.6 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Aggravated bodily injury

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	3.8	...	...	41.6	51.3	7.1	0.0	...	...	...
Armenia	4.4	...	5.6	4.2	72.9	16.7	0.7	...	0.0	...
Austria	10.2	21.1	45.2	21.4	10.7	1.6	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.3	54.5	35.6	7.9	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.8	60.0	26.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	1.1	...	0.0	...	82.9	17.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	6.2	0.3	6.9	48.9	40.8	3.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	5.2	30.9	28.6	31.7	6.4	1.9	0.5	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.9	2.3	31.4	33.1	32.1	1.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	0.1	30.8	38.5	92.3	...	...	30.8	...	...	...
Hungary	4.8	15.1	44.1	27.1	6.2	5.0	2.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1.5	44.1	29.4	14.7	11.8	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3.5	70.2	18.2	6.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	5	0.0	2.8
Poland	0.9	0.0	4.3	40.2	35.3	18.1	2.0	42	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.3	54.7	18.2	8.2	16.5	2.4	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.9	10.5	31.6	31.6	15.8	10.5	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.2	6.3	6.4	66.3	12.3	2.1	...	...	0.0	3.7
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.6	...	0.3	2.1	40.3	57.0	0.2	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	13.3	2.6	16.8	39.3	34.4	6.8	0.1	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	4.4	26.9	21.5	29.1	26.3	9.3	2.5	34	0.0	1.6
<i>Median</i>	3.8	21.1	22.5	29.4	16.1	5.0	0.1	42	0.0	1.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	13.3	70.2	45.2	92.3	82.9	57.0	30.8	54	0.0	3.7

Table 3.2.7.7 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	1.1	...	...	25.0	40.6	28.1	6.3	...	...	...
Armenia	0.8	...	18.5	14.8	40.7	18.5	3.7	...	0.0	...
Austria	3.1	3.8	7.6	19.1	33.6	33.6	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.1	6.8	19.5	55.1	10.6	5.9	2.1	...	0.0	...
Croatia	2.8	12.1	23.4	23.4	32.3	7.3	1.6	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.1	11.1	33.3	0.0	11.1	22.2	22.2	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	1.5	...	6.4	...	67.9	25.6	0.0	...	0.6	...
Denmark	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.8	4.0	10.1	46.5	33.3	6.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	4.5	8.2	12.9	33.6	10.7	16.6	18.1	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	67.2	19.4	1.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	0.3	17.2	27.6	48.3	...	...	20.7	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	0.5	7.2	13.3	17.9	31.8	29.2	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.0	9.1	31.8	18.2	27.3	11.4	2.3	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.3	34.7	22.6	17.9	17.1	3.2	0.8	15	0.0	3.7
Poland	2.1	0.9	1.7	31.2	52.8	11.8	1.6	...	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.7	18.5	14.5	21.0	26.6	15.3	4.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.3	0.0	2.8	2.8	46.5	36.6	11.3	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	1.8	5.4	21.6	21.6	43.2	5.4	2.7	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.9	4.7	11.3	34.7	35.0	7.4	...	...	0.0	4.1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	6.0	6.2	13.2	17.5	24.5	19.2	8.9	...	0.5	10.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.0	5.9	9.8	7.8	31.4	29.4	15.7	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	7.9	14.2	22.0	31.9	16.9	12.6	15	0.1	3.6
<i>Median</i>	2.0	5.9	12.9	19.1	32.3	16.6	3.9	15	0.0	3.7
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	15	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6.3	34.7	33.3	55.1	67.9	36.6	99.7	15	0.6	10.0

Table 3.2.7.8 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Rape

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	0.5	...	...	18.8	31.3	37.5	12.5	...	...	...
Armenia	0.6	...	0.0	0.0	61.1	27.8	5.6	...	0.0	...
Austria	1.4	6.1	21.7	47.0	13.9	11.3	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.9	3.4	14.4	60.3	11.0	7.5	3.4	...	0.0	...
Croatia	1.4	...	8.2	24.6	50.8	13.1	3.3	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	117	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	1.0	...	3.0	...	65.0	32.0	0.0	...	1.0	...
Denmark	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.9	0.0	10.6	48.9	36.2	4.3	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	1.7	0.0	2.4	12.4	5.8	31.9	47.4	...	0.1	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.5	67.0	24.6	1.7	...	0.0	...
Greece	0.2	11.1	...	38.9	...	...	66.7	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	...	9.6	10.8	13.3	33.7	32.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.8	5.9	17.6	35.3	11.8	23.5	5.9	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.7	20.7	14.9	23.1	29.8	5.8	0.8	22	0.0	5.0
Poland	1.3	1.0	2.4	26.1	55.4	13.2	2.0	43	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.8	3.4	5.1	23.7	35.6	25.4	6.8	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	33.3	20.8	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.5	9.1	36.4	9.1	36.4	9.1	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.3	2.6	4.3	35.1	41.3	8.9	...	...	0.0	4.6
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.8	...	0.5	1.6	33.9	59.0	4.9	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	15.0	38.6	25.3	...	1.2	18.3
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	43.8	15.6	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	1.1	4.0	7.6	20.2	33.4	25.4	15.3	64	0.2	5.6
<i>Median</i>	0.8	1.8	3.6	18.8	35.6	25.4	5.7	58	0.0	4.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	22	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.8	20.7	36.4	60.3	67.0	59.0	66.7	117	1.2	18.3

Table 3.2.7.9 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions/ measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	0.5	...	...	33.3	53.3	13.3	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.2	...	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Austria	1.3	18.9	21.7	32.1	16.0	11.3	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.1	21.3	42.6	19.1	14.9	2.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.5	...	12.5	...	73.2	14.3	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.0	7.7	9.6	44.2	30.8	7.7	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	0.1	19.8	25.9	44.4	7.4	2.5	0.0	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.7	0.0	1.6	7.5	69.9	20.2	0.7	...	0.0	...
Greece	0.0	20.0	...	120.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	4.5	13.6	45.5	18.2	9.1	9.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.8	11.8	47.1	...	41.2	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.7	28.2	33.1	15.3	16.1	2.4	0.8	14	0.0	4.0
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	39.9	48.3	9.4	1.0	38	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.9	0.0	2.1	4.3	46.8	38.3	8.5	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	1.0	0.0	15.0	35.0	40.0	5.0	5.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.5	13.3	44.4	37.8	2.2	0.0	...	...	0.0	2.2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	3.7	3.9	10.3	21.1	32.4	12.3	10.8	...	9.2	8.9
UK: N Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.3	18.8	31.3	18.8	18.8	6.3	18.8	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	0.9	13.5	20.3	29.9	30.2	9.4	15.9	23	0.7	3.0
<i>Median</i>	0.7	12.5	15.0	32.1	27.9	7.7	0.9	16	0.0	2.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.7	50.0	50.0	120.0	73.2	38.3	100.0	38	9.2	8.9

Table 3.2.7.10 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Robbery

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	3.7	...	...	16.1	26.8	28.6	26.8	...	1.8	...
Armenia	5.3	...	4.6	5.8	37.6	48.6	2.9	...	0.6	...
Austria	7.5	17.1	16.8	35.6	10.6	19.9	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	15.2	16.4	23.3	40.7	14.9	3.6	0.9	...	0.2	...
Croatia	6.6	11.0	21.0	33.7	29.6	4.1	0.7	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.3	0.0	27.3	18.2	36.4	9.1	0.0	...	0.0	9.1
Czech Republic	7.2	...	3.3	...	77.6	19.0	0.1	...	0.0	...
Denmark	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.9	11.4	32.2	31.1	24.6	0.8	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.3	0.2	8.0	27.0	53.6	10.5	0.7	...	0.0	...
Greece	1.3	4.2	1.4	73.6	...	...	43.1	...	...	...
Hungary	10.9	0.5	2.3	17.3	24.8	34.7	20.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.5	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4.1	9.9	18.7	28.6	34.1	5.5	3.3	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11.8	43.6	17.7	17.1	15.4	3.8	0.4	14	0.0	1.9
Poland	11.7	0.8	2.0	36.5	56.8	3.6	0.4	34	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	20.8	19.6	27.3	31.3	18.7	3.0	0.2	...	...	...
Slovakia	5.7	0.6	1.0	5.5	44.5	40.6	7.8	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	3.3	7.5	29.9	34.3	23.9	4.5	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.7	13.2	8.0	48.3	17.5	5.8	...	...	0.0	0.7
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11.8	...	2.7	7.8	85.4	4.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	9.0	2.3	16.5	25.8	37.7	12.9	1.4	...	0.0	3.3
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	7.2	5.3	18.8	28.4	39.5	7.2	0.8	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	8.5	9.1	13.5	26.8	33.8	12.9	10.5	31	0.2	3.0
<i>Median</i>	7.2	6.4	16.5	28.4	29.6	5.8	0.7	34	0.0	1.9
<i>Minimum</i>	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	14	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	22.4	43.6	32.2	73.6	85.4	48.6	99.5	45	1.8	9.1

Table 3.2.7.11 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	54	..	..	97.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	..	..	..
Armenia	27	..	4.3	44.5	47.0	4.2	0.1	..	0.0	..
Austria	37	61.6	15.8	18.1	3.9	0.5	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	116	47.5	35.8	15.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	..	0.0	..
Croatia	30	46.4	35.4	14.9	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	27	20.2	21.5	40.4	22.4	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	45	..	69.0	..	29.9	1.2	0.0	..	0.0	..
Denmark	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	21	74.3	14.7	7.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	..	0.0	..
France	46	50.3	22.8	22.1	3.4	1.0	0.5	..	0.0	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	16	33.8	35.9	18.8	11.1	0.4	0.0	..	0.0	..
Greece	7	82.1	46.2	35.1	..	..	7.8	..	..	..
Hungary	41	24.8	36.7	28.3	7.3	2.8	0.2	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	42	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	19.6	6.7	..	..	..
Kosovo (UNR)	2	83.0	11.3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	45	89.9	4.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	2	0.0	3.2
Poland	25	13.3	26.7	54.7	5.0	0.3	0.0	15	0.0	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	6	71.3	19.3	7.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Slovakia	39	15.1	53.9	26.4	4.2	0.4	0.0	..	0.0	..
Slovenia	20	42.2	27.3	20.6	9.2	0.7	0.0	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	21	68.3	21.4	9.2	0.6	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.5
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	32	..	10.7	18.0	7.0	1.6	0.0	..	0.0	..
UK: E & W	40	83.9	10.0	4.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: Scotland	78	68.4	25.4	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	37	51.6	24.9	22.5	8.1	1.7	0.8	12	0.0	0.7
<i>Median</i>	38	50.3	22.1	18.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	15	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	116	89.9	69.0	97.1	47.0	19.6	7.8	20	0.0	3.2

Table 3.2.7.12 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.0	53.5	35.7	10.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	0.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.7	94.5	4.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.0	300.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	24.7	50.6	17.6	4.7	...	2.4	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.8	85.9	7.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	2.8
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	1.3	40.7	4.0	16.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.5	62.9	32.6	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	1.6	84.7	32.4	25.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	...	0.0	0.9
<i>Median</i>	0.8	62.9	28.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	6.1	300.0	100.0	100.0	4.7	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8

Table 3.2.7.13 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions/ measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	12	50.6	35.3	13.8	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	19	35.2	41.4	18.4	5.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	17	13.5	16.3	44.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4	4.4	36.9	35.4	22.8	0.5	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	75.8	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	9	43.4	37.8	14.3	5.6	0.5	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	25	86.2	7.2	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	3	0.0	2.3
Poland	12	1.7	3.5	84.6	9.6	0.6	0.0	20	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	8	11.9	69.3	14.6	3.8	0.4	0.0	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	11	31.6	35.5	20.8	11.7	0.4	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	19	24.5	24.8	22.2	25.3	2.7	0.2	...	0.0	0.3
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	15	38.4	42.0	13.6	5.6	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	13	28.5	29.2	23.7	9.8	0.9	7.6	12	0.0	0.7
<i>Median</i>	12	28.1	35.4	16.5	5.6	0.5	0.0	12	0.0	0.1
<i>Minimum</i>	4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	25	86.2	69.3	84.6	26.2	3.0	75.8	20	0.0	2.3

Table 3.2.7.14 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Germany	0.9	1.0	28.0	40.0	29.9	1.2	0.0	..	0.0	..
Slovakia	1.7	5.5	47.3	34.1	12.1	1.1	0.0	..	0.0	..
Ukraine	19.3	...	2.4	3.9	92.4	1.3	0.0	..	0.0	..
UK: E & W	13.7	10.4	25.8	27.4	32.5	3.3	0.2	..	0.0	0.4

Table 3.2.7.15 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Fraud

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	3.2	...	...	58.8	27.8	12.4	1.0	...	...	...
Armenia	6.6	...	5.6	12.7	71.4	9.9	0.5	...	0.0	...
Austria	20.3	52.0	26.4	18.9	1.6	0.5	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6.5	29.4	34.8	30.7	4.3	0.8	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	6.8	26.3	40.0	26.7	7.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2.1	17.6	23.5	11.8	29.4	17.6	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	5.2	...	25.4	...	58.2	16.2	0.2	...	0.0	...
Denmark	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.7	63.4	17.7	15.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
France	3.5	39.6	28.9	26.5	4.0	1.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.4	18.2	30.4	22.6	27.2	1.5	0.1	...	0.0	...
Greece	1.1	24.8	47.3	64.3	...	...	11.6	...	...	...
Hungary	9.3	9.5	27.8	37.5	14.3	8.7	2.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	9.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.7	58.1	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	7.3	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.3	75.0	12.3	8.2	3.7	0.4	0.0	5	0.0	0.4
Poland	9.4	1.8	39.8	51.5	6.5	0.4	0.0	16	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.6	49.2	28.0	20.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.1	11.4	29.8	20.2	16.7	18.4	3.5	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	4.0	48.1	14.8	22.2	12.3	1.2	1.2	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.4	43.8	19.7	28.1	6.9	0.7	...	...	0.0	0.7
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	13.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2.0	...	23.9	38.5	29.0	8.6	0.0	...	0.0	...
UK: E& W	8.5	32.1	45.7	14.1	6.5	1.5	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	4.6	55.8	26.4	11.6	5.0	1.2	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	6.0	31.7	25.0	24.7	15.5	5.6	4.1	20	0.0	0.2
<i>Median</i>	5.0	29.4	26.4	21.3	6.7	1.4	0.0	16	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	20.3	75.0	47.3	64.3	71.4	18.4	58.1	40	0.0	0.7

Table 3.2.7.16 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Money laundering

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	0.3	...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Austria	0.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.0	25.0	31.3	31.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.2	30.4	0.1	0.0	28.8	104.8	83.6	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.0	48.1	17.9	19.1	13.0	1.9	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.1	4.2	0.0	25.0	45.8	25.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.1	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	...	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	49.7	14.9	26.0	17.5	28.2	9.3	14.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Median</i>	0.0	44.1	0.0	22.1	12.7	0.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	104.8	83.6	46.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.7.17 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Corruption

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	1.2	...	...	59.5	37.8	2.7	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	...	2.9	32.4	50.0	14.7	0.0	...	0.0	...
Austria	0.5	47.5	47.5	2.5	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.7	34.5	38.2	25.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	0.4	50.0	22.2	22.2	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.1	...	0.0	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	0.0	63.0	11.1	22.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.0	4.0	16.0	12.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.4	7.1	28.6	31.0	19.0	11.9	2.4	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	96.5	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.4	16.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Poland	0.3	1.6	10.1	78.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.4	45.2	38.7	6.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	...	2.0	17.0	62.0	19.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	28.4	14.5	27.3	24.9	8.8	8.2	13.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Median</i>	0.2	16.2	10.1	22.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	3.4	100.0	47.5	100.0	100.0	71.4	96.5	34.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.7.18 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	12	...	...	13.9	58.4	23.9	3.8	...	...	...
Armenia	16	...	42.6	15.7	20.5	17.6	4.4	...	0.0	...
Austria	31	50.0	22.3	21.7	4.5	1.5	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	15	30.4	38.0	26.1	4.5	0.9	0.1	...	0.0	...
Croatia	18	20.9	9.4	24.0	41.0	4.5	0.1	...	...	...
Cyprus	19	22.2	5.1	13.9	26.6	20.3	12.0	...	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	5	...	13.8	...	74.6	11.7	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	11	36.4	13.4	17.9	24.4	7.4	0.5	...	...	...
France	23	38.8	21.5	30.1	6.9	2.6	0.1	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	8	16.7	13.0	18.1	45.4	6.5	0.3	...	0.0	...
Greece	7	130.3	15.8	41.2	...	...	28.5	...	...	...
Hungary	3	6.6	12.8	21.1	14.9	27.7	17.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	46	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.9	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	6	2.5	27.0	21.3	13.1	5.7	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17	46.5	28.7	12.4	10.3	1.7	0.2	10	0.0	28.7
Poland	6	11.4	13.7	48.0	23.1	3.5	0.4	23	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	16	32.8	17.8	19.4	27.7	2.1	0.1	...	...	...
Slovakia	5	9.1	12.1	9.1	33.2	29.2	7.4	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	6	9.2	26.2	37.7	21.5	4.6	0.8	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	20	37.9	19.4	18.7	12.6	10.9	...	...	0.0	0.4
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15	...	8.7	25.7	54.7	10.9	0.1	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	18	16.0	13.0	26.2	31.9	10.9	2.0	...	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	27	27.1	18.7	23.6	25.6	4.7	0.4	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	16	28.7	17.9	22.1	26.2	9.5	4.4	28	0.0	5.8
<i>Median</i>	16	22.2	14.8	21.2	23.8	6.1	0.4	23	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	46	130.3	42.6	48.0	74.6	29.2	28.5	50	0.0	28.7

Table 3.2.7.19 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	12	...	...	13.9	58.4	23.9	3.8	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	5.6	3.9	27.5	50.6	12.4	...	0.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	10.2	8.5	28.0	47.9	5.3	0.2	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4	...	10.9	...	77.4	11.8	0.0	...	0.0	...
Denmark	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5	1.0	3.1	30.1	49.5	15.2	1.0	...	...	...
France	10	20.6	23.6	40.0	11.1	4.5	0.3	...	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5	0.1	3.0	17.5	68.5	10.5	0.4	...	0.0	...
Greece	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	5	1.8	25.5	22.7	14.5	6.4	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	1.3	5.4	45.8	38.3	8.2	1.0	34	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	15	31.6	17.4	19.9	28.8	2.2	0.1	...	...	...
Slovakia	4	0.0	0.0	0.5	46.7	42.2	10.6	...	0.0	...
Slovenia	6	8.5	26.4	38.0	21.7	4.7	0.8	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7	...	1.3	4.8	73.9	19.9	0.1	...	0.0	...
UK: E & W	1	0.5	6.4	12.5	19.1	46.4	15.0	...	0.0	0.0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	22	13.3	21.2	28.4	30.9	5.7	0.4	...	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	9	8.1	11.3	21.9	40.9	17.2	3.3	34	0.0	0.0
<i>Median</i>	6	1.8	7.5	21.3	38.3	10.5	0.6	34	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.1	2.2	0.0	34	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	22	31.6	26.4	45.8	77.4	50.6	15.0	34	0.0	0.0

Notes on tables 3.2.7.1 to 3.2.7.19

Armenia: The data for 6-12 months actually refer to 0-12 months.

Croatia: Data relate to the year 2011 (instead of 2010).

Cyprus, Greece, Italy: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Czech Republic: 6-12 months refer to 0-12 months; 24-60 months to 12-60; 60-120 months to 60-180 and over 120 to 180-300.

Denmark: In total 9119 of the 11608 sanctions were 6 months or shorter.

France: 12-24 months refer to 12-36 months and 24-60 months to 36-60 months.

Serbia: Data refer to the length of the prison sentence imposed on adult offenders only.

UK: England & Wales: Average length of custodial sanction excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

Table 3.2.8 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) among persons convicted in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total of persons convicted	<i>of which: % held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily)</i>
Albania	270	23.2
Armenia	135	...
Austria	...	...
Bulgaria	517	...
Croatia	...	...
Cyprus	215	...
Czech Republic	672	6.8
Denmark	...	...
Estonia	...	...
Finland	3851	1.1
France	...	...
Georgia	...	...
Germany	1265	2.6
Greece	103	30.4
Hungary	827	6.9
Ireland	...	...
Italy	426	30.8
Kosovo (UNR)	449	...
Latvia	...	...
Lithuania	471	...
Malta	...	...
Netherlands	...	...
Poland	1134	7.6
Portugal	...	...
Serbia	319	13.6
Slovakia	...	...
Slovenia	411	8.6
Spain	468	...
Sweden	...	...
Switzerland	...	...
Turkey	...	...
Ukraine	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2461	3.7
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	823	12.3
<i>Median</i>	468	7.6
<i>Minimum</i>	103	1.1
<i>Maximum</i>	3851	30.8

Notes on table 3.2.8

Italy: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2009 (instead of 2010).

Germany: Number of persons held in pre-trial detention does not refer only to persons convicted later on.

3.3 Technical information

3.3.1 Technical comments

What is recorded?

Next to court convictions, the conviction statistics in this chapter include sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (*e.g.*, *penal order*, *Strafbefehl*) for most countries as well, except for Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, UK: England & Wales and UK: Scotland. All countries except UK: England & Wales exclude sanctions imposed by the prosecutor that do not lead to a formal verdict and do not count as a conviction (*e.g.*, conditional disposals).

Only Denmark includes sanctions/measures imposed by the police as convictions. France includes sanctions / measures imposed by other state bodies. Both the principal offence and the principal sanction rule are applied in most countries. Recording is based on the main conviction.

All countries have written rules regarding the way they record sanctions and measures, except Denmark, France, Georgia, Italy and Kosovo.

Differences between Chapters 1 and 3 with regard to offence definitions

The offence definitions used in Chapter 1 reflect the definitions that are used in the national police statistics. They are usually based on concepts that are close to everyday life experience, *e.g.*, burglary, armed robbery and car theft.

On the other hand, the definitions used for convictions reflect different legal traditions and criminal codes. For this reason, in some countries there are no separate conviction statistics for some offences, such as car theft, drug trafficking, burglary, robbery, and sexual abuse of minors.

Differences in convictions and sanctions/measures

Countries have different rules for counting sanctions and measures and non-custodial sanctions.

The sentence length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults or minors in many countries differs from the standard used in this publication. In addition, the time of publication of the statistics varies among countries. Some countries were not able to provide detailed figures for 2010.

3.3.2 Minors in conviction statistics

Age brackets used in the Tables

All countries count minors as persons who are under 18 years. The exceptions are Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Ukraine where only those under 17 years are included, and in Cyprus and Malta those under 16.

The lower limit varies widely among countries as far as criminal responsibility is concerned. Persons below the age of criminal responsibility will not be convicted and therefore not counted in convictions statistics (regardless of the 'civil' or administrative treatment or sanction they will actually receive). This was not necessarily the case for police statistics where persons below the age of criminal responsibility were sometimes included (for details see Table 1.3.3).

For the offences considered here, the following age limits were indicated.

Table 3.3.1 Minimum age for consideration in conviction statistics 2010

Albania	...
Armenia	14
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	14
Croatia	14
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	15
Denmark	...
Estonia	14
Finland	0
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	14
Greece	8
Hungary	14
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	0
Kosovo (UNR)	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	14
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	12
Norway	...
Poland	15
Portugal	15
Romania	...
Russia	14
Serbia	16
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	14
Spain	14
Sweden	15
Switzerland	10
TFYR of Macedonia	...
Turkey	12
Ukraine	14
UK: England and Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

The transition from the status of minor to adult raises difficult legal and statistical questions as to how a person is treated who, having committed an offence as a minor, is dealt with in court once they have reached the age of adulthood. Some countries apply rules for minors, and count them as such, whereas others treat and count them as adults. For example, in Germany young adults aged 18-20 years are often sanctioned according to juvenile law so that this age group is partially included in the sentencing tables for minors and partially in adults.

3.4 Sources

Albania	Ministry of Justice, yearbook 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice Tirana, Albania.
Armenia	http://www.court.am/files/news/2151_am.pdf http://www.court.am/?l=lo&id=50&cat_id=0&page_num=4
Austria	Conviction Statistics (Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik 2007-2011), Bundesministerium für Justiz, Ministry of Justice, www.statistik.at (Statistik Austria STATCUBE) http://www.statistik.at/web_de/services/datenbank_superstar/index.html Sicherheitsbericht 2010 p.59 3.3.a, p. 64 (Neustart), 69 (Total), 70 3.4.a, p. 72 (minors)
Bulgaria	National Statistical Institute: Crimes, Accused and Persons Convicted 2004-2011, available at: http://www.nsi.bg/otrasalen.php?otr=50
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics, www.dzs.hr
Cyprus	Criminal Statistics Reports and unpublished data of CYSTAT.
Czech Republic	2007 Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, The Ministry of Justice, 2008-2011 Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting, The Ministry of Justice. Czech Statistical Office - Foreigners: Criminality Data, www.czso.cz Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting, The Ministry of Justice, www.justice.cz
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - data from files bought at Statistics Denmark. Statistics Denmark: Yearbook on crime 2010. www.dst.dk
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – not published.
Finland	Statistics Finland database; Statistics Finland, unpublished table 6.7 for year 2010. Statistics Finland, public table on the use of force by the police: pakkokeinot 2010. http://www.stat.fi/til/pkei/2010/pkei_2010_2011-06-01_tau_002_fi.html
France	Ministry of Justice, Annuaire Statistique de la Justice.
Georgia	Supreme Court of Georgia.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2007 - 2011, Wiesbaden 2008 - 2012.
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority; Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights.
Hungary	National Office for the Judiciary.
Ireland	Garda Pulse (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively)
Italy	Italian Institute of Statistics - http://www.istat.it
Kosovo	UN Kosovo Agency of Statistics Social Statistics – Statistics on Jurisprudence social@rks-gov.net http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng/Statistics of jurisprudence for minors and adults 2010
Lithuania	Source: National Courts Administration, Analysis of Judicial Activities Division, not published. Information Technology and Statistical Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania.
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands http://statline.cbs.nl http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/veiligheid-recht/publicaties/publicaties/archief/2012/2012-criminaliteit-en-rechtshandhaving-2011.htm
Poland	Ministry of Justice. Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice.
Russia	Data on persons convicted for rape statistics is provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Serbia	Statistical Office of The Republic of Serbia / SORS.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice - Section of Informatics and Coordination of Projects, partially published at: http://www.justice.gov.sk/stat/statr.htm
Slovenia	Statistic office of Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Available online: http://www.ine.es (Consulted on 30 April and 15 May 2013).
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden, www.bra.se .
Turkey	For 2007: Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Judicial Records and Statistics.

	(2009). Judicial Statistics 2007. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute. For 2008: Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Judicial Records and Statistics. (2010). Judicial Statistics 2008. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute. For 2009: Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Judicial Records and Statistics. (2011). Judicial Statistics 2009. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute. For 2010: Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Judicial Records and Statistics. (2012). Judicial Statistics 2010. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute. For 2011: Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Judicial Records and Statistics, online data: http://www.adliscil.adalet.gov.tr/istatistik_2011/ist_tab.htm
Ukraine	Data for 2007-2010 from reports of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine. Data for 2011 from report of High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases. Judicial Statistics of Supreme Court of Ukraine - http://sc.gov.ua/ua/sudova_statistika.html
UK: E and W	http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/criminal-justice/criminal-justice-statistics
UK: N. Ireland	Northern Ireland Criminal Records Viewer extract held by the Statistics and Research Branch, Criminal Justice and Law Branch, Department of Justice.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Government Justice Statistics Unit Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

4. Prison Statistics

4.1. General Comments

4.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on prison populations on 1st September for each year from 2007 to 2011 (stock), entries into penal institutions during each of these years (flow of entries), and convicted prison population by offence on 1st September 2010. Information on the number and capacity of penal institutions, expenditure and prison staff is not included because it can be found in the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE), which are available online (www.unil.ch/space).

The 'stock' and 'flow' perspective

Generally speaking, data on prison and on probation populations can be described from two perspectives, which generate different but equally important results. The first perspective refers to 'how many persons are held in penal institutions (or under the supervision of probation agencies) on a given day' ('stock'). The second perspective refers to 'how many people have been admitted into penal institutions (or have been placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the course of the year' ('flow of entries') and to 'how many people have left penal institutions (or the supervision of probation agencies) during the course of the year' ('flow of exits').

Regarding prison populations, the following data were requested:

Number of persons held in penal institutions on 1st September 2007 to 2011: 'stock' including pre-trial detention, and breakdown into the following sub-categories: pre-trial detainees, females, minors, and aliens and EU citizens (see tables 4.2.1).

Number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the years 2007 to 2011: 'flow of entries' including pre-trial detention, and breakdown into the following sub-categories: pre-trial detainees, females, minors, aliens and those aliens who were EU citizens (see tables 4.2.2).

Convicted prison population ('stock of sentenced prisoners', i.e., excluding pre-trial detainees) breakdown by the type of offence for which the prisoner was convicted (see table 4.2.3.1): major traffic offences, intentional homicide (including attempts), bodily injury/assault (total), aggravated bodily injury, sexual assault (total), rape, sexual abuse of a child, robbery, theft (total), and total drug offences (total).

Convicted prison population by offence (according to the offences listed above) breakdown into the following sub-categories: pre-trial detainees, females, minors, aliens and those aliens who were EU citizens (see tables 4.2.3.2–4.2.3.12).

Comparisons of prison populations are not as straightforward as they may seem because quite often there are differences across countries regarding the categories of persons included under the total number of persons held in prison. For example, some countries include minors and others do not include them. Basic information on such differences is presented under the heading Technical information (4.3). More detailed information can be found in the latest annual SPACE I reports (www.unil.ch/space).

4.1.2 Quality of the data

A comparison of Sourcebook and SPACE data showed an overall agreement between both sources for the *stock* data. Significant differences could be found only in the cases of Cyprus and the Netherlands. Sourcebook figures for Cyprus were roughly 25% lower than in SPACE because they do not include persons held in police stations, while Sourcebook figures for Netherlands were roughly 20% higher than in SPACE because they included subcategories such as minors, aliens in administrative detention, and custodial clinics. In the case of *flow* data, there were significant differences in the cases of Cyprus – for the reason noted above – Bulgaria and Sweden –because of differences in the subcategories included in the total– and Ukraine, a country for which data were available only for two years. This was not surprising since it is technically more difficult to measure *flow* data than it is to measure *stock* data.

The SPACE collection was used to complete data for some countries that were unable to provide it either for the whole chapter, for a particular table, or for specific years. In all these cases, the reference to SPACE is indicated in the sources section (4.4).

Forty-four countries provided data on their prison population on 1st September (stock) of at least four of the years covered by the Sourcebook, while 43 provided data on persons admitted to penal institutions (flow) during at least two of these years. Most of the countries that provided stock data were also able to indicate the number of pre-trial detainees, females, minors, aliens and EU citizens included in the total prison population. The number of countries that provided detailed information for flow data was lower, ranging from 41 countries indicating the number of pre-trial detainees admitted during one year to 7 countries specifying the number of EU citizens entering into penal institutions. The number of countries providing data on prison population by type of offence varied according to the offence ranging from a maximum of 43 for all criminal offences and 40 for homicide, to a minimum of 10 for sexual abuse of a child.

4.1.3 Results

There are considerable differences between the countries as regards the size of their prison populations: in 2011, the prison population rates ranged from 47 detainees per 100 000 population in Iceland to 540 in Georgia. Between 2007 and 2011, the median prison population rate increased by 19%, rising from 109 to 130 detainees per 100 000 population; while the mean prison population rate increased from 147 to 157 (i.e., 6%). Across countries, changes during this period ranged from –22% to +90%. Twelve countries showed a decrease, and in 6 cases (Cyprus, Finland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands and Poland) the decrease reached 10%:. The highest increases were found in Albania (90%), Kosovo UN R/1244/99 (60%), Malta (50%), Lithuania (40%), Italy and Turkey (both with a 34% increase). In 2011, the percentage of pre-trial detainees in penal institutions varied from 5% to 65%.

The percentage of females in penal institutions was low (5%) and varied very little between the countries. In 2011, Cyprus (9%) and Spain (8%) were the countries with the highest percentage of females in their prison population.

In 2011, the percentage of aliens in penal institutions varied considerably, ranging from 1% (Albania, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania) to 71% (Switzerland). These differences reflect diverse factors such as geographical location, economic development, and immigration policies. Also, definitions of aliens showed variations between countries. From 2007 to 2011, the average percentage of aliens in the prison population remained stable at 18%. The percentage of aliens who were EU citizens varied between 0% (Azerbaijan) and 71% (Iceland).

Minors (i.e., persons under the age of 18) do not usually enter the prison system and sometimes were not included in the total prison population (see the Technical information in chapter 4.3). When they are included, on average they accounted for about 1% of the prison populations in Europe in 2011.

On average, in 2010, 120 detainees per 100 000 population had been convicted for criminal offences. Theft accounted for the highest percentage (19%) of the convicted prison population, followed by robbery (17%) and drug offences (17%). Sexual abuse of a child and rape each accounted for 4% of the convicted population. Between 2007 and 2011, the number of prisoners admitted to prisons ('flow') was relatively stable, fluctuating from 240 to 265 detainees per 100 000 population.

4.1.4 Recidivism

As in previous editions, data on recidivism was not collected. However, a brief account of some of the main methodological issues and some common features in the results from available reconviction studies are presented here. Measuring reconviction varies between countries. Some do this by defining the concept of a recidivist within their penal code and simply count the persons that reoffend whereas other countries rely on research studies to estimate reconviction rates of offenders. Some countries have built up large databases of offender histories, which enable reconviction rates and criminal careers to be studied on a regular basis.

However, there is little standardisation between countries in the methodology used. In general, results are dependent, among other factors, on the size of the studied sample or population; the characteristics of the offenders (are all offenders chosen or only special subgroups according to gender, age, prior conviction, type of offence, type of sanction, et cetera); the length of the follow-up period; the definition of the event that constitutes 'reconviction'/'recidivism' (e.g., all offences or only special offences/sanctions meet the criterion of reconviction).

Indeed, when choosing different offender characteristics, follow-up periods and reconviction criteria, it is possible to synthetically increase or decrease recidivism rates. Therefore, care should be taken in interpreting reconviction rates, even within one country, and special care should be taken when comparing rates across countries. Nor should it be forgotten that reconviction rates are in fact 'rates of recapture'. Therefore, recidivism rates may depend on the efficiency of the different criminal justice systems.

Although the magnitude of reconviction rates varies considerably between countries, there are some common features in the results, namely:

- Past criminal history is the most important predictor of reconviction rates, the highest rates being for offenders with the longest criminal history.
- Reconviction rates are higher for males than for females; this is mostly explained by differences in criminal history and age.
- Younger persons tend to have higher reconviction rates than older persons.
- Reconviction rates are highest in the first year after the initial conviction/release.

There is no simple relationship between the seriousness of the offence and reconviction.

There is no simple relationship between the first conviction and the subsequent offences.

There is no simple relationship between the type of sentence and the reconviction rate.

The SPACE website includes a page dedicated to recidivism studies:

<http://www3.unil.ch/wpmu/space/publications/recidivism-studies/>

4.2 Tables

4.2.1 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Stock

Table 4.2.1.1 Prison population per 100 000 population: Stock – Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	88	157	141	159	166	90
Armenia	109	118	124	151	138	27
Austria	108	99	101	103	105	-3
Azerbaijan	...	243	230	410	417	...
Belgium	99	102	105	109	111	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	141	130	121	125	134	-5
Croatia	97	107	110	117	115	19
Cyprus	86	82	84	78	75	-13
Czech Republic	184	197	208	208	221	20
Denmark	69	66	71	75	77	12
Estonia	257	273	265	253	254	-1
Finland	69	67	67	63	61	-11
France	100	104	103	104	111	12
Georgia	417	426	484	534	540	30
Germany	95	91	90	88	87	-8
Greece	93	104	104	103	109	18
Hungary	148	148	155	163	172	17
Iceland	37	44	46	52	47	25
Ireland	...	65	74	82	79	...
Italy	83	92	106	113	111	34
Kosovo (UNR)	49	54	61	61	79	60
Latvia	283	288	310	301	316	12
Lithuania	232	238	258	275	325	40
Luxembourg	156	139	138	137	126	-19
Malta	94	161	119	144	140	50
Moldova	227	203	190	180	178	-22
Montenegro	...	...	156	233	214	...
Netherlands	95	89	87	87	84	-12
Norway	73	73	72	78	76	4
Poland	237	222	224	212	212	-11
Portugal	109	102	104	109	120	10
Romania	136	122	124	132	143	5
Russia	621	625	609	577	...	...
Serbia	121	132	147	153	152	26
Slovakia	153	154	167	186	199	30
Slovenia	66	66	67	66	62	-7
Spain	149	159	171	165	156	4
Sweden	74	75	77	74	72	-4
Switzerland	76	76	79	79	77	1
TFYR of Macedonia	100	109	120	123	122	22
Turkey	130	147	162	166	174	34
Ukraine	332	321	319	332	338	2
UK: England & Wales	147	153	152	154	152	3
UK: Northern Ireland	82	87	81	82	94	15
UK: Scotland	145	156	156	151	157	9
<i>Mean</i>	147	151	154	163	157	
<i>Median</i>	109	120	121	132	130	
<i>Minimum</i>	37	44	46	52	47	
<i>Maximum</i>	621	625	609	577	540	

Table 4.2.1.2 Prison population as percentage of total stock: Pre-trial detainees

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	39	34	42	41	...
Armenia	18	21	26	27	27	52
Austria	23	21	23	22	19	-14
Azerbaijan	...	11	14	6	43	...
Belgium	30	30	28	28	28	-8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7	8	10	13	11	51
Croatia	30	29	25	23	18	-42
Cyprus	16	21	24	22	22	38
Czech Republic	12	12	11	11	11	-5
Denmark	28	55	34	33	32	17
Estonia	27	27	24	22	23	-14
Finland	14	16	16	17	18	30
France	28	25	24	24	23	-18
Georgia	15	23	...	12	7	-55
Germany	17	17	16	16	16	-9
Greece	30	26	27	30	33	11
Hungary	26	29	30	29	28	8
Iceland	10	10	17	8	8	-23
Ireland	...	21	17	18	17	...
Italy	32	55	49	43	42	32
Kosovo (UNR)	33	38	37	37	44	34
Latvia	16	26	28	5	23	45
Lithuania	17	17	18	17	17	2
Luxembourg	39	38	39	40	38	-1
Malta	78	72	64	59	65	-17
Moldova	15	13	12	12	24	58
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	24	...
Netherlands	39	39	40	41	42	7
Norway	19	22	23	27	23	19
Poland	15	11	11	11	11	-29
Portugal	20	20	19	20	19	-3
Romania	5	7	10	8	5	1
Russia	17	16	15	14	...	...
Serbia	24	24	24	30	28	16
Slovakia	24	20	18	15	13	-43
Slovenia	29	26	25	29	25	-14
Spain	24	24	21	20	17	-30
Sweden	21	20	20	21	21	1
Switzerland	29	31	31	31	28	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	58	56	33	27	28	-52
Ukraine	21	19	25	22	22	1
UK: England & Wales	11	11	10	10	10	-8
UK: Northern Ireland	...	39	37	38	38	...
UK: Scotland	22	23	20	18	19	-10
<i>Mean</i>	24	26	24	23	24	
<i>Median</i>	22	23	24	22	23	
<i>Minimum</i>	5	7	10	5	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	78	72	64	59	65	

Table 4.2.1.3 Prison population as percentage of total stock: Females

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	4.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	-61
Armenia	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	4.3	18
Austria	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	31
Azerbaijan	...	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	...
Belgium	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	-10
Croatia	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	11
Cyprus	4.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	8.7	95
Czech Republic	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.4	22
Denmark	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	-13
Estonia	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.4	21
Finland	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	4
France	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	-7
Georgia	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	15
Germany	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	5
Greece	5.6	4.8	5.9	4.8	4.7	-17
Hungary	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.3	7.2	12
Iceland	7.0	6.4	4.7	4.8	5.4	-23
Ireland	...	2.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	...
Italy	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	-5
Kosovo (UNR)	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	-23
Latvia	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.5	29
Lithuania	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	-2
Luxembourg	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.6	5.6	60
Malta	7.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	-18
Moldova	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	21
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	2.8	...
Netherlands	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.7	-8
Norway	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.3	-4
Poland	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	5
Portugal	6.9	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	-18
Romania	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	-5
Russia	5.8	6.2	...	8.0	...	...
Serbia	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	21
Slovakia	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.6	3.4	-26
Slovenia	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.5	0
Spain	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.6	-7
Sweden	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.9	3
Switzerland	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	-4
Turkey	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	2
Ukraine	4.9	4.6	4.4	6.0	4.4	-11
UK: England & Wales	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	-9
UK: Northern Ireland	...	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	...
UK: Scotland	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	12
<i>Mean</i>	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	
<i>Median</i>	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.2	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.7	

Table 4.2.1.4 Prison population as percentage of total stock: Minors

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	0.1	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.0	590
Armenia	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.5	...
Austria	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	-50
Azerbaijan	...	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	...
Belgium	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	51
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	3
Croatia	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1
Cyprus	5.8	5.3	4.5	3.3	2.4	-59
Czech Republic	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0
Denmark	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	-92
Estonia	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	-24
Finland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	196
France	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	-8
Georgia	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	-75
Germany	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-17
Greece	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	27
Hungary	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	0
Iceland	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.3	54
Ireland	...	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	...
Italy	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	-19
Kosovo (UNR)	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.0	14
Latvia	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	-77
Lithuania	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	-46
Luxembourg	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	-71
Malta	6.0	4.7	5.9	5.7	4.8	-20
Moldova	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	-50
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Netherlands	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	-42
Norway	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	47
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-84
Portugal	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	-34
Romania	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	-20
Russia	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	...	...
Serbia	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	10
Slovakia	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	2.1	230
Slovenia	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	5
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(...)
Switzerland	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	-49
TFYR of Macedonia	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	-43
Turkey	3.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	-52
Ukraine	...	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	...
UK: England & Wales	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.9	-39
UK: Northern Ireland	...	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	...
UK: Scotland	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	-44
<i>Mean</i>	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	
<i>Median</i>	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.8	

Table 4.2.1.5 Prison population as percentage of total stock: Aliens

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	1.0	1.3	1.5	...
Armenia	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.6	3.7	114
Austria	43.7	39.9	44.4	45.9	45.7	4
Azerbaijan	...	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.0	...
Belgium	41.7	40.0	40.1	40.1	41.3	-1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	-16
Croatia	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.7	5.7	-15
Cyprus	53.3	59.6	61.9	58.9	58.0	9
Czech Republic	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	1
Denmark	6.4	9.8	10.3	9.9	12.4	93
Estonia	40.9	...	39.4	39.8	38.3	-6
Finland	8.3	9.5	9.9	11.1	13.3	61
France	19.4	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	-10
Georgia	1.0	1.1	...	1.7	1.5	41
Germany	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.6	27.0	3
Greece	45.3	48.3	51.8	54.2	58.4	29
Hungary	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	-7
Iceland	13.9	20.7	20.9	16.4	18.8	35
Ireland	...	15.9	15.6	16.1	14.5	...
Italy	37.6	37.4	37.1	36.6	36.0	-4
Kosovo (UNR)	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	83
Latvia	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0
Lithuania	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	41
Luxembourg	73.4	64.9	68.5	69.4	68.6	-6
Malta	34.3	23.3	43.5	47.8	35.6	4
Moldova	1.2	...	...	1.6	1.6	34
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	11.4	...
Netherlands	17.8	17.6	18.3	18.3	17.9	1
Norway	20.2	24.0	24.6	30.3	29.6	46
Poland	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3
Portugal	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.1	-2
Romania	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	-8
Russia	...	3.0	3.3	3.7	...	...
Serbia	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.7	3
Slovakia	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	-6
Slovenia	10.5	10.3	10.0	11.0	10.4	0
Spain	33.5	35.4	34.7	35.7	35.4	6
Sweden	21.0	21.7	22.0	22.0	21.0	0
Switzerland	69.7	69.7	70.2	71.6	71.4	2
TFYR of Macedonia	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	6.0	46
Turkey	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	45
Ukraine	...	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	...
UK: England & Wales	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.1	12.6	-9
UK: Northern Ireland	...	9.3	7.3	7.7	8.6	...
UK: Scotland	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	26
<i>Mean</i>	18.2	16.7	18.1	17.6	17.7	
<i>Median</i>	9.4	9.5	10.0	8.8	10.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	73.4	69.7	70.2	71.6	71.4	

Table 4.2.1.6 Prison population as percentage of aliens, stock: EU citizens

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	33	20	26	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	31	...	34	13	12	-60
Azerbaijan	...	...	0	0	0	...
Belgium	29	29	27	28	29	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	10	...	...
Croatia	...	...	20	13	6	...
Cyprus	...	...	84	33	35	...
Czech Republic	39	45	45	46	44	14
Denmark	...	...	66	72	52	...
Estonia	...	...	2	3	3	...
Finland	48	46	49	55	57	19
France	23	23	23	24	24	3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	3	...
Germany	...	...	29	29	33	...
Greece	...	...	...	94	22	...
Hungary	...	...	53	...	...	...
Iceland	75	76	68	85	71	-5
Ireland	...	...	20	67	66	...
Italy	21	19	18	19	20	-4
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	13	26	...
Lithuania	21	26	25	22	17	-18
Luxembourg	...	...	104	98	57	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	3	...
Netherlands	22	27	30	31	37	66
Norway	44	41	39	45	46	6
Poland	31	35	39	40	39	25
Portugal	...	...	19	20	22	...
Romania	17	29	29	34	32	94
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	23	37	...
Slovakia	45	41	35	46	36	-19
Slovenia	...	...	20	19	23	...
Spain	...	...	18	18	19	...
Sweden	...	...	...	280	38	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	11	12	2	...
Turkey	...	...	...	15	10	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	3	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	26	30	6	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	63	65	66	...
UK: Scotland	26	28	24	32	39	55
<i>Mean</i>	34	35	35	41	28	
<i>Median</i>	30	30	29	29	26	
<i>Minimum</i>	17	19	0	0	0	

4.2.2 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Flow

Table 4.2.2.1 Prison population per 100 000 population: Flow – Total

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	81	117	125	...
Armenia	...	...	150	...	...	...
Austria	162	140	146	146	141	-13
Azerbaijan	...	98	264	...	91	...
Belgium	163	168	172	174	172	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	128	94	...	...
Bulgaria	88	82	85	93	102	15
Croatia	313	299	300	295	293	-6
Cyprus	307	301	352	338	337	10
Czech Republic	187	198	204	193	194	4
Denmark	296	281	289	296	290	-2
Estonia	991	...	...	192	991	0
Finland	138	138	133	122	120	-13
France	142	139	131	128	135	-4
Georgia	274	...	...	534	...	...
Germany	134	126	133	140	138	3
Greece	97	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	203	224	237	250	250	23
Iceland	97	...	117	101	105	8
Ireland	283	314	351	389	383	35
Italy	153	156	147	140	127	-17
Kosovo (UNR)	276	248	194	173	226	-18
Latvia	...	876	689	704	741	...
Lithuania	318	322	306	302	322	1
Luxembourg	269	234	248	197	213	-21
Malta	124	140	...	176	...	...
Moldova	286	363	378	390	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	553	392	...
Netherlands	285	268	258	251	250	-12
Norway	273	267	251	240	221	-19
Poland	249	236	242	233	232	-7
Portugal	51	48	54	55	59	16
Romania	50	60	58	64	76	51
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	300	329	345	328	369	23
Slovakia	127	136	144	143	138	9
Slovenia	163	162	176	167	187	14
Spain	99	98	109	114	106	7
Sweden	442	422	434	413	414	-6
Switzerland	646	625	694	675	673	4
TFYR of Macedonia	180	217	116	110	109	-40
Turkey	183	109	104	122	109	-41
Ukraine	...	...	188	198	...	...
UK: England & Wales	233	246	230	214	215	-8
UK: Northern Ireland	345	348	257	299	329	-4
UK: Scotland	807	766	710	678	706	-13
<i>Mean</i>	256	255	240	251	265	
<i>Median</i>	218	229	199	195	214	
<i>Minimum</i>	50	48	54	55	59	
<i>Maximum</i>	991	876	710	704	991	

Table 4.2.2.2 Prison population as percentage of total flow: Pre-trial detainees

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	73	...	70	71	71	-3
Azerbaijan	...	20	...	...	94	...
Belgium	69	67	66	65	65	-7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	32	34	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	42	35	35	36	32	-23
Cyprus	46	47	49	53	50	9
Czech Republic	32	31	29	30	30	-4
Denmark	...	64	62	60	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	29	...
Finland	26	26	15	31	32	25
France	62	59	57	57	54	-13
Georgia	...	...	...	12	...	...
Germany	39	42	43	44	47	20
Greece	27	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	27	25	...	...	...	...
Iceland	41	...	38	43	34	-16
Ireland	43	38	30	29	27	-37
Italy	93	94	90	88	88	-5
Kosovo (UNR)	27	33	54	40	46	72
Latvia	...	58	66	65	67	...
Lithuania	56	55	65	64	65	16
Luxembourg	64	50	63	78	63	-1
Malta	59	70	...	22	...	...
Moldova	26	20	17	20	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	19	...	...
Netherlands	48	47	47	47	47	-1
Norway	24	25	31	33	33	36
Poland	31	27	26	24	24	-24
Portugal	49	42	41	42	43	-14
Romania	...	...	17	58	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	40	41	37	36	32	-20
Slovakia	51	52	47	43	40	-22
Slovenia	28	28	28	27	22	-21
Spain	70	71	60	57	56	-20
Sweden	76	73	76	75	76	0
Switzerland	34	36	35	32	27	-23
TFYR of Macedonia	36	15	7	7	4	-89
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	63	61	60	77	78	23
UK: Northern Ireland	48	47	54	52	50	4
UK: Scotland	54	57	56	58	59	9
<i>Mean</i>	46	44	44	44	46	
<i>Median</i>	43	42	45	43	46	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	93	94	90	88	94	

Table 4.2.2.3 Prison population as percentage of total flow: Females

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	8.3	8.9	8.9	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.1	-3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	5
Cyprus	7.7	8.5	9.7	10.7	11.9	55
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.4	0
France	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	-9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	-2
Kosovo (UNR)	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	110
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.6	32
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.9	-5
Norway	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.0	-10
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.4	7.0	-5
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	4.1	5.1	3.7	4.5	5.6	36
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	18
Ukraine	...	...	...	5.7	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	6.2	6.6	7.4	...
UK: Scotland	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.5	3
<i>Mean</i>	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	
<i>Median</i>	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.0	7.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.7	11.9	

Table 4.2.2.4 Prison population as percentage of total flow: Minors

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	5.4	5.4	5.8	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.8	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	39
Cyprus	8.7	8.6	6.3	5.2	4.0	-54
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	70
France	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	-9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	9
Kosovo (UNR)	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	55
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.7	-24
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	-44
Norway	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	63
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8.6	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.5	-24
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	26
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	158
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-59
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	120
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	10.4	10.0	8.2	...
UK: Scotland	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.5	-39
<i>Mean</i>	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	
<i>Median</i>	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	8.7	8.6	10.4	10.0	8.2	

Table 4.2.2.5 Prison population as percentage of total flow: Aliens

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	20	19	21	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	41	39	40	42	43	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5	6	6	5	6	17
Cyprus	74	74	75	73	68	-8
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8	10	12	13	14	80
France	20	19	19	20	19	-4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	48	46	46	44	43	-11
Kosovo (UNR)	2	2	2	2	2	-5
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	21
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	19	19	21	22	23	21
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	21	19	19	20	19	-7
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5	4	5	10	8	71
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	12	13	10	11	12	-3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(...)
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	10	9	9	...
UK: Scotland	4	5	6	5	5	34
<i>Mean</i>	19	18	18	18	18	
<i>Median</i>	12	13	11	11	12	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	74	74	75	73	68	

Table 4.2.2.6 Prison population as percentage of aliens, flow: EU citizens

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007-2011
Belgium	36	36	35	37	38	5
Finland	40	46	53	60	58	46
France	21	21	22	24	26	22
Netherlands	27	29	37	41	45	67
Serbia	29	30	16	8	16	-46
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	64	72	75	...
UK: Scotland	26	28	32	37	42	62
<i>Mean</i>	30	32	37	40	43	
<i>Median</i>	28	30	35	37	42	
<i>Minimum</i>	21	21	16	8	16	
<i>Maximum</i>	40	46	64	72	75	

Notes on Tables 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.6

Albania: Pre-trial detainees are excluded in 2007 and only minors who were convicted are included. Since 2010, it is possible to impose alternatives to imprisonment for minors, which might explain the trend change in 2011.

Armenia: Data for 2009 refer to 2 February 2009.

Denmark: 'Stock' refers to average number during the year; however, aliens are counted on 29 November.

Estonia: The figures do not include persons in police custody.

France: Includes those who served their sentence outside prison (placed under electronic monitoring or outside placement).

Netherlands: The rise in the number of EU-aliens reflects better recording of nationality.

Poland: Data on aliens refers to 31 December.

Sweden: Flow data for females, aliens and minors do not include pre-trial detainees.

Turkey: Pre-trial detainees are not included: Since 2009, convicted offenders in prison who are in the appeal process are counted as 'convicted'. Prior to 2009 they were counted as 'pre-trial detainees'.

Ukraine: Data about the total prison population in 2011 refer to 1 January 2011. Data about females in prison population for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2011 excluded pre-trial detainees, while they were included for 2010.

4.2.3 Convicted prison population by type of offence on 1st September 2010

4.2.3.1 Convicted prison population in 2010 – all offences

	Rate per 100 000 pop.										
	Total criminal offences	Major traffic offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily injury (Assault)	Aggravated bodily injury	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual abuse of a child	Robbery	Theft	Drug offences
Albania	94	...	41.0	3.7	...	3.3	...	...	12.1	9.3	14.4
Armenia	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	193	...	13.1	4.6	...	...	...	...	6.1	17.8	...
Belgium	63	6.1	13.9	30.9	8.3	13.7	11.7	7.2	41.3	48.2	36.0
Bulgaria	160	3.4	8.3	2.1	...	4.6	2.9	...	13.3	36.3	5.5
Croatia	86	4.3	11.2	3.8	...	7.5	4.1	1.9	10.7	18.6	23.1
Cyprus	61	1.2	10.2	2.8	...	...	...	...	5.2	24.4	28.1
Czech Republic	186	...	6.4	6.3	2.9	...	2.6	1.1	15.0	43.7	10.7
Denmark	46	...	8.1	19.7	...	4.9	1.1	...	14.5	21.1	20.9
Estonia	196	4.2	20.2	6.7	3.8	4.3	3.5	0.3	19.1	14.1	21.3
Finland	51	12.4	22.0	20.8	...	...	...	...	7.4	10.7	15.6
France	79	...	6.7	26.2	...	14.8	...	9.3	...	12.3	14.1
Georgia	534	3.4	1.5	1.8	...	0.4	...	...	2.3	17.1	7.8
Germany	74	4.3	7.5	12.2	7.6	7.1	6.6	3.2	12.2	20.3	14.6
Greece	133	...	5.4	1.7	0.6	...	1.1	...	5.6	16.4	31.3
Hungary	121	1.2	9.8	7.1	...	2.0	2.0	...	19.6	25.3	3.0
Iceland	48	7.2	7.8	5.2	4.6	19.0	5.9	12.4	4.6	11.8	34.6
Ireland	83	...	10.1	13.8	...	...	4.3	...	2.5	17.5	22.2
Italy	113	...	8.8	0.1	...	...	2.9	...	7.5	3.1	20.9
Kosovo (UNR)	38	1.5	31.0	...	5.2	...	4.4	0.6	9.9	31.1	9.2
Latvia	216	...	12.0	8.4	...	6.6	4.7	...	32.0	22.2	15.0
Lithuania	239	...	22.9	5.7	5.7	...	5.3	...	16.1	22.5	9.4
Luxembourg	79	...	12.4	6.8	...	...	2.8	...	10.4	17.4	36.1
Malta	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.0	...	...
Moldova	151	...	24.2	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	4.3
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	87	0.7	5.4	1.4	...	1.2	0.5	...	4.7	1.9	7.4
Norway	53	7.0	5.3	14.0	11.3	11.7	6.1	...	5.5	10.2	27.8
Poland	188	8.0	6.8	...	...	...	2.6	...	16.0	22.4	...
Portugal	87	7.6	12.3	3.8	...	4.9	2.5	...	12.4	13.7	21.0
Romania	132	...	21.8	1.0	0.6	6.8	6.4	0.3	18.2	29.3	5.4
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	105	3.8	2.7	4.1	...	...	1.2	...	9.9	28.1	18.1
Slovakia	171	...	5.3	4.7	...	3.3	1.5	...	13.7	17.8	5.0
Slovenia	45	...	11.0	3.0	...	13.9	3.7	...	15.3	17.0	9.6
Spain	131	...	5.6	5.3	...	...	4.2	...	...	...	27.6
Sweden	61	2.8	10.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	4.6	...	9.2	3.9	22.5
Switzerland	40	3.2	12.5	3.0	...	9.5	4.2	1.8	7.7	15.5	23.0
TFYR of Macedonia	99	...	11.3	2.2	...	...	2.3	...	11.7	31.7	15.5
Turkey	61	...	6.7	18.9	...	2.0	1.4	...	4.0	14.7	9.9
Ukraine	332	...	12.0	8.9	7.1	...	1.7	...	10.5	18.4	13.3
UK: England & Wales	128	1.3	10.1	18.4	...	13.1	6.4	...	12.5	9.7	15.6
UK: Northern Ireland	58	3.6	15.8	45.5	...	13.0	3.9	...	9.6	2.6	6.7
UK: Scotland	123	2.1	15.8	19.5	12.3	3.6	2.7	0.3	6.0	9.9	13.5
<i>Mean</i>	120	4.3	12.1	9.5	6.0	7.4	3.7	3.5	17.2	18.7	16.8
<i>Median</i>	94	3.6	10.2	6.0	5.7	6.7	3.5	1.8	10.6	17.5	15.2
<i>Minimum</i>	38	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.3	1.9	3.0
<i>Maximum</i>	534	12.4	41.0	45.5	12.3	19.0	11.7	12.4	221.0	48.2	36.1

Table 4.2.3.2 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	94	...	0.4	...	...
Armenia	110	...	...	...	...
Austria	67	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	193	...	...	...	...
Belgium	63	3.6	0.1	38.1	23.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	160	...	...	...	...
Croatia	86	5.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	61	5.2	3.4	75.2	...
Czech Republic	186	...	...	...	...
Denmark	46	...	...	...	...
Estonia	196	5.1	0.9	39.0	2.2
Finland	51	7.1	0.1	7.8	49.5
France	79	3.2	0.6	...	...
Georgia	534	5.0	0.9	...	...
Germany	74	5.1	1.1	22.0	...
Greece	133	6.3	...	48.5	2.7
Hungary	121	6.4	2.7	2.7	29.9
Iceland	48	3.3	0.0	13.7	85.7
Ireland	83	...	...	...	...
Italy	113	4.4	0.7	36.6	19.2
Kosovo (UNR)	38	2.4	2.9	1.5	...
Latvia	216	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	239	4.4	1.3	0.8	17.5
Luxembourg	79	...	...	...	...
Malta	56	...	...	...	...
Moldova	151	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	87	7.1	2.1	8.1	26.6
Norway	53	5.9	...	...	...
Poland	188	...	...	...	...
Portugal	87	4.8	0.1	17.1	...
Romania	132	4.5	1.6	0.7	33.8
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	105	3.1	1.1	...	...
Slovakia	171	6.0	1.1	2.2	36.3
Slovenia	45	...	...	...	...
Spain	131	...	...	...	...
Sweden	61	5.9	...	...	...
Switzerland	40	6.5	...	77.5	...
TFYR of Macedonia	99	...	...	...	...
Turkey	61	7.9	2.6	0.6	...
Ukraine	332	6.0	0.8	...	...
UK: England & Wales	128	4.8	11.0	10.1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	58	2.4	1.2	5.1	71.7
UK: Scotland	123	5.1	1.4	2.7	30.9
<i>Mean</i>	120	5.1	1.6	20.5	33.0
<i>Median</i>	94	5.1	1.1	9.1	29.9
<i>Minimum</i>	38	2.4	0.0	0.6	2.2
<i>Maximum</i>	534	7.9	11.0	77.5	85.7

Table 4.2.3.3 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Major traffic offences

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3.8	1.2	0.0	22.6	26.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5.5	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.7	0.6	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.7	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	8.3	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0
Finland	6.3	3.3	...	1.2	75.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	18.2	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.2	1.8	0.1	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.0
Iceland	3.5	18.2	0.0	27.3	100.0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0.6	7.7	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.6	1.0	...	16.8	23.5
Norway	3.7	10.6	...	...	...
Poland	15.0	...	...	...	...
Portugal	6.7	2.3	0.1	8.3	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4.0	...	0.0	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.7	6.7	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.3	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.7	2.3	9.6	11.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2.1	0.0	2.7	5.4	100.0
UK: Scotland	2.6	3.7	0.0	2.9	75.0
<i>Mean</i>	4.5	4.0	1.5	11.6	50.0
<i>Median</i>	3.5	2.3	0.1	9.9	50.8
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	18.2	18.2	9.6	27.3	100.0

Table 4.2.3.4 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	39	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	25	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9	5.4	0.0	26.2	31.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	13	...	...	...	...
Croatia	10	4.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	6	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12	7.7	...	...	...
Denmark	4	...	...	...	...
Estonia	40	4.7	0.0	38.3	0.5
Finland	11	9.7	0.2	3.7	27.3
France	5	7.2	0.1	...	...
Georgia	8	...	...	...	...
Germany	6	6.8	0.4	...	...
Greece	7	4.4	1.5	32.0	3.4
Hungary	12	8.6	2.5	2.4	35.7
Iceland	4	8.3	0.0	16.7	50.0
Ireland	8	...	...	...	...
Italy	10	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	12	4.2	4.6	...	...
Latvia	26	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	55	4.5	0.6	0.9	...
Luxembourg	10	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	37	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5	4.3	...	18.9	24.8
Norway	3	10.3	...	...	...
Poland	13	...	...	...	...
Portugal	11	3.8	...	13.2	...
Romania	29	...	0.7	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3	...	6.8	...	...
Slovakia	9	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	...	...	...
Spain	7	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	6.6	...	...	...
Switzerland	5	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	11	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4	4.1	6.2	0.2	...
Ukraine	40	7.3	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	13	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	9	3.7	0.0	4.3	57.1
UK: Scotland	20	4.8	0.6	1.5	53.3
<i>Mean</i>	14	6.0	1.6	13.2	31.5
<i>Median</i>	10	5.1	0.6	8.7	31.0
<i>Minimum</i>	3	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.5
<i>Maximum</i>	55	10.3	6.8	38.3	57.1

Table 4.2.3.5 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	3.5	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	8.9	...	...	...	...
Belgium	19.4	1.8	0.0	28.9	22.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.6	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.4	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.3	3.5	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.7	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	11.8	2.8	...	...	...
Denmark	9.0	...	...	...	...
Estonia	13.2	6.2	1.1	30.5	1.9
Finland	10.6	7.0	...	2.5	35.7
France	20.7	2.2	0.8	...	...
Georgia	9.5	...	...	...	...
Germany	9.1	2.7	2.0	...	...
Greece	2.3	3.9	4.3	30.6	7.6
Hungary	8.6	2.7	2.7	1.2	30.0
Iceland	2.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
Ireland	11.4	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.1	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	18.2	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	13.5	4.0	0.9	0.2	...
Luxembourg	5.4	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	13.9	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.2	4.0	...	13.4	25.9
Norway	7.5	3.3	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	3.4	2.5	...	11.7	...
Romania	1.4	...	1.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4.3	...	0.0	...	...
Slovakia	8.0	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.4	...	...	...	...
Spain	6.9	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.8	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.2	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	2.1	...	...	...	...
Turkey	11.6	2.6	1.0	0.0	...
Ukraine	29.7	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	23.6	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	26.2	3.8	1.1	5.3	68.0
UK: Scotland	24.1	5.2	3.1	1.0	38.5
<i>Mean</i>	9.2	3.4	1.4	11.5	36.7
<i>Median</i>	8.0	3.3	1.0	8.5	30.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
<i>Maximum</i>	29.7	7.0	4.3	30.6	100.0

Table 4.2.3.6 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5.2	2.8	0.0	30.1	28.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.4	4.8	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7.5	8.0	1.0	41.0	0.0
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.7	2.5	2.4	...	...
Greece	0.8	4.3	5.4	29.3	7.4
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2.0	...	9.1	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	13.5	4.0	0.9	0.2	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	6.0	2.7	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.8	...	0.6	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.8	4.9	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	23.7	6.6	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	15.2	4.8	3.0	1.0	37.5
<i>Mean</i>	7.1	4.1	2.5	19.3	34.7
<i>Median</i>	5.4	4.3	1.0	21.8	28.7
<i>Minimum</i>	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	23.7	8.0	9.1	41.0	100.0

Table 4.2.3.7 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Sexual assault: Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	3.1	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8.6	0.9	0.0	22.9	31.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7.4	...	...	...	...
Croatia	6.5	0.3	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2.2	...	...	...	...
Estonia	8.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	11.7	1.3	0.2	...	...
Georgia	2.2	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.3	0.4	0.7	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.5	0.4	4.0	0.8	0.0
Iceland	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	14.3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.0	0.6	...	12.0	25.0
Norway	6.2	0.7	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	4.3	...	0.4	14.8	...
Romania	8.9	...	2.2	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5.6	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6.3	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.7	0.5	...	...	...
Switzerland	3.8	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.3	1.5	10.9	0.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16.8	0.9	5.0	10.8	...
UK: Northern Ireland	7.5	0.0	0.7	6.7	55.6
UK: Scotland	4.5	0.4	1.3	5.2	33.3
<i>Mean</i>	6.3	0.6	2.1	9.8	35.1
<i>Median</i>	5.9	0.4	0.7	8.7	31.9
<i>Minimum</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	16.8	1.5	10.9	22.9	100.0

Table 4.2.3.8 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Belgium	7.4	0.5	0.0	23.8	32.6
Czech Republic	4.8	0.6	...	...	...
Estonia	6.9	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0
Greece	1.5	0.6	1.2	38.8	4.5
Hungary	2.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	...
Iceland	2.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
Lithuania	12.7	0.7	3.8	0.2	...
Netherlands	0.4	0.0	...	12.9	22.2
Portugal	2.2	...	0.9	17.6	...
Romania	8.4	...	2.3	...	...
Serbia	1.2	...	1.1	...	...
Ukraine	5.7	0.6	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2.2	0.0	2.5	20.0	62.5
UK: Scotland	3.3	0.6	1.7	6.4	36.4
<i>Mean</i>	3.9	0.3	1.6	15.1	36.9
<i>Median</i>	3.1	0.3	1.2	15.2	32.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	12.7	0.7	4.1	38.8	100.0

Table 4.2.3.9 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Belgium	4.5	1.0	0.0	12.4	50.8
Croatia	1.7	1.4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.1	2.7	...	...	...
Estonia	0.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
France	7.3	1.6	0.2	...	...
Germany	2.4	0.7	0.6	...	...
Iceland	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Romania	0.4	...	2.3	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	0.9	0.4	11.4	25.4
<i>Median</i>	1.7	0.8	0.0	6.2	25.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	7.3	2.7	2.3	33.3	50.8

Table 4.2.3.10 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Robbery

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	11	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	12	...	...	...	...
Belgium	26	2.3	0.1	39.4	17.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	21	...	...	...	...
Croatia	9	2.9	...	...	...
Cyprus	3	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	28	3.5	...	...	...
Denmark	7	...	...	...	...
Estonia	37	2.8	2.2	44.2	3.2
Finland	4	7.0	1.0	10.0	65.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	13	...	...	...	...
Germany	9	2.5	2.9	...	...
Greece	8	1.9	5.2	38.2	2.2
Hungary	24	5.9	2.7	2.0	31.3
Iceland	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Ireland	2	...	...	...	...
Italy	8	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4	2.4	2.4	...	...
Latvia	69	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	38	1.9	3.0	0.4	...
Luxembourg	8	...	...	...	...
Malta	124	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4	2.7	...	15.2	21.6
Norway	3	2.8	...	...	...
Poland	30	...	...	...	...
Portugal	11	2.2	0.2	7.1	...
Romania	24	...	2.9	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	10	...	2.4	...	...
Slovakia	23	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	7	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	2.7	...	...	...
Switzerland	3	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	12	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2	3.4	25.9	0.4	...
Ukraine	35	3.0	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16	3.1	20.1	7.1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	6	0.0	1.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	7	1.5	1.3	2.1	62.5
<i>Mean</i>	17	2.7	4.6	12.8	29.0
<i>Median</i>	10	2.7	2.4	7.1	21.6
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
<i>Maximum</i>	124	7.0	25.9	44.2	65.0

Table 4.2.3.11 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Theft: Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	9	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	34	...	...	...	...
Belgium	30	2.6	0.0	36.3	20.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	58	...	...	...	...
Croatia	16	4.1	...	...	...
Cyprus	15	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	81	7.1	...	...	...
Denmark	10	...	...	...	...
Estonia	28	7.5	1.6	38.8	3.5
Finland	5	6.5	...	10.6	58.1
France	10	3.7	1.6	...	...
Georgia	91	...	...	...	...
Germany	15	6.3	1.5	...	...
Greece	22	8.3	6.4	35.9	3.2
Hungary	31	6.5	2.6	0.4	66.7
Iceland	6	5.6	0.0	5.6	100.0
Ireland	14	...	...	...	...
Italy	3	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	12	0.8	2.7	...	...
Latvia	48	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	54	4.7	1.7	0.2	...
Luxembourg	14	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	34	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	7.8	...	22.6	41.0
Norway	5	4.6	...	...	...
Poland	42	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12	2.3	0.1	17.2	...
Romania	39	...	2.5	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	29	...	1.7	...	...
Slovakia	30	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2	5.4	...	...	...
Switzerland	6	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	32	...	...	...	...
Turkey	9	6.0	6.3	0.4	...
Ukraine	61	5.0	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	12	6.4	5.8	5.2	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	12	9.4	1.4	2.0	76.9
<i>Mean</i>	24	5.3	2.2	14.3	52.1
<i>Median</i>	15	5.6	1.7	10.6	58.1
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2
<i>Maximum</i>	91	7.8	6.4	38.8	100.0

Table 4.2.3.12 Convicted prison population in 2010 – Drug offences: Total

	Rate per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst Aliens
Albania	13	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	23	4.1	0.0	42.1	17.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	9	...	...	...	...
Croatia	20	4.8	...	...	...
Cyprus	17	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	20	7.6	...	...	...
Denmark	10	...	...	...	...
Estonia	42	8.9	0.2	48.0	3.0
Finland	8	7.1	...	22.9	48.5
France	11	3.2	0.2	...	...
Georgia	42	...	...	...	...
Germany	11	5.7	0.1	...	...
Greece	42	5.8	0.4	...	...
Hungary	4	5.6	2.2	11.4	48.8
Iceland	17	1.9	0.0	20.8	81.8
Ireland	18	...	...	...	...
Italy	24	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	4	1.3	1.3	...	...
Latvia	32	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22	13.0	0.0	1.6	...
Luxembourg	28	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6	12.8	...	33.4	22.8
Norway	15	7.8	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	18	12.3	...	34.6	...
Romania	7	...	0.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	19	...	0.3	...	...
Slovakia	9	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	4	...	...	...	...
Spain	36	...	...	...	...
Sweden	14	6.4	...	...	...
Switzerland	9	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	15	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6	2.2	1.4	4.1	...
Ukraine	44	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	20	7.5	6.2	16.4	...
UK: Northern Ireland	4	1.4	0.0	4.3	33.3
UK: Scotland	17	7.8	0.1	7.9	1.4
<i>Mean</i>	17	6.4	0.8	20.6	32.1
<i>Median</i>	15	6.1	0.2	18.6	28.1
<i>Minimum</i>	4	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.4
<i>Maximum</i>	44	13.0	6.2	48.0	81.8

Notes on Tables 4.2.3.1 to 4.2.3.12

Turkey: Stock data did not allow an offence breakdown, and so flow data has been used.

4.3 Technical information

4.3.1 Stock

- Pre-trial detainees are *included* in all countries.
- Untried detainees (i.e., no court decision reached yet) are *included* in all countries.
- Persons convicted but not yet sentenced are *included* in all countries where this was possible except Cyprus and Greece.
- Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so are included in all countries except Greece, Kosovo, Romania, Turkey, and UK: England and Wales.
- Fine defaulters are *included* in all countries except Armenia, Bulgaria, France, Georgia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.
- Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are *included* in all countries except Finland, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.
- Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offences are *included* in all countries except Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and UK: Northern Ireland.
- Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals are *included* in all countries except Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland.
- Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance are *excluded* in all countries except Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and UK: Scotland.
- Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any ministry other than the Ministry of Justice are *excluded* in all countries except Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Georgia, Italy and Turkey.
- Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are *excluded* in all countries except Ireland and Switzerland.

4.3.2 Flow

- Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another in the same country is *excluded* in all countries except in Estonia, Iceland, Kosovo, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, and UK: Northern Ireland.
- Entry following the detainee's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority is *excluded* in all countries except Estonia, Kosovo, Sweden and Switzerland.
- Entry following prison leave or a period of absence by permission is *excluded* in all countries except Cyprus, Estonia, Kosovo, Latvia, Romania, and Switzerland.
- Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police is *excluded* in all countries except Iceland, Kosovo, Latvia, Romania, Switzerland and Ukraine.

4.3.3 Description of data recording methods for Tables on Stock and Flow

The reference date:

Stock data refers to 1 September:	Stock data refers to another date:	Stock data refers to average stock:
Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Iceland, Kosovo, Malta, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Germany (31 st March) UK: England and Wales (30 th June) Ireland (31 st August) France, Sweden (1 st October) Croatia, Czech Republic, Portugal, Serbia, Spain (31 st December) Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Turkey (date not specified).	Denmark.

Minors:

Minors are included in the total of Tables for Stock and Flow:	Minors are not included in the total of Tables for Stock and Flow:	Minors are partially included in the total of Tables for Stock and Flow:
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Spain.	Poland, Portugal, Turkey.

Notes regarding minors

Denmark: There are no minors sentenced to a special youth sanction that they serve under the Social Authorities or in pre-trial detention outside the prison service.

Norway: Minors, where identified, applies to the age category between the age of criminal responsibility in Norway - 15 - and 18. Children under the age of criminal responsibility are never dealt with by the prison or probation system.

Poland: Only minors convicted of the most serious offences.

Portugal: Only minors between 16 and 18 years old (stock) and between 16 and 20 (flow).

Spain: In Spain, juvenile offenders are under the responsibility of authorities other than the Prison Administration and not included.

Turkey: Only minors who are in adult prisons are included.

Four countries apply a different age bracket for minors in correctional statistics compared to the one used in conviction statistics: Cyprus (15-21), Malta (9-18), UK: England and Wales (under 21), and UK: Scotland (16-18).

Written rules:

Countries having written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Stock and Flow are recorded:	Countries without written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Stock and Flow are recorded:
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Kosovo, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland.	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia, Spain, UK: Northern Ireland.

Changes in data recording methods:

Three countries changed their data recording methods between 2007 and 2011: Austria, Romania and Turkey.

4.3.4 Description of data recording methods for Tables on the convicted population

The reference date:

Stock data refers to 1 September 2010:	Stock data refers to another date:	Stock data refers to average stock
Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Iceland, Kosovo, Malta, Norway, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Germany (31 March 2010) UK: England and Wales(30 June 2010) Ireland (31 August 2010) Netherlands (30 September 2010) France, Sweden (1 October 2010) Denmark (14 December 2010) Croatia, Portugal, Serbia, Spain (31 December 2010) Estonia, Greece (1 September 2011) Czech Republic (31 December 2011) Hungary (1 April 2013) Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey (date not specified)	Denmark

Minors:

Two countries apply a different age bracket for minors in correctional statistics compared to the one used in conviction statistics: Malta (9-18), Portugal (16-18).

Three countries do not include (or only partially include) minors: Croatia, Denmark and Spain.

Offence definitions:

Eight countries used different definitions for correctional statistics compared to the ones used in the 'Definitions' section: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland and Latvia.

Written rules:

Countries having written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in the tables on the convicted population are recorded:	Countries without written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in the tables on the convicted population are recorded:
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Kosovo, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland.	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia, Spain, UK: Northern Ireland.

Principal offence rule: Six countries do not apply a principal offence rule: Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Latvia, Romania, Spain and Turkey.

4.4 Sources

Albania	The General Directory of Prisons, Ministry of Justice. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Armenia	Data provided by the national coordinator collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Austria	Sicherheitsbericht 2007-2011 (Teil BMJ) - Pilotbericht Strafvollzug 2008, Hofinger/Pilgram 2009. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Azerbaijan	Data has been fully collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Belgium	Federal Public Service Justice (Ministry of Justice), Prison Service, Sidis-Greffe registration system.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Data has been fully collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Bulgaria	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate Execution of Penalties: Statistics on Execution of Penalties, not published. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Prison System Directorate, annual report. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Cyprus	Prison Department. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Czech Republic	The Yearbook of The Prison Service of the Czech Republic, published, www.vscr.cz Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Denmark	'Statistics 2011' from the Prison and Probation Service. http://www.kriminalforsorgen.dk/Årlige-statistikberetninger-1365.aspx Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Finland	Based on data taken from publications of the Finnish Criminal Sanctions Agency. For Convicted prison population: Data is taken from publications of the Finnish Criminal Sanctions Agency.
France	Prison statistics, Ministry of Justice (statistique trimestrielle des personnes écrouées).
Georgia	Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.). Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Greece	Ministry of Justice, Transparency & Human Rights. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Hungary	Ministry of Interior/Hungarian Prison Service, Department for Central Transportation and Registry. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal

	Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Iceland	Prison and Probation Administration Borgartúni 7 150 Reykjavík www.fangelsi.is . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Ireland	Source: Irish Prison Service. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Italy	Ministry of Justice – www.giustizia.it
Kosovo (UNR)	The data are taken from the books of the receiving daily reports on the numerical situation and the Annual Statistics & Database
Latvia	Data provided by the national coordinator collected from Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.2 (years 2007-2010); Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (for 2011 figures). Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Lithuania	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania http://www.kalejimudepartamentas.lt/?item=vkl_at_mt&lang=1 .
Luxembourg	Data has been fully collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Malta	Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Moldova	Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Montenegro	Data has been fully collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Netherlands	Custodial Institutions Agency (www.dji.nl)
Norway	Registration system of the Correctional Services of Norway.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Probation and Prison Services, Ministry of Justice. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Romania	National Administration of Penitentiaries. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Russia	Data by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Serbia	Annual Reports of Prison Administration Operations, Ministry of Justice, Prison Administration Available online: www.uiks.mpravde.gov.rs . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice, partially published at: http://www.justice.gov.sk/stat/statr.htm . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Slovenia	Data provided by the national coordinator collected from SPACE I. 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 "Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics – Survey on the population of penal institutions"; Annual Reports 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 – Prison Administration of Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Data provided by the national coordinator collected from Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). Surveys 2007 to 2011.
Sweden	The Swedish Prison and Probation Service www.kriminalvarden.se . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Switzerland	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/19/03/05/key/ueberblick/wichtigsten_zahlen.html

TFYR of Macedonia	Data has been fully collected from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute. (2012). Prison Statistics 2011. Ankara. For convicted prison population: Turkish Statistical Institute http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/VeriBilgi.do?alt_id=1 . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
Ukraine	Data provided by the national coordinator collected from Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics; Turemniy Portal (Prison Portal) http://ukrprison.org.ua/statistics/1301842616 . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
UK: England & Wales	Based on data taken from 'Offender Management Statistics quarterly' Annual Tables http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/prisons-and-probation/oms-quarterly . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
UK: Northern Ireland	UK: Northern Ireland Prison Service and Department of Justice NI - Youth Justice Agency – Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre Population Database. Published on a financial year basis in the Quarterly/Annual Workload Statistics http://www.youthjusticeagencyni.gov.uk/ . Missing values in the tables have been complemented with data from SPACE I, The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (www.unil.ch/space).
UK: Scotland	Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services prison statistics.

5. Probation Statistics

5.1 General comments

5.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2010 (flow of entries), persons leaving such supervision during the same year (flow of exits), as well as on the specific number of persons under such supervision on 31st December 2010 (stock). It also includes the same three types of information for the specific subcategories of persons under community service and under electronic monitoring. In all cases, detailed information on the reasons for ending supervision is also provided. Corresponding information on minors is provided separately. Finally, the chapter includes information on the staff of probation agencies in 2010, and on the number of written reports provided by these agencies during the same year.

5.1.2 Quality of the data

Probation statistics

- Data provided by the network of CEP correspondents were used to complete the series of non-custodial sanctions and measures for the following countries: Austria, Croatia, Italy, Malta, Moldova, Slovakia and Sweden.

Persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies in 2010

- Thirty-one countries provided data on the total number of persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies on 31st December 2010 (stock), 30 on the number placed under such supervision in 2010 (flow of entries), and 27 on those leaving supervision during the same year (flow of exits). Few countries were able to break down their data by type of supervision.
- There is little data on minors under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation. Only 22 countries were able to indicate their stock, 16 their flow of entries, and 13 their flow of exits, while even fewer countries provided information on the types of supervision.
- Regarding the reasons for ending supervision, 26 countries provided data for the total number of persons leaving supervision, and 12 of these for minors.

Persons serving community service in 2010

- Twenty-six countries provided data on the total number of persons serving community service on 31st December 2010 (stock), 25 countries provided data on the total number of persons starting to serve community service during 2010 (flow of entries), and 21 countries provided data on the total number of persons ending community service in 2010 (flow of exits).
- The number of countries that provided detailed data for minors serving community service was lower, as 13 provided data on their stock and on their flow of entries, and 11 on their flow of exits.
- Regarding the reasons for ending community service, 22 countries provided data for the total number of persons ending community service and 12 of these for minors.

Persons under electronic monitoring in 2010

- Fifteen countries provided data on the total number of persons under electronic monitoring on 31st December 2010 (stock), 12 countries provided data on the total number of persons placed under electronic monitoring during 2010 (flow of entries), and 11 countries provided data on the total number of persons ending electronic monitoring in 2010 (flow of exits).
- The number of countries that provided data for minors under electronic monitoring was lower: 6 provided data on the stock, 4 on the flow of entries, and 3 on the flow of exits.
- Regarding the reasons for ending electronic monitoring, 11 countries provided data for the total number of persons under electronic monitoring, but only 4 for minors.

5.1.3 Results

There were considerable differences between the countries as regards the total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2010. The rates per 100 000 population ranged from 10 (Croatia) to 944 (Poland), reflecting the recent development of supervision in many countries as well as different definitions of the concept. As a consequence, cross-national comparisons of the rates of persons under the supervision of probation agencies may be misleading.

The rate of minors under the control or supervision of probation agencies was 30 per 100 000 population (this rate could not be calculated using the total population of minors), with a maximum of 124 in Poland and a minimum of 0.4 for Belgium.

Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence showed the highest rate of implementation (43%), followed by probation as a sanction in its own right (35%). Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention was a less used form of supervision (4%). The highest rate in respect of supervision of minors was probation as a sanction in its own right (46%).

The average rate of total persons ending supervision in 2010 was 160 per 100 000 population, of which 21 per 100 000 population were minors. The main reason for ending supervision for total persons (78%) and for minors (70%) was the completion of the sanction.

There were considerable differences between countries as regards the total persons undergoing community service in 2010: the rates ranged from under 1 per 100 000 population in Italy and Serbia to 277 in Poland. The rate of minors undergoing community service in 2010 was 12 per 100 000 population, with a maximum of 82 for Cyprus and less than 1 in Belgium, Malta and UK: Northern Ireland.

Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right was the type of community service showing a higher average rate of implementation among all persons (87%), while community service as a condition of conditional release, with a rate close to zero, was the form showing the lower rate of use. Community service as a custodial sanction in its own right was the type of community service showing a higher average percentage for minors (78%).

The average rate of persons ending community service in 2010 was 84 per 100 000 population, of which 8 per 100 000 population were minors. The main reason for ending it was due to the revocation or replacement by another sanction, resulting in imprisonment.

The average total persons under electronic monitoring in 2010 was quite low (8 per 100 000 population), with the highest rate for England and Wales (42), and the lowest rate in Serbia (close to zero). Also for minors, England and Wales showed the highest rate in 2010 (6 per 100 000 population).

On the reasons for ending electronic monitoring, fewer than 10 countries provided data, which rendered comparisons impossible.

On average, the staff of probation agencies (excluding volunteers) was 7 persons per 100 000 population. The maximum was found in England and Wales (33 per 100 000 population) with very nearly no staff in Serbia. On average, qualified probation workers represent 70% of the staff.

2077 reports per 100 000 population were written by probation agencies in European countries in 2010. The country producing more written reports was Hungary (3904 per 100 000 population) while Moldova was the country with the lowest rate of written reports (155 per 100 000 population).

5.2 Tables

5.2.1 Persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010

Table 5.2.1.1 Total stock of persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%): Supervision:							Other:
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	62	...	...	2.1	77.1	0.0	11.4	...	9.3
Austria	124	0.8	4.2	0.0	55.1	0.0	34.0	0.6	5.4
Belgium	283	23.6	61.1	...	...	0.3	14.9	0.2	...
Bulgaria	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	10	...	...	...	99.1	0.9	...	...	...
Cyprus	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	166	...	...	25.9	29.2	0.5	18.4	...	26.0
Estonia	565	...	0.7	5.1	66.3	...	7.8	...	20.1
Finland	70	...	34.9	31.5	...	...	32.7	...	0.8
France	271	2.0	...	...	73.2	1.5	3.6	...	19.6
Georgia	722	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	304	...	...	...	59.7	...	22.7	11.8	5.8
Hungary	241	...	...	44.4	37.8	...	13.0	...	4.9
Iceland	56	...	...	43.6	4.5	9.5	42.5	0.0	0.0
Italy	31	...	0.7	31.3	27.4	5.0	20.1	15.5	...
Kosovo (UNR)	21	13.3	0.2	52.0	4.3	...	28.8	...	1.3
Latvia	467	...	...	...	66.1	...	11.7	...	22.2
Lithuania	249	...	...	26.2	48.5	...	16.7	...	8.6
Malta	182	12.9	64.5	3.3	19.4	...	...	...	...
Moldova	486	...	...	13.9	74.9	...	11.1	...	...
Netherlands	109	11.3	...	...	75.7	1.8	5.6	...	5.6
Norway	36	...	...	55.6	28.5	1.0	14.9	...	...
Poland	944	0.3	12.6	2.0	55.4	...	12.2	...	17.6
Portugal	150	17.2	...	...	40.7	...	16.4	...	25.7
Romania	45	...	0.4	...	99.6	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	58	...	...	...	36.8	30.5	32.7	...	...
Sweden	146	...	65.8	...	...	...	34.2	...	...
Switzerland	60	...	...	11.0	14.9	...	29.1	...	45.0
Turkey	110	16.8	65.5	0.1	1.5	...	0.4	0.4	15.3
UK: E & W	317	...	...	53.9	24.9	...	21.2	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	222	...	40.4	22.9	...	...	16.5	...	20.2
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	220	10.9	34.7	23.6	46.7	4.6	18.9	4.7	14.1
<i>Median</i>	157	12.9	34.9	24.4	44.6	1.0	16.5	0.5	12.3
<i>Minimum</i>	10	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	944	23.6	100.0	55.6	99.6	30.5	42.5	15.5	45.0

Table 5.2.1.2 Total input of persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%): Supervision:							Other:
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	51	2.2	6.2	0.0	41.8	0.0	29.4	1.3	19.0
Belgium	176	56.4	34.2	...	...	1.1	8.2	0.1	...
Bulgaria	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5	...	...	...	97.1	2.9	...	...	...
Cyprus	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	49	6.4	...	...	68.3	...	24.7	...	0.6
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	512	...	1.0	19.6	46.6	...	6.2	...	26.6
Finland	82	...	66.0	14.7	...	...	18.9	...	0.4
France	25	...	...	...	...	49.4	50.6	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	217	...	...	49.0	21.0	...	13.7	...	16.3
Iceland	101	...	...	66.4	1.9	16.2	15.6	0.0	0.0
Italy	36	...	0.7	42.0	25.2	4.7	19.1	8.2	...
Kosovo (UNR)	45	24.1	2.8	35.2	14.5	...	22.6	...	0.9
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	287	...	...	34.6	33.2	...	17.3	...	14.9
Malta	80	8.1	67.3	4.5	20.1	...	...	...	...
Moldova	128	...	...	27.3	57.4	...	15.3	...	...
Netherlands	97	21.0	...	...	52.2	13.1	9.2	...	4.5
Norway	84	...	...	64.8	13.5	1.6	20.1	...	...
Poland	483	0.6	10.8	3.7	49.0	...	15.9	...	19.9
Portugal	168	28.5	...	...	27.8	...	8.7	...	35.0
Romania	16	...	0.9	...	99.1	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	107	...	...	...	33.5	...	10.0	...	...
Slovenia	6	...	...	...	86.2	...	13.8	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	137	...	60.5	...	...	...	39.5	...	...
Switzerland	59	...	...	2.5	6.3	...	14.2	...	77.0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	362	...	...	60.3	24.0	...	15.7	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	186	...	38.4	40.2	...	...	11.4	...	10.0
UK: Scotland	425	...	2.0	14.5	25.6	...	...	4.7	53.2
Mean	138	18.4	24.2	30.0	42.9	11.1	18.2	2.9	19.9
Median	91	14.5	8.5	30.9	33.3	3.8	15.6	1.3	15.6
Minimum	0	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Maximum	512	56.4	67.3	66.4	100.0	49.4	50.6	8.2	77.0

Table 5.2.1.3 Total output of persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%): Supervision:							Other:
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	43	0.6	7.5	0.0	34.8	0.0	27.0	2.5	27.6
Belgium	171	59.8	30.5	...	...	1.2	8.4	0.0	...
Bulgaria	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5	...	...	...	98.2	1.8	...	...	...
Cyprus	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	42	7.7	...	...	66.7	...	25.0	...	0.6
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	589	...	1.4	17.7	50.7	...	7.2	...	23.0
Finland	82	...	69.1	13.2	...	...	17.4	...	0.3
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	203	...	...	52.7	18.8	...	12.4	...	16.1
Iceland	102	...	...	74.4	0.9	...	24.7	0.0	0.0
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	24	33.6	5.1	20.6	23.5	...	17.3	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	281	...	...	31.4	33.9	...	18.4	...	16.3
Malta	2	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	114	...	...	17.3	57.8	...	24.9	...	...
Netherlands	78	22.5	...	...	60.6	...	10.4	...	6.5
Norway	90	...	...	65.2	13.3	1.5	20.0	...	...
Poland	525	0.5	11.0	4.4	56.6	...	14.0	...	13.5
Portugal	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	9	...	2.4	...	97.6	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	94	...	...	...	24.5	...	8.1	0.8	...
Slovenia	2	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	123	...	62.7	...	...	...	37.3	...	...
Switzerland	61	...	...	3.1	5.4	...	14.1	...	77.3
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	374	...	...	59.0	22.0	...	19.1	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	136	20.8	23.7	35.3	48.1	1.1	18.0	0.9	18.1
Median	89	15.1	9.2	20.6	42.8	1.4	17.4	0.4	14.8
Minimum	0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0
Maximum	589	59.8	69.1	100.0	100.0	1.8	37.3	2.5	77.3

Table 5.2.1.4 Stock of minors under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%): Supervision:							Other:
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	36	1.1	7.5	0.0	71.3	0.0	11.6	0.3	8.2
Belgium	0	32.6	65.1	...	...	...	2.3	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	19	...	18.8	20.8	49.2	...	0.4	...	10.8
Finland	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	48	...	...	...	77.6	...	19.0	...	3.5
Hungary	93	...	...	60.2	36.2	...	2.4	...	1.2
Iceland	1	...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	14	19.7	3.2	77.1	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	20	...	...	23.7	34.9	...	2.6	...	38.8
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	12	...	...	0.7	79.0	...	0.0	...	...
Netherlands	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	124	1.9	95.8	...	2.3	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8	32.8	...	...	43.9	...	0.7	...	22.6
Romania	1	...	20.0	...	80.0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	55	...	...	14.3	...	...	34.7	...	...
Sweden	17	...	92.3	...	...	...	7.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	9	14.0	47.3	0.0	2.7	...	0.4	0.0	35.6
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	5	...	62.2	8.9	...	...	21.1	...	7.8
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	31	17.0	45.8	30.6	43.4	0.0	7.9	0.1	14.3
<i>Median</i>	14	16.9	47.3	17.5	43.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	124	32.8	95.8	100.0	80.0	0.0	34.7	0.3	38.8

Table 5.2.1.5 Input of minors under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%):							Other:
		Supervision:							
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	13	3.5	11.8	0.0	52.8	0.0	6.8	0.2	24.9
Belgium	1	48.4	49.7	...	...	...	1.9	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	8	3.1	51.8	...	41.7	...	1.6	...	1.7
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	78	...	...	69.2	22.4	...	3.3	...	5.1
Iceland	1	...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	28	38.3	5.2	56.0	0.5	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	40	...	...	23.9	26.1	...	3.3	...	46.7
Malta	17	14.1	80.3	1.4	4.2	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6	...	...	1.0	74.3	...	0.5	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	57	5.3	91.6	...	3.1	...	...	...	...
Portugal	13	50.8	...	...	26.1	...	0.5	...	22.7
Romania	1	...	22.5	...	77.5	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	18	...	87.1	...	...	...	12.9	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	7	...	52.1	21.8	...	...	6.7	...	19.3
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	21	23.4	50.2	34.2	29.9	0.0	3.7	0.1	17.2
<i>Median</i>	13	14.1	51.8	22.9	26.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	19.3
<i>Minimum</i>	1	3.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	78	50.8	91.6	100.0	77.5	0.0	12.9	0.2	46.7

Table 5.2.1.6 Output of minors under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2010: Rates per 100 000 population

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which (%): Supervision:							Other:
		Supervision before a final sentence	Probation as a sanction on its own right	Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction	Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence	Supervision in connection with the execution of a prison sentence outside prison (including semi-imprisonment)	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	12	0.5	14.4	0.0	40.9	0.0	8.5	1.2	34.5
Belgium	1	63.1	36.9	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	11	5.0	65.8	...	28.8	...	0.2	...	0.3
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	19	...	15.6	57.8	21.1	...	0.0	...	5.5
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	72	...	...	69.9	21.5	...	3.6	...	4.9
Iceland	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	14	56.8	7.3	34.9	1.0	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	45	...	...	22.5	24.5	...	4.0	...	49.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	...	...	0.0	72.5	...	0.0	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	62	4.5	92.4	...	3.1	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0	...	50.5	...	49.5	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	21	26.0	40.4	30.9	29.2	0.0	2.3	1.2	18.9
<i>Median</i>	12	5.0	36.9	28.7	24.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0.5	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
<i>Maximum</i>	72	63.1	92.4	69.9	72.5	0.0	8.5	1.2	49.1

5.2.2 Reasons for ending supervision by the Probation Agencies in 2010

Table 5.2.2.1 Total population under supervision of Probation Agencies: Reasons for ending supervision by the Probation Agencies in 2010 – Output

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	<i>of which, percentage of:</i>			
		Completion	Revocation or replacement by another sanction / measure		Other:
			Total	<i>of which: % resulting in imprisonment</i>	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	43	81.2	10.3	92.4	8.5
Belgium	171	69.9	27.7	...	1.0
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5	89.7	3.1	57.1	5.4
Cyprus	36	86.6	6.9	0.0	6.5
Czech Republic	42	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	589	80.0	18.9	...	1.1
Finland	82	87.2	15.3	75.0	...
France	157	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	87	66.1	26.2	...	7.8
Hungary	174	98.1	1.9	43.6	...
Iceland	97	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	25	...	...	...	...
Latvia	353	86.1	...	...	...
Lithuania	281	73.2	22.1	47.4	4.6
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	166	79.7	2.1	174.8	11.6
Netherlands	98	58.9	23.2	...	17.9
Norway	108	88.1	9.4	...	2.6
Poland	462	...	...	...	...
Portugal	172	89.0	3.7	24.3	7.3
Romania	9	67.8	19.6	100.0	12.6
Serbia	0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0
Slovakia	94	40.1	12.6	87.3	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	123	...	8.1	97.7	0.2
Switzerland	61	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	372	69.5	19.5	...	10.9
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	359	65.9	14.1	47.8	11.7
<i>Mean</i>	160	77.8	13.3	65.2	6.5
<i>Median</i>	103	79.8	13.4	57.1	6.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	589	100.0	27.7	174.8	17.9

Table 5.2.2.2 Minors under supervision of Probation Agencies: Reasons for ending supervision by the Probation Agencies in 2010 – Output

Austria	12	82.5	9.6	90.8	7.9
Belgium	1	84.4	15.6	...	0.0
Cyprus	30	88.2	6.5	0.0	5.3
Estonia	19	80.1	19.1	...	0.8
Germany	5	38.9	11.9	...	49.2
Hungary	70	97.7	2.3	40.3	...
Lithuania	45	51.3	16.4	56.1	32.3
Moldova	7	62.7	0.4	100.0	20.6
Romania	0	45.2	30.1	100.0	24.7
<i>Mean</i>	21	70.1	12.4	64.5	17.6
<i>Median</i>	12	80.1	11.9	73.5	14.2
<i>Minimum</i>	0	38.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	70	97.7	30.1	100.0	49.2

Notes on tables 5.2.1.1 – 5.2.1.6 and 5.2.2.1 – 5.2.2.2:

Albania: The total of minors in table 5.2.2.2 refer to all minors under the supervision of probation services during the period 1 June 2009 - 31 December 2010.

Croatia: The data provided here refer to 2011 since the probation offices were opened in June 2011. In tables 5.2.1.1-5.2.1.3 only the number of completed cases is given.

Cyprus: Table 5.2.2.1: 'Other' refers to one death and 18 transfers to another district.

Czech Republic: Tables 5.2.1.1-5.2.1.3: 'Other' refers to supervision after release from protective treatment and conditional pardon or conditional discharge with probation. Table 5.2.1.4: 'Other' refers to supervision after release from protective treatment, conditional pardon or conditional discharge from a criminal measure with probation – there is some double counting. Table 5.2.2.1: Numbers refer to cases

Germany: Supervision is carried out by agency 1 (Bewährungshilfe [= Probation assistance]). Only supervisions carried out by employees of the agency are counted; supervisions by volunteers are not included. Because most supervision data are not available for certain regions, all figures in these tables do not refer to: Brandenburg, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Thüringen. The rates in these tables are calculated in accordance with this regional reduction (Population figure used 67.090.459). Data for "supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention" stem from a different source (for all regions). However, the data for the mentioned six regions were excluded for this category as well, in order to refer to the same regional basis. This second source does neither provide separate figures for minors (assumedly only few cases), nor output data or information on the reasons for ending supervision. Therefore, the tables on minors, on output figures and on the reasons for ending supervision do not cover this form of supervision.

Lithuania: One of the main tasks of correction inspections until 2012 was to ensure the execution of non-custodial sanctions (except restrictions on the property rights), suspended custodial sentence, conditional release from prison, conditional early discharge from punishment and the penal measure – unpaid work. There were no other forms of supervision mentioned in Tables 5.2.1.1-5.2.1.4. This has been changed on 1 July 2012 when the new Probation Law came into force.

Malta: In order to increase pre-sentencing suitability assessment requests, in 2010, the Probation Act was amended to make it possible to issue a Community Service Order. Table 5.2.2.1: This includes breach reports submitted regarding 'Probation as a sanction in its own right', 'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction' and 'Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence'. It excludes 'Supervision before a final sentence'.

Netherlands: The figures include electronic monitoring (EM). The figure for 'Supervision after conditional release from prison': includes the 'Penitentiair Programme', a trajectory to obtain a gradual return of a delinquent into society. This is supported by electronic supervision. Tables 5.2.1.4-5.2.1.6: Figures include regular youth probation, individual supervision and care for hard core offender and offenders (ITB HK) of cultural minorities (ITB CRIEM), educational programme (STP), behavioural programme order (GBM). Table 5.2.2.1: number of supervisions ended in 2010 instead of the number of persons.

Poland: Tables 5.2.1.1-5.2.1.3. 'Supervision before a final sentence' and 'Probation as a sanction in its own right' include data for minors only. 'Supervision after conditional release from prison' includes data for adults only. 'Supervision of a suspended custodial sentence' contains data on suspended custodial sentence and conditional release. These data are not available separately.

Romania: Probation sanction in its own right – the supervised liberty can be imposed only for minors. 5.2.1.4-5.2.1.6: The numbers mentioned in this table refer to persons who were still minors at the end of 2010. 5.2.1.1-5.2.1.3: The supervision ends due the revocation followed by imprisonment (decided by the judge in case of non-compliance or if another offence was committed), or due to other reasons such as death or some particular cases.

5.2.3 Persons under community service in 2010

Table 5.2.3.1 Total stock of persons under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total	of which percentage of:					
		Community service as a condition for dismissal in pre-sentence stage	Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right	Community service as a condition of a suspended / conditional sentence	Community service as a condition of conditional release	Community service as a way of serving a custodial sentence	Community service for fine defaulters
Albania	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	22	70	...	...	...	...	30
Belgium	98	7	93	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	34	1	...	...	...	99	...
Cyprus	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	42	...	...	100	...	...	...
Estonia	113	26	...	...	...	74	...
Finland	25	...	100	...	...	...	...
France	42	...	50	50	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	153	...	100	...	...	...	...
Iceland	21	...	...	...	...	57	43
Italy	0	...	...	...	...	100	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
Latvia	101	...	100	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	6	...	60	...	...	...	...
Moldova	76	...	...	...	...	100	...
Netherlands	118	...	100	...	...	...	...
Norway	20	...	100	...	...	...	...
Poland	277	...	83	...	...	...	17
Portugal	43	15	...	5	...	16	65
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	...	100	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	52	...	81	19	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	119	...	68	32	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	40	...	100	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	68	24	87	41	...	74	51
<i>Median</i>	43	15	100	32	...	87	43
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	50	5	0	16	17
<i>Maximum</i>	277	70	100	100	0	100	100

Table 5.2.3.2 Total input of persons under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total	of which percentage of:					
		Community service as a condition for dismissal in pre-sentence stage	Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right	Community service as a condition of a suspended / conditional sentence	Community service as a condition of conditional release	Community service as a way of serving a custodial sentence	Community service for fine defaulters
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	82	46	...	...	...	...	54
Belgium	111	12	88	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	22	1	...	...	...	99	...
Cyprus	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	80	...	100	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	224	45	...	...	...	55	...
Finland	54	...	100	...	...	...	...
France	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	103	...	100	...	...	...	...
Iceland	56	...	...	...	...	35	65
Italy	0	...	...	...	...	1067	...
Kosovo (UNR)	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	4	...	53	...	...	...	...
Moldova	52	...	...	...	...	100	...
Netherlands	191	...	100	...	...	...	...
Norway	54	...	100	...	...	...	...
Poland	311	...	78	...	...	...	22
Portugal	82	28	...	4	...	10	58
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	...	100	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	23	...	100	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	59	...	27	73	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	161	...	73	27	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	66	...	100	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	177	...	...	64	...	...	36
<i>Mean</i>	83	27	86	42	...	228	56
<i>Median</i>	59	28	100	46	...	77	56
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	27	4	0	10	22
<i>Maximum</i>	311	46	100	73	0	1067	100

Table 5.2.3.3 Total output of persons under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total	of which percentage of:					
		Community service as a condition for dismissal in pre-sentence stage	Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right	Community service as a condition of a suspended / conditional sentence	Community service as a condition of conditional release	Community service as a way of serving a custodial sentence	Community service for fine defaulters
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	83	46	...	...	...	...	54
Belgium	108	12	88	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	1	...	...	...	99	...
Cyprus	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	127	...	100	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	223	47	...	...	...	53	...
Finland	46	...	100	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	73	...	100	...	...	...	...
Iceland	69	...	...	...	...	31	69
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	0	...	...	...	...	...	100
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	2	313	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	51	...	...	...	...	100	...
Netherlands	202	...	100	...	...	...	...
Norway	59	...	100	...	...	...	...
Poland	258	...	80	...	...	...	20
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	...	100	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	19	...	100	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	57	...	27	73	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	139	...	75	25	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	179	...	...	65	...	...	35
<i>Mean</i>	86	84	88	55	...	71	56
<i>Median</i>	69	46	100	65	...	76	54
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	27	25	0	31	20
<i>Maximum</i>	258	313	100	73	0	100	100

Table 5.2.3.4 Stock of minors under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total	of which percentage of:					
		Community service as a condition for dismissal in pre-sentence stage	Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right	Community service as a condition of a suspended / conditional sentence	Community service as a condition of conditional release	Community service as a way of serving a custodial sentence	Community service for fine defaulters
Austria	7.2	97.9	...	...	...	...	2.1
Belgium	0.6	11.4	88.6	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	82.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	5.3	76.1	...	...	...	23.9	...
Hungary	6.4	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1.6	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	3.4	42.1	...	4.2	...	12.2	41.6
Spain	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.5	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11.5	56.9	77.7	4.2	...	45.4	21.9
<i>Median</i>	3.4	59.1	100.0	4.2	...	23.9	21.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	11.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	12.2	2.1
<i>Maximum</i>	82.0	97.9	100.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	41.6

Table 5.2.3.5 Input of minors under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

Austria	19.8	96.7	...	...	...	...	3.3
Belgium	2.5	9.9	90.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	34.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.4	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Hungary	5.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.9	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	106.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8.0	59.0	...	4.0	...	6.1	30.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1.3	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14.4	55.2	98.3	4.0	...	53.1	17.1
<i>Median</i>	3.4	59.0	100.0	4.0	...	53.1	17.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	9.9	90.1	4.0	0.0	6.1	3.3
<i>Maximum</i>	106.0	96.7	100.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	30.9

Table 5.2.3.6 Output of minors under community service in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

Austria	19.8	97.0	...	...	...	...	3.0
Belgium	2.8	9.8	90.2	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Estonia	11.6	94.9	...	...	...	5.1	...
Hungary	3.4	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1.3	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Netherlands	113.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	16.6	67.2	98.0	...	...	52.6	3.0
<i>Median</i>	3.4	94.9	100.0	...	...	52.6	3.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	9.8	90.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.0
<i>Maximum</i>	113.1	97.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0

5.2.4 Reasons for ending community service in 2010

Table 5.2.4.1 Total persons under community service: Reasons for ending community service in 2010 – Output

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	of which, percentage of:			Other:
		Completion	Revocation or replacement by another sanction / measure		
			Total	of which: % resulting in imprisonment	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	83	40.2	31.2	...	28.5
Belgium	108	81.7	17.2	...	0.4
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	80.4	5.2	154.3	6.3
Cyprus	31	57.6	3.1	0.0	0.8
Czech Republic	127	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	223	81.6	17.7	...	0.7
Finland	57	81.5	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	73	55.2	...	...	23.6
Iceland	69	81.4	18.6	92.7	0.0
Italy	0	79.2	20.8	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	20	71.7	25.8	...	2.6
Malta	2	100.0	0.0	...	0.0
Moldova	51	83.2	0.1	...	5.6
Netherlands	228	78.1	10.2	...	11.7
Norway	59	83.8	11.5	...	1.5
Poland	258	58.1	38.6	50.4	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0
Slovakia	19	56.7	41.1	8.6	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	60	95.6	4.4	71.0	1.3
Switzerland	51	88.4	11.6	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	139	76.2	14.6	...	9.1
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	177	69.8	9.4	56.8	8.8
<i>Mean</i>	84	76.2	14.8	62.0	6.3
<i>Median</i>	59	80.4	11.6	53.6	2.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	258	100.0	41.1	154.3	28.5

Table 5.2.4.2 Minors under community service: Reasons for ending community service in 2010 – Output

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	of which, percentage of: Completion	Revocation or replacement by another sanction / measure		Other:
			Total	of which: % resulting in imprisonment	
Austria	19.8	81.3	14.5	...	4.2
Belgium	2.8	85.7	14.0	...	0.0
Cyprus	23.8	63.1	3.6	0.0	1.0
Estonia	11.6	87.8	12.2	...	0.0
Hungary	3.4	46.4	...	...	31.0
Lithuania	0.4	66.7	16.7	...	16.7
Malta	0.2	100.0	0.0	...	0.0
Moldova	1.3	64.4	0.0	...	20.0
Netherlands	113.1	85.0	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	15.2	75.6	8.7	0.0	9.1
<i>Median</i>	3.1	81.3	12.2	0.0	2.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	113.1	100.0	16.7	0.0	31.0

Notes on Tables 5.2.3.1 – 5.2.4.2

Belgium: Figures concern minors only in part.

Cyprus: Tables 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2 'other' refers to transfers to another district. Data provided refer to 2011, NOT to 2010 (i.e., the latest data available is provided).

Czech Republic: Numbers refer to cases, not to persons.

Iceland: The number of fine defaulters might change if some of the persons pay their fines before they begin to serve the rest of their sentences.

Malta: Tables 5.2.3.4-5.2.3.6: Community service applies to adults, and minors between 16 and 18. Tables 5.2.3.1-5.2.3.3 and 5.2.4.1 to 5.2.4.2: Combination orders are classified together with community service orders.

Netherlands: 'Community service for fine-defaulters' exists in the Dutch criminal system, but cannot be presented separately. The numbers are included in 'Community service as a non-custodial service in its own right'. Table 5.2.4.1: the number of community service orders ended in 2010 (not the number of persons).

Romania: Tables 5.2.4.1 and 5.2.4.2: Data regarding noncompliance with each condition which is followed by revocation is not collected.

UK: England & Wales: Data were obtained where unpaid work is ordered (community service) at sentence.

UK: Northern Ireland: 'Community service as a non-custodial sanction in its own right': includes only those who have been given a community service order. Within Northern Ireland there is a sentence known as a combination order, which combines elements of a probation order and a community service order.

Information on these orders has not been included.

UK: Scotland: The totals under 'Input' and 'Output' in Tables 5.2.3.1-5.2.3.3 and the total in Tables 5.2.4.1-5.2.4.2 consist of community service orders and supervised attendance orders. The period covered is 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

5.2.5 Persons under electronic monitoring in 2010

Table 5.2.5.1 Total stock of persons under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total per 100 000 pop.	of which % of electronic monitoring:					
		As an alternative to pre-trial detention	As a sanction in its own right	As a condition of a non-custodial or suspended custodial sanction	As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction	As a condition of conditional release	After having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.9	2.7	...	...	97.3	...	...
Belgium	15.2	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	9.2	2.3	95.9	...	1.0	0.7	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.7	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Portugal	4.8	76.1	13.8	...	3.9	6.1	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3.9	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Switzerland	0.9	...	...	...	73.9	...	26.1
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	42.0	31.1	29.8	24.3	0.0	14.8	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	14.1	97.2	...	1.2	...	...	1.6
UK: Scotland	14.8	...	50.5	...	...	49.5	...
<i>Mean</i>	8.0	41.9	47.5	12.7	59.5	17.8	9.2
<i>Median</i>	4.8	31.1	40.2	12.7	85.6	10.5	1.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	2.3	13.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	42.0	97.2	95.9	24.3	100.0	49.5	26.1

Table 5.2.5.2 Total input of persons under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total per 100 000 population	of which % of electronic monitoring:					
		As an alternative to pre-trial detention	As a sanction in its own right	As a condition of a non-custodial or suspended custodial sanction	As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction	As a condition of conditional release	After having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention
Austria	1	3.1	...	...	96.9	...	...
Belgium	32	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Estonia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	21	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Poland	1	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Portugal	7	68.7	17.8	...	4.0	9.5	...
Serbia	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	38	...	...	...	80.1	19.9	...
Switzerland	4	...	...	...	88.9	...	11.1
UK: England & Wales	211	33.7	...	53.4	0.0	12.9	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	18	97.8	...	1.6	...	...	0.6
UK: Scotland	60	...	40.4	...	...	59.6	...
<i>Mean</i>	34	50.8	29.1	27.5	71.2	25.5	3.9
<i>Median</i>	14	51.2	29.1	27.5	92.9	16.4	0.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0	3.1	17.8	1.6	0.0	9.5	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	211	97.8	40.4	53.4	100.0	59.6	11.1

Table 5.2.5.3 Total output of persons under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

Austria	0.3	4.8	...	...	95.2	...	...
Belgium	31.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	20.3	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Poland	0.3	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Portugal	6.9	66.9	21.6	...	1.8	9.7	...
Serbia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2.7	...	...	...	131.3	...	16.8
UK: England & Wales	204.9	33.4	...	53.6	0.0	13.0	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	5.8	96.2	...	1.9	...	...	1.9
<i>Mean</i>	25.5	50.3	21.6	27.8	75.5	11.4	6.2
<i>Median</i>	5.8	50.1	21.6	27.8	100.0	11.4	1.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	4.8	21.6	1.9	0.0	9.7	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	204.9	96.2	21.6	53.6	131.3	13.0	16.8

Table 5.2.5.4 Total stock of minors under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

Austria	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Belgium	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...
Denmark	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.1	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	6.1	34.9	10.8	47.1	0.0	7.3	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	0.9	76.5	...	23.5	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...

Table 5.2.5.5 Total input of minors under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

	Total per 100 000 population	<i>of which % of electronic monitoring:</i>					
		As an alternative to pre-trial detention	As a sanction in its own right	As a condition of a non-custodial or suspended custodial sanction	As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction	As a condition of conditional release	After having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention
Austria	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Belgium	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	41.4	47.9	...	44.8	0.0	7.3	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	4.2	93.3	...	6.7	...	...	0.0
UK: Scotland	0.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...

Table 5.2.5.6 Total output of minors under electronic monitoring in 2010 – Rates per 100 000 pop.

Austria	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	40.7	48.0	...	44.4	0.0	7.6	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1.9	85.7	...	14.3	...	...	0.0

5.2.6 Reasons for ending electronic monitoring in 2010

Table 5.2.6.1 Total persons under electronic monitoring: Reasons for ending electronic monitoring in 2010 – Output

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	<i>of which, percentage of:</i>			
		Completion	Revocation or replacement by another sanction / measure	Other:	
			Total	<i>of which: % resulting in imprisonment</i>	
Austria	0.3	85.7	14.3	100.0	0.0
Belgium	31.0	78.7	14.4	...	0.3
France	0.0	57.9	42.1	...	...
Netherlands	0.4	71.6	14.9	...	13.4
Norway	20.3	94.8	5.2	100.0	...
Sweden	...	...	...	100.0	...
Switzerland	4.0	94.2	5.8	...	...

Table 5.2.6.2 Minors under electronic monitoring: Reasons for ending electronic monitoring in 2010 – Output

No data available.

Notes on tables 5.2.5.1 – 5.2.6.2

Netherlands: Electronic monitoring as a condition of conditional release exists, but cannot be separated from supervision after conditional release from prison (table 5.2.1.1). 'Supervision after conditional release from prison' (table 5.2.1.1) includes the number of persons with 'Electronic monitoring as a condition of conditional release'. Tables 5.2.6.1 and 5.2.6.2 provide figures for the number of electronic monitoring ended in 2010, not the number of persons.

The stock, input and output in table 5.2.1.1 includes electronic monitoring. The figures for electronic monitoring that are included in table 5.2.1.1 are shown separately in table 5.2.5.1-5.2.5.3. The same is true for table 5.2.2.1 and tables 5.2.6.1 and 5.2.6.2.

Turkey: Electronic monitoring has started to be used on experimental basis in 2012. It is not in widespread use at this time, nor are statistics available.

UK: England and Wales: Tables 5.2.5.1-5.2.5.3: Cannot split single requirement electronic monitoring from multiple requirement electronic monitoring before April 2010, so for the input and output figures, electronic monitoring as a sanction in its own right has been included with electronic monitoring as part of the figures for non-custodial or suspended custodial sanctions. 5.2.6.1 and 5.2.6.2 - cannot separately identify reasons for leaving.

UK: Northern Ireland: Tables 5.2.5.1-5.2.5.3 – Agreed recording mechanisms are in place for this information with EM Service Supplier Table 5.2.5.1-5.2.5.3 - As before, due to the nature of the types of orders that have EM as a condition in Northern Ireland, it is not possible to directly correlate the reasons for the end of electronic monitoring condition. Figures are from 1st April 2010 to 30th November 2010. A presumption has been made that all electronic monitoring conditions made for 'pre-trial' cases, both adult and juvenile, acted as a direct alternative to custody/detention.

5.2.7 Probation Agencies staff in 2010

Table 5.2.7.1 Probation Agencies Staff (excluding volunteers) per 100 000 pop.

	Total	<i>of which, percentage of:</i>		
		Administrative staff	Qualified probation workers	Other probation workers
Albania	...	...	...	...
Austria	5.2	31	69	...
Belgium	11.0	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5.2	...	...	...
Croatia	1.6	19	65	15
Cyprus	5.1	43	31	26
Czech Republic	3.6	...	100	...
Denmark	7.9	...	...	...
Estonia	16.2	14	83	3
Finland	5.1	15	85	...
France	5.1	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.6	13	85	2
Iceland	2.8	11	44	44
Italy	2.5	31	61	9
Kosovo (UNR)	3.0	16	69	15
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.4	19	81	...
Malta	4.1	12	88	...
Moldova	7.0	18	...	82
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...
Poland	14.5	8	92	...
Portugal	10.7	37	37	26
Romania	1.4	1	95	4
Serbia	0.1	43	57	0
Slovakia	1.2	...	100	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...
Spain	2.8	...	34	...
Sweden	11.1	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	33.2	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	24.5	31	53	16
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7.6	21	70	20
<i>Median</i>	5.1	18	69	15
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	1	31	0
<i>Maximum</i>	33.2	43	100	82

Table 5.2.7.2 Probation Agencies Staff

	Excluding volunteers			Volunteers		
	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	<i>of which, percentage:</i> Competent for adults Competent for minors		Total rate per 100 000 pop.	<i>of which, percentage:</i> Competent for adults Competent for minors	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	5.2	...	...	11.0	...	...
Belgium	11.0	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5.2	...	...	0.2	...	...
Croatia	1.6	...	...	0.0	...	...
Cyprus	5.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	...	...
Czech Republic	3.6	100.0	22.1	...	...	...
Denmark	7.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	...	...
Estonia	16.2	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.1	100.0	100.0	1.1	100.0	100.0
France	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.6	52.4	47.6	...	...	...
Iceland	2.8	...	...	0.0	...	...
Italy	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.4	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	4.1	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Moldova	7.0	65.2	16.8	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	14.5	61.2	38.8	81.1	58.0	42.0
Portugal	10.7	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.4	...	...	0.9	...	...
Serbia	0.1	100.0	...	0.0	...	...
Slovakia	1.2	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11.1	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	24.5	...	...	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7	87.9	69.5	8.6	79.0	71.0
<i>Median</i>	5	100.0	100.0	0.0	79.0	71.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	52.4	16.8	0.0	58.0	42.0
<i>Maximum</i>	25	100.0	100.0	81.1	100.0	100.0

5.2.8 Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies in 2010

Table 5.2.8.1 Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies in 2010

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	<i>of which, percentage of:</i>		<i>Reports during the execution of a suspend- ed prison sentence</i>	<i>Reports concerning the prerequi- sites of a conditional release</i>	<i>Reports after a conditional release</i>
		<i>Pre- sentence reports</i>	<i>Reports concerning supervision during the execution of community sanctions</i>			
Albania	...	30.7	69.3	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1083	36.0	...	...	64.0	...
Bulgaria	3784	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1093	83.6	...	...	16.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3010	92.9	7.1	...	...	...
France	1948	25.7	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3904	18.0	...	...	1.6	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2636	64.6	30.2	...	...	5.2
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	494	100.0	...	...	...	...
Moldova	155	100.0	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1757	81.8	...	...	18.2	...
Romania	2848	99.6	...	0.4	...	...
Serbia	629	...	100.0	0.0	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3615	82.7	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2124	64.6	14.4	...	...	0.2
UK: Scotland	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2077	72.0	44.2	0.2	25.1	2.7
<i>Median</i>	2036	82.7	30.2	0.2	17.3	2.7
<i>Minimum</i>	155	18.0	7.1	0.0	1.6	0.2
<i>Maximum</i>	3904	100.0	100.0	0.4	64.0	5.2

**Table 5.2.8.2 Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies in 2010:
Total**

	Total rate per 100 000 pop.	of which, percentage of: Reports on adults	Reports on minors
Albania	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...
Belgium	1083	100	0
Bulgaria	3784	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1093	99	1
Denmark	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...
Finland	3010	99	1
France	1948	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...
Hungary	3904	13	87
Iceland	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	2636	18	82
Latvia	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...
Malta	494	88	12
Moldova	155	29	71
Netherlands	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...
Portugal	1757	...	...
Romania	2848	40	60
Serbia	629	100	...
Slovakia	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...
Sweden	3615	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2124	96	4
UK: Scotland	...	100	...
<i>Mean</i>	2077	71	35
<i>Median</i>	2036	96	12
<i>Minimum</i>	155	13	0
<i>Maximum</i>	3904	100	87

Notes on Tables 5.2.7.1 - 5.2.8.2

Albania: Tables 5.2.8.1-5.2.8.2: cover the period 1 June 2009 - 31 December 2010.

Czech Republic: Tables 5.2.8.1-5.2.8.2: 'Pre-sentence report' includes reports on community service and home arrests. 'Reports concerning the prerequisites of a conditional release' contain reports to conditional release with probation and documents to conditional release with probation.

Estonia: Tables 5.2.7.1-5.2.7.2: figures for 31 December 2011 or the whole year 2011.

Malta: Tables 5.2.8.1-5.2.8.2: Data do not include the periodical reports that are submitted to the courts regarding the behaviour of the person in cases of supervision before a final sentence or in cases of supervision at the post-sentencing stage.

UK: Northern Ireland: Tables 5.2.8.1-5.2.8.2: 'Pre-Sentence- Reports' includes both pre-sentence reports and shortened pre-sentence reports. 'Reports concerning supervision during the execution of community sanctions' include breach reports. 'Reports after a conditional release' include recall reports. Other reports not detailed in the tables 5.2.8.1-5.2.8.2 are included in the total figures.

5.3 Technical information

This section provides information on the organization of probation agencies in each country. Experts of CEP helped to improve the questionnaires by inputting their special experience in the field of community sanctions and measures as well as the probation agencies. They checked the incoming data from the national ESB correspondents and involved their correspondents where necessary in order to improve data availability and quality. The following correspondents of CEP contributed to this chapter:

Austria: Bernd Glaeser, NEUSTART, Wien

Croatia: Jana Spero, Ministry of Justice, Zagreb

Czech Republic: Michal Karban, Probation and Mediation Service, Prague

Estonia: Andri Ahven, Ministry of Justice, Tallinn

Italy: Roberta Palmisano, Office for Studies Research Legislation and International Relations, Rome

Malta: Mariella Camilleri, Department of Probation and Parole, Valetta

Moldova: Valeriu Melinte and Alisa Simicevscaia, Oficul Central de Probațiune, Chișinău

Netherlands: Martine Wiekeraad, Reclassering Nederland, Utrecht

Romania: Evelina Obersterescu, Ministry of Justice, Bucharest

Slovakia: Ján Evin, Ministry of Justice, Bratislava

Sweden: Mats Johansson, Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Norrköping

UK: England and Wales: Francesca Emmett, National Offenders Management Service, Warrington

5.3.1 The structure and organization of Probation Agencies

All countries, with the exception of Iceland and Serbia, had probation agencies in their criminal justice system. Comments on the definition and existence of probation agencies are listed in table 5.3.1.1

Table 5.3.1.1 Comments on the definition and existence of probation agencies

Albania	The first probation service was set up in 2008.
Austria	“NEUSTART”, a private non-profit organisation, also offers various forms of social work.
Croatia	Probation offices started opening in 2011 (12 local offices and a head office in the Ministry of Justice).
Cyprus	There are no probation agencies as such, but the Social Welfare Service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance performs under court orders some of the tasks listed in the definition.
Czech Republic	There is a Probation and Mediation Service (PMS). Supervision of the activities is carried out by the Ministry of Justice.
Estonia	There are probation supervision departments of prisons. There are no separate agencies.
Italy	A department of the Ministry of Justice manages probation through the offices for the execution of sentences in the community.
Lithuania	Until 2012 there were correction inspections with territorial subdivisions. After a change in legislation, these were renamed as probation agencies (which have further tasks). Data refer to the year 2010.
Malta	The current probation agency was set up in 2012; it is a department of the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security. It replaced the former Probation Service (the prisons and the Probation Service were part of the Department for Correctional Services). Data refer to the year 2010.
Norway	The probation offices are an integral part of the Correctional Services. They do not constitute a separate agency.
Portugal	The Probation Agency, in the Ministry of Justice, is called the Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP).
Romania	There is a central department in the Ministry of Justice and 42 probation services (one in each county).
Serbia	There are no probation agencies as specific bodies designated by law to implement probation activities. Instead, a department of the Prison Administration is responsible for alternative sanctions imposed on adult offenders, e.g., community service or suspended prison sentence with supervision, home incarceration (serving prison sentence at home) and measure of home detention curfew (supervision before a final sentence) - with or without electronic monitoring.
Slovakia	Probation is performed by probation and mediation officers, who are in state employment; they work in the competent court. They are supervised and led by the Ministry of Justice (Criminal Law Department).
Slovenia	Probation tasks are performed by social work centres, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour, Family, and Social Affairs.
Sweden	The probation service consists of 34 offices, which are organised within the Prison and Probation Service.
Switzerland	There is no uniform system for probation.
UK: England & Wales	The Probation Service is part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) which itself is part of the Ministry of Justice. It comprises 42 probation areas which are coterminous with police force area boundaries and served by 35 probation trusts. The trusts are funded by NOMS and employ all staff except the Chief Probation Officer and are accountable to local boards and NOMS. The work of trusts is scrutinised both by NOMS and Her Majesty's Inspector of Probation. The Probation Service works with the Police, the Prison Service and other organisations under the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA).
UK: N. Ireland	The Probation Board is a non-departmental public body. It is sponsored by the Department of Justice.
UK: Scotland	There is no central probation agency. It is the responsibility of local authority social work departments to arrange the appropriate supervision / work placements for offenders.

Table 5.3.1.2 Type and competency of the probation agencies

	Number of agencies	Type			Competency			
		Public	Non-profit/ state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage
Albania	1	X			X	X	X	X
Austria	1		X		X	X	X	X
Belgium	4	X	X		X	X	...	...
Bulgaria	1	X			X	X	X	X
Croatia	1	X				X	X	X
Cyprus	1	X			X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	1	X			X	X	X	X
Denmark	1	X			X	X	X	X
Estonia	1	X			X	X	X	X
Finland	1	X	X		X	X	X	X
France	3	X				X	X	X
Georgia	1	X			...	...	...	...
Germany	4	X	X		X	X	X	X
Hungary	1	X			X	X	X	X
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2	X				X		X
Kosovo (UNR)	5	X	X		X	X	X	X
Latvia	1	X			X	X	X	X
Lithuania	5	X			X	X		X
Malta	1	X			X	X	X	X
Moldova	1	X			X	X	X	X
Netherlands	5		X		X	X	X	X
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	X			X	X	X	X
Portugal	1	X			X	X	X	X
Romania	2	X			X	X	X	X
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1	X			X	X	X	X
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	3	X			X	X		X
Sweden	1	X	X		X	X	X	X
Switzerland	1	X				X		X
Turkey	1	X			X	X	X	X
UK: E & W	1	X			X	X	X	X
UK: N. Ireland	1	X			X	X	X	X
UK: Scotland	1	X				X	X	X

Table 5.3.1.3 Tasks of the probation agencies competent for adults

	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after conditional release
Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting authorities / court	<p><i>30 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Hungary Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.</p>	<p><i>30 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Lithuania Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.</p>	<p><i>28 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Lithuania Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.</p>	<p><i>12 countries:</i> Albania Croatia Cyprus Estonia Hungary Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Netherlands Poland UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.</p>	<p><i>24 countries:</i> Albania Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Lithuania Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.</p>
Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police / public prosecutor / court	<p><i>20 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Croatia Czech Rep Estonia Germany Hungary Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.</p>	<p><i>32 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Lithuania Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey</p>	<p><i>30 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia France Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Lithuania Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W</p>	<p><i>4 countries:</i> Albania France Spain UK: E & W</p>	<p><i>28 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Latvia Lithuania Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Slovakia Spain Sweden Turkey UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.</p>

	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after conditional release
		UK: E & W UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.	UK: Scotland.		
Assisting / providing guidance to the suspect	<i>18 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Czech Rep Finland France Germany Hungary Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Slovakia Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.	<i>26 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Czech Rep Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Italy Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.	<i>23 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia France Germany Hungary Italy Latvia Moldova Netherlands Norway Slovakia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.	<i>13 countries:</i> Albania Austria Cyprus Czech Rep France Hungary Italy Romania Spain Sweden Switzerland UK: E & W UK: Scotland.	<i>23 countries:</i> Albania Belgium Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo (UNR) Moldova Netherlands Norway Slovakia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: E & W UK: Scotland.
Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	<i>13 countries:</i> Albania Croatia Czech Rep Estonia France Germany Hungary Moldova Netherlands Portugal Slovakia UK: E & W UK: Scotland.				
Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g., alternatives to a formal sentence)	<i>16 countries:</i> Albania Austria Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia France Germany Hungary Latvia Moldova Netherlands Portugal Slovakia UK: E & W UK: Scotland.				

	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after conditional release
Supervision during authorised leave from prison				Albania Belgium Croatia Italy Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden UK: Scotland.	

Table 5.3.1.4 Tasks of the probation agencies competent for minors

	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Susp. cust. sanctions and measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after cond. release
Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting authorities / court	<i>16 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W.	<i>16 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Finland Germany Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W	<i>15 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W	<i>7 countries:</i> Cyprus Estonia Latvia Moldova Netherlands Poland UK: E & W	<i>12 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Estonia Finland Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W
Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police / public prosecutor / court	<i>10 countries:</i> Czech Rep Estonia Finland Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Turkey UK: E & W	<i>16 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Finland Germany Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W	<i>15 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W	<i>1 country:</i> UK: E & W	<i>13 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Estonia Finland Latvia Moldova Netherlands Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey UK: E & W
Assisting / providing guidance to the suspect	<i>11 countries:</i> Austria Cyprus Czech Rep Finland Germany Malta Moldova Netherlands Slovakia Turkey UK: E & W	<i>13 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Rep Denmark Finland Germany Latvia Moldova Netherlands Slovakia Sweden	<i>13 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Latvia Moldova Netherlands Slovakia Sweden	<i>6 countries:</i> Austria Czech Rep Germany Moldova Sweden UK: E & W	<i>13 countries:</i> Austria Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland Moldova Netherlands Slovakia

		Turkey UK: E & W	Turkey UK: E & W		Sweden Turkey UK: E & W
Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	Austria Czech Rep Estonia Germany Malta Moldova Netherlands Slovakia UK: E & W				
Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g., alternatives to a formal sentence)	Austria Denmark Estonia Germany Latvia Moldova Slovakia UK: E & W				
Supervision during authorised leave from prison				Austria, Netherlands	

Table 5.3.1.5 Organizations, bureaus or persons able to initiate the involvement of the probation agencies

Police	Public Prosecutor	Examining Judge	Court of decision	Lawyer	Offender	Other
<i>8 countries:</i> Czech Rep Denmark Latvia Moldova Netherlands Romania Slovakia Sweden.	<i>21 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Croatia Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland Germany Hungary Kosovo(UNR) Latvia Moldova Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Spain Turkey	<i>21 countries:</i> Albania Belgium Croatia Czech Rep Estonia Germany Hungary Kosovo(UNR) Latvia Malta Moldova Netherlands Portugal Romania Slovakia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.	<i>31 countries:</i> Albania Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Rep Denmark Estonia Finland France Georgia Germany Hungary Italy Kosovo(UNR) Latvia Lithuania Malta Moldova Netherlands Norway Portugal Romania Slovakia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey UK: N-Ireland UK: Scotland.	<i>10 countries:</i> Albania Belgium Czech Rep Denmark Kosovo(UNR) Moldova Poland Romania Slovakia Sweden.	<i>10 countries:</i> Albania Czech Rep Finland Hungary Kosovo(UNR) Latvia Romania Slovakia Switzerland UK: Scotland.	Belgium: Prison Administration. Croatia: Enforcement judge. Denmark: Prison Authorities. France: Sentencing judge. Italy Latvia: Victim. Netherlands: Municipality or prison. Romania: Prisons Slovakia UK: N-Ireland: Licencing Panel and Parole Commissioners.

Notes on tables 5.3.1.1 to 5.3.1.5

Austria: The organisation and system of the probation service in Austria is quite unique compared to other European countries. In Austria NEUSTART, a private non-profit organisation, offers various social work services to victims and offenders all over the country. The probation service in the narrow sense of a

supervision order is carried out either by professional social workers or volunteers trained and guided by professionals.

Besides probation, victim-offender mediation (VOM), unpaid work as a diversion measure, unpaid work as an alternative to custody for fine defaulters and electronic monitoring are the main activities. At least part of the data in the tables on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults and for minors stem from the update of v. Kalmthout & Durnescu "Probation in Europe" (www.cep-probation.org).

Bulgaria: The Probation Agencies competent for minors are the same as the Probation Agencies competent for adults. There are no differences in the tasks of the Probation Agency when they are working with minor offenders and when they are working with adult offenders.

Croatia: Probation tasks are conducted by Probation Officers in Probation Offices, on the basis of judicial decisions or requests by the State Attorney and by the penitentiary or prison. They refer to the presentence stage, to reporting, mainly supervision and community work connected with a suspended prison sentence and conditional release. The probation service has jurisdiction only over adult offenders.

Denmark: The prison authorities decide on parole. At least part of the data in table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu).

Finland: At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for minors stem from the update of v. Kalmthout & Durnescu "Probation in Europe" (www.cep-probation.org).

Hungary: At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu).

Italy: 5.3.1.3: The Ministry of Justice, Department of Penitentiary Administration manages probation in Italy, through the Offices for the Execution of Sentences in the Community (UEPE). Those Offices are staffed mainly with social workers of justice (probation officers). At the central level, at the Department Headquarters there is the Directorate General for the Execution of Sentences in the Community (DGEPE), providing coordination, directions and guidance to local Offices.

Kosovo (UNR): The Service for Execution of Alternative Sanctions and social reintegration of convicted persons has duties and responsibilities referring to the presentence stage, to reporting, mainly supervision and community work connected with a suspended prison sentence and conditional release.

Latvia: The police, the offender and other persons (if a victim) are able to initiate the mediation procedure. At least part of the data in the tables on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults and for minors stem from the update of v. Kalmthout & Durnescu "Probation in Europe" (www.cep-probation.org).

Lithuania: One of the main tasks of correction inspections was to ensure the execution of non-custodial sanctions, suspended custodial sentence, conditional release from prison, conditional early discharge from punishment and the penal measure – unpaid work. Correction inspections were not competent with the pre-sentence stage. On 1 July 2012 the new Probation Law came into force and all correction inspections were renamed as probation agencies. The tables in section 5.3.1.: Statistics on Probation Agencies and supervision refer to the year 2010. In Table 5.3.1.3 reports concerning risk assessment, criminogenic factors, behaviour of convicted persons, etc. were not written until 1 July 2012. The only information which was given to the court by correction inspections was about the execution of imposed sentence.

Norway: Probation in Norway is provided by the Correctional Services of Norway through its probation offices. Such services are therefore provided by the state. The probation offices are an integral part of the Correctional Services and underlie the five regional levels and the central level where management of prison and probation are combined. They do not constitute a separate agency, and hence the "No answer" to the above question. At least part of the data in the tables on the existence of probation agencies, the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults, and on the involvement of probation agencies stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu).

Poland: At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu).

Portugal: The Probation Agency is designated by law to implement activities and interventions such as supervision of and guidance and assistance to offenders. Its tasks refer to the presentence stage, to reporting, mainly supervision and community work connected with a suspended prison sentence and conditional release. At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu).

Romania: The probation services have a double role in coordination: methodological coordination performed by the Probation Department and financial and administrative coordination carried out by the tribunals using funds available in the Ministry of Justice's budget and directed into the tribunal's budget. The probation system has no powers regarding the alternatives to pre-trial detention and conditional

release for adults. There are alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision carried out by the police. The penitentiary system, which could be included in the “other” category, can ask for the involvement of the probation service in the implementation of some rehabilitation programs for the inmates.

Slovenia: At least part of the data in the tables on the existence of probation agencies and on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the update of v. Kalmthout & Durnescu “Probation in Europe” (www.cep-probation.org).

Spain: In the case of minors, the juvenile Public Prosecutor is able to initiate it.

Sweden: 5.3.1.4 Minors under 15 years are not to be prosecuted but are handed over to the social services. Offenders between 15-17 years of age can instead of prison be sentenced to youth custody which is under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Institutional Care. Within SPPS the process is not different between adults and minors. 5.3.1.5 In Sweden the probation offices perform personal investigations at the request of the court. In respect of contract treatment (during the process before court) the case can be initiated by the offender, lawyer, court and, very rarely by the prosecutor. Normally it is the court that initiates the probation offices. At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the ISTEP programme (www.probation-transfers.eu)

Switzerland: At least part of the data in the table on the tasks of probation agencies competent for adults stem from the update of v. Kalmthout & Durnescu “Probation in Europe” (www.cep-probation.org).

UK: England & Wales: The Probation Service has a statutory requirement to assist the criminal courts by the provision of reports and to supervise offenders in the community. They work with other agencies to provide a multi-agency approach to deal with offenders.

UK: Northern Ireland: The main services provided by PBNI are • Assessment of convicted offenders and preparation of reports for Courts, Parole Commissioners and others. • Supervision of offenders subject to a range of court orders and sentences at any given time. • Delivery of behavioural change programmes for offenders in custody and in the community covering areas such as violent offending, sexual offending and drug and alcohol misuse. • Provision of a Victim Information Scheme to any registered person who has been the direct victim of a criminal offence where the offender is subject to supervision. • Work alongside statutory and other partners to minimise the risk of harm posed by offenders.

5.3.2 Description of data recording methods for Tables on Supervision

Stock data

The reference date for stock data is 31st December 2010. One country (Slovakia) refers to the average stock in 2010, and four countries use another reference date: Bulgaria (1st December 2010), Croatia (31 December 2011), Cyprus (31st December 2012), Sweden (1st January 2010).

Minors

In most countries minors are included in the total:

Minors are included in the total of Supervision	Minors are not included in the total of Supervision	Minors are partially included in the total of Supervision
24 countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Kosovo (UNR), Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland.	11 countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland.	2 countries: Belgium, Portugal.

Five countries apply a different age bracket for minors in correctional statistics compared to the one used in conviction statistics: Cyprus (14-20), Malta (9-18), Poland (0-21), Portugal (16-21), Sweden (15-21).

Notes on minors:

Belgium: Only minors that are judged by a court for adults, for a traffic offence or for a very serious offence are included.

Croatia: The probation service in Croatia has jurisdiction only over adult offenders.

Czech Republic: Minors between age 15–17 are partly liable under criminal law and minors age 14 or less are not liable under criminal law.

Finland: Minors (15-17) are included.

Italy: Minors do not fall under the competence of the Department of Penitentiary Administration, but under the competence of the Department of Juvenile Justice, which is also within the Ministry of Justice.

Malta: A minor is a person under 18 years of age. A minor is chargeable from nine years of age upwards. The Juvenile Court hears charges against persons under the age of 16, unless the offence is committed together with a person over 16 years of age. A minor aged between 9 and 14 is exempt from criminal liability if it is established that the offensive act is committed without malice.

Sweden: SPPS defines youth or minors between the age 15-20.

UK: Scotland: Information on minors is not available centrally.

UK: Northern Ireland: The age bracket used for minors within PBNI is 10-17 years old.

Written rules

Countries having written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Supervision are recorded	Countries without written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Supervision are recorded
18 countries: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	10 countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, UK: Scotland.

Notes:

Croatia: There are specific rules on keeping data for each person under probation (what data will be collected, how and when it will be inserted in the Probation Information System, etc.)

Italy: Decree of the Minister of Justice dated 24th May 2012, nr 102. "Regulations concerning the type and the modality of extraction, gathering and transmission of the statistical data of the Administration".

Malta: Although there are no written rules regarding how data is to be recorded, there are written rules included in Standard Operational Procedures regarding the type of information the probation officers have to submit to the person responsible for data collection. These rules refer mainly to when breach action is taken and to risk management.

Poland: Data shown in tables collected by Ministry of Justice. There must be written rules regulating the way of data recording to be able to compare year over year, but they are available only for the Ministry of Justice.

*The definition of Supervision***Notes:**

Denmark: One can serve several measures and sanctions at the same time. It is the first measure referenced in the data base which is used here.

Estonia: 'Probation as a sanction in its own right': supervision of minors who were released from punishment. 'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction': community service 10-240 hours. 'Supervision after conditional release from prison': includes electronic monitoring. 'Other': short-time unconditional prison sentence, followed by conditional prison sentence; community service max 1460 hours, applied instead of sentenced imprisonment up to 2 years.

Finland: 'Probation as a sanction in its own right': consists of community service sentences. 'Other forms of supervision of non-custodial sanctions': juveniles. 'Other' = juvenile punishment.

France: One can serve several measures and sanctions at the same time. It is the first measure referenced in the data base which is used here.

Hungary: 'Other': means victim-offender mediation cases.

Italy: 'Supervision before final sentence' does not exist; 'Probation as a sanction of a non-custodial sanction': Home detention; 'Supervision after conditional release from prison: Assignment to the Probation Service from detention.

Malta: Semi-imprisonment allows for part-time institutionalisation for a period of not more than six weeks. In practice, to date, part-time imprisonment has not been applied through this provision. Supervision includes supervision with EM. Semi-imprisonment includes semi-liberty and home-arrest. 'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction' include a community service order and combination order, and a community service order combined with a probation order.

Netherlands: Semi-imprisonment includes semi-liberty and home-arrest. These are not executed by the probation agencies, but by the Custodial Institutions Agency.

Norway: Norway only knows the 'community sentence' as a sanction imposed by the court (represented in 'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction'). Other activities by probation offices include the supervision and implementation of a conditional sentence and of early release from an unconditional prison sentence. In addition, probation offices are responsible for supervising home detention - both with and without electronic monitoring ordered by the Correctional Services.

Portugal: The number of persons supervised by the probation agencies doesn't include the forms of 'part-time-detention', semi-detention and semi-liberty. The supervision on probation refers to a 'suspended sentence' and to a 'conditional sentence'. Additionally, the imposition of a sentence can be conditionally deferred by imposing one or more probation measures. Such probation measures may be included in the judgment itself or determined in a separate probation decision taken by a competent authority. 'Alternative sanction' means a sanction, other than a custodial sentence, a measure involving deprivation of liberty or a financial penalty, imposing an obligation or instruction.

Sweden: Semi-imprisonment does not apply. Others include e.g., psychiatric care, suspended sentence and others.

Switzerland: Other: social assistance (Art. 96 CP). The figures only include official mandates.

Turkey: 'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction' reflects cases of supervised sentenced administered at home (type of house arrest for convicts). '...as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention' refers to repeat offenders supervised by probation service. 'other' - includes also cases of deferred decision in which supervision was ordered.

UK: Northern Ireland: A person may be given more than one type of PBNI supervision order which may result in multiple order types per person for both annual input figures and point in time stock figures. A person will be counted once in the totals of each table and once per sub-category but may be included in multiple sub-categories. Sub-categories therefore will not sum to the total figures presented.

'Other forms of supervision of a non-custodial sanction' include – Community Service Order, Combination Order, Supervision and Treatment Order and Community Responsibility Order. 'Supervision after conditional release from prison include' - Custody Probation Order, Determinate Custodial Sentence, Extended Custodial Sentence, GB Licence, Indeterminate Custodial Sentence, Juvenile Justice Centre Order, Life Sentence/Licence and Sex Offender Licence. 'Other' includes people currently in custody.

5.3.3 Description of data recording methods for Tables on Community Service

Stock data

The reference date for stock data is 31st December 2010. Two countries (Slovakia and Slovenia) refer to the average stock in 2010, three countries use another reference date: Bulgaria (1st December 2010), Cyprus (31st December 2012), Sweden (1st January 2010).

Minors

In most countries minors are included in the total:

Minors are included in the total of Supervision	Minors are not included in the total of Supervision	Minors are partially included in the total of Supervision
20 countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kosovo (UNR), Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland.	10 countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland.	2 countries: Belgium, Portugal.

Four countries apply a different age bracket for minors in correctional statistics compared to the one used in conviction statistics: Cyprus (14-20), Malta (16-18), Poland (under 21), Sweden (15-21).

Notes on minors:

Malta: Minors under 16 years of age cannot be given a Community Service Order.

Poland: Generally, persons between 13 and 17 are treated as a minor in all proceedings (police, prosecution and court). The system of probation includes also persons until 21 years of age if they have been sentenced before they are 18. Also every child under 13 years old may fall under the probation service but not for committing a crime.

Sweden: SPPS defines youth or minors between the age 15-20.

Turkey: A law on community service has just been enacted in April 2012. Hence no statistics at this time.

UK: Northern Ireland: The age bracket used for minors within PBNI is 10-17 years old.

Written rules

Countries having written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Community Service are recorded	Countries without written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Community Service are recorded
16 countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	9 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, UK: Scotland.

Notes:

Poland: Data are collected by the Ministry of Justice. There must be written rules regulating the way of data recording to be able to compare year over year, but they are available only for the Ministry of Justice.

*The definition of Community service***Notes:**

Cyprus: The following sentence needs to be added to the definition of community service: 'for a definite number of hours, as ordered by the Court'.

Estonia: Community service as a condition for dismissal in the pre-sentence stage and community service as a way of serving a custodial sentence.

Iceland: The Prison and Probation Administration decides whether a prison sentence is to be executed in the form of community service and what type of community service the person sentenced is to perform in

each individual case. The same applies to the length of time for which community service is to be performed. However, this period may never be shorter than two months.

Lithuania: In the Criminal Code community service exists as a non-custodial sanction in its own right and unpaid work as one of the penal (for adults) or educational (for minors) measures which can be imposed for persons who are exempted from criminal responsibility, exempted from penalty, suspended from custodial sentence or released from prison. Community service and unpaid work can be executed only with the consent of the convicted person. Community service for fine defaulters can be imposed only if the convicted person does not have money.

Norway: Unpaid labour is only one of the elements that may be imposed in the framework of a community sentence. In 2010, it comprised around 62% of all hours implemented. Other activities may involve individual crime-prevention oriented conversations, education, training, skills, participation in behavioural programs, treatment, mediation, etc. The contents of Norwegian community sentences are therefore more extensive than unpaid labour. It is to a very large degree decided by the Correctional Services what the specific contents of the hours imposed by the court will be in individual cases.

Portugal: Community service may be combined with other legal measures. Community service is a probation decision that can be an alternative sanction or can be a replacement of an amendment. As an alternative sanction, under certain circumstances, the judge can replace imprisonment with community service.

Romania: Community service is not a sanction in its own right, but a condition of a suspended sentence that can be imposed on minors and adults.

Serbia: Community service is implemented in the Serbian criminal justice system as a non-custodial sanction in its own right. It is applicable only to adults.

5.3.4 Description of data recording methods for Tables on Electronic monitoring

Stock data

The reference date for stock data is 31st December 2010. Five countries use another reference date: Bulgaria (1st December 2010), Croatia (31st December 2011), Denmark (14 December 2010), Sweden (1st January 2010), UK: Northern Ireland (30 November 2010).

Minors:

Minors are included in the total of Electronic monitoring	Minors are not included in the total of Tables for Electronic monitoring	Minors are partially included in the total of Tables for Electronic monitoring
<i>6 countries:</i> Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, UK: England and Wales.	<i>9 countries:</i> Belgium, Croatia, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	<i>2 countries:</i> Bulgaria, Portugal.

Three countries apply a different age bracket for minors in correctional statistics compared to the one used in conviction statistics: Portugal (16-21), Sweden (15-21), Northern Ireland (14-18).

Notes on minors:

Belgium, Poland, Serbia: Electronic monitoring is used for adults only.

Bulgaria: Electronic monitoring cannot be applied to minors under 16 years of age.

Type and technique of electronic monitoring:

Technique			Type	
Electronic tag	Telephone calls	Other electronic system	Electronic curfew	Tracking of movement
17 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	3 countries: Bulgaria, Poland, UK: England and Wales.	2 countries: Netherlands UK: England and Wales.	12 countries: Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	7 countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain.

Notes:

Estonia: The majority of persons are monitored by use of a base station at the offender's home. Tracking movement means use of GPS equipment.

Netherlands: There are two types of EM executed: Radio Frequency Identification (RFId) and Global Positioning System (GPS).

Norway: The curfew implies that the offender will have to be at home during certain hours and has to be out and active (work, school, program, other - decided by the Correctional Services) during the rest of the time. His or her presence during out-time is checked through contact persons and random visits.

Portugal: Tracking of movement is used only in domestic violence restraint orders.

Sweden: The electronic supervision is made by radio frequency with electronic tag monitoring the offender in the home.

Written rules

Countries having written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Electronic monitoring are recorded	Countries without written rules regulating the way in which the data shown for Electronic monitoring are recorded
8 countries: Belgium, Estonia, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: Northern Ireland.	5 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, France, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland.

The definition of electronic monitoring

Albania: A new law on electronic monitoring was approved in 2011. It is not implemented yet, but the Ministry of Justice is preparing the infrastructure.

Croatia: Legislation provides for application of electronic monitoring with parole or with investigative imprisonment at home. However, it is still not applied in practice since it has not been fully implemented in the criminal justice system. Therefore, no data is available.

Czech Republic: Electronic monitoring does not exist independently in our criminal justice system. Electronic monitoring could be applicable in home detection within a measure of a home arrest from 1 January 2010, and a pilot test has been in progress since 2012.

Denmark: Electronic monitoring is in all cases an alternative way of serving a full (short) prison sentence. The decision is made by the Prison Service.

Finland: The law on electronic monitoring came into force at the end of 2011 in Finland. It was therefore not in use in 2010 and so far there are no available statistics on its use.

Lithuania: Electronic monitoring was not used in 2010. The new Probation Law came into force on 1 July 2012. This law also regulates the use of electronic monitoring.

Netherlands: Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but it is a condition attached to: - pre-trial supervision by probation agencies - fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation - home arrest - conditional release with probation.

Norway: Since electronic monitoring is a way of executing unconditional imprisonment granted by the Correctional Services, breach of conditions results in transfer to prison, and this is done without further intervention by the judicial authorities.

Spain: Electronic monitoring is not an autonomous alternative sanction. However, alternatives to imprisonment are only applied to prisoners during the execution of the imprisonment sanction. Data for adults are recorded as an input. Electronic monitoring is not provided by the juvenile criminal law.

Turkey: Electronic monitoring started to be used on experimental basis in 2012. No widespread use or statistics at this time.

5.3.5 Additional information on the staff and reports of Probation Agencies

Notes on the definition of Probation agencies staff

Albania: The probation service cooperates with many non-governmental organisations in providing services. There is a regulation on agreements and procedures for collaboration.

Austria: There is no distinction between social workers who are responsible for adults or minors.

Croatia: Probation offices were set up in 2011. Today, there are 12 local offices in the territory of Croatia, plus the head office in the Ministry of Justice. The most recent office to be opened was the office in Dubrovnik, in January 2013. Due to changes in the Criminal Code, on 1 January 2013 a new Probation Act entered into the force, giving the probation service more tasks. Volunteers do not perform probation tasks.

Czech Republic: The category of qualified probation workers is divided into three subcategories: Probation officer– Chief of units of PMS, probation officer and probation assistant.

Denmark: Most probation staff are qualified probation workers.

Iceland: The staff of the Prison and Probation Administration includes the Director of the PPA. Reports are written in nearly all cases, all cases in community service and probation releases.

Italy: 'Qualified Probation Workers' include Senior Executives, Executives and Directors of UEPEs. 'Other probation workers' include indentured psychologists.

Malta: The minimum requirement for a qualified probation worker is a post-graduate diploma in Probation Service, or the equivalent. This post-graduate diploma carries an MQF Level of 7. Volunteers are not used in carrying out probation tasks. All probation workers are qualified to work with all types of offenders and on the whole range of services offered.

Romania: In the probation system all the probation staff works both with minors and adults.

5.4 Sources

Albania	Ministry of Justice - General Directory of Probation Service, unpublished. Part of the data on Probation Agencies Staff are published.
Austria	NEUSTART - Bewährungshilfe, Konfliktregelung, Soziale Arbeit www.neustart.at .
Belgium	Database of the Houses of Justice.
Bulgaria	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate Execution of Penalties: Statistics on Execution of Penalties, not published.
Croatia	The probation service in the Republic of Croatia is working with a special Probation Information System database, which is available to probation officers. Through the database, the head office can extract different statistical data.
Cyprus	Source of data: Evaluation study for the 'Probation supervision with or without community service' Programme, 2005-2011 (Social Welfare Services, 2012). The data provided in the above tables is for the year 2011, and NOT for the year 2010 (i.e., the latest data available is provided). Data on Probation Agencies Staff in 2010 and Number of written reports: Social Welfare Services Internal records.
Czech Republic	Data export of Probation register of administrative information system of PMS and Administrative information system of PMS. Data on Probation Agencies Staff in 2010 and Number of written reports: Statistics of Conversion staff of PMS (1.12. 2010) and data export of Probation register of administrative information system of PMS.
Denmark	'Statistics 2010' from the Prison and Probation Service. http://www.kriminalforsorgen.dk/Arlige-statistikberetninger-1365.aspx .
Estonia	Ministry of Justice, not published.
France	Ministry of Justice.
Finland	Criminal Sanctions Agency database and the following publication: Rikosseuraamuslaitoksen tilastoja 2010.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Bewährungshilfe 2010, Wiesbaden 2011. Data on supervision as a security measure after having fully served a prison sentence or other form of detention in table 5.2.1.1 stem from a separate source and are available here: http://www.dbh-online.de/fa/Zahlen-Laender_2011_DBH.pdf
Hungary	Probation Client Tracking System. Data on Probation Agencies Staff in 2010 and Number of written reports: Probation yearly report about 2010.
Iceland	Prison and probation Administration.
Italy	Directorate General for the Execution of Sentences in the Community (DGEPE) - Observatory on Community Sanctions and Measures. Published on the Internet website www.giustizia/statistiche .
Kosovo (UNR)	The data are taken from the 2010 annual report of the Kosovo Probation Service (KPS).
Latvia	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics – SPACE II – 2010.
Lithuania	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania – Planning and Project Management Division, not published.
Malta	The source for this data is the Department of Probation and Parole. In instances where statistical information is marked as not available, other possible sources, such as police data and courts data, were taken into account.
Moldova	Ministry of Justice – Central Probation Office.
Netherlands	SPACE II 2010.
Norway	Registration system of the Correctional Services of Norway.
Poland	Ministry of Justice.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP).
Romania	Data are gathered by the Probation Department and they partially published on the Ministry of Justice website http://www.just.ro/Sectiuni/Direc%C5%A3ii/Direc%C5%A3iadeProba%C5%A3iune/datestatisticeprobatiune/tabid/2466/Default.aspx
Serbia	Annual Reports of Prison Administration Operations, Ministry of Justice, Prison Administration Available online: www.uiks.mpravde.gov.rs .

Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Department of Informatics and Project Management, Department of Sectoral Statistics and Reporting, not published.
Spain	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). Survey 2010 The National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE): http://www.ine.es .
Sweden	Register of SPPS; KVR.
Switzerland	Source of the data for Supervision: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/19/03/05/key/bewaehrungshilfe.html Source of the data for Community Service: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/19/03/05/key/vollzug_von_sanktionen/alt_vollz.html Source of the data for Electronic Monitoring: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/19/03/05/key/vollzug_von_sanktionen/elektronisch.html
Turkey	Ministry of Justice, General Directorate for Probation website, Statistics http://www.cte-ds.adalet.gov.tr/menusayfalari/bilgibankasi/istatistik/istatistik/istatistik.htm
UK: England & Wales	Source: Ministry of Justice - Justice Statistics Analytical Services - Prison Probations and Re-offending Team, Probation statistics not all published.
UK: Northern Ireland	Information included is derived from PBNI's Case Management System – Probation Information Management System (PIMS). Source of the data for Electronic monitoring: EM Service Supplier.
UK: Scotland	Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics bulletin published by the Scottish Government.

6. National Victimization Surveys

6.1 General comments

6.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the national victimization surveys conducted in the countries participating in the European Sourcebook. It does not include information on local, regional or cross-national victimization surveys such as the ICVS (*International Crime Victim Survey*) and the EU-ICS (*European Union Crime and Safety Survey*), nor on surveys on specific types of victimisation such as the *European Union minorities and discrimination survey* (EU-MIDIS)³³ and the *Violence against women in the EU survey*³⁴ – both conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) – or surveys on crimes against businesses.

Thus, this chapter covers general victimisation surveys with national representative samples. To improve comparability with other types of crime data included in the different editions of the European Sourcebook, data were asked for five different victimization surveys (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010) covering the period 1990 to 2010.³⁵

Readers must keep in mind that the results of national victimization surveys conducted in different countries cannot be compared because their methodology differs (see point 6.3.Technical information).

As some countries used the ICVS as an alternative for a national survey, Table 6.1.1 indicates the European countries that participated in the different waves of the ICVS. Readers will find the relevant information in the ICVS publications (see <http://www.unil.ch/icvs>).

The following data on national victimization surveys were requested from the countries:

- Availability and periodicity of national victimization surveys (see Table 6.1.2).
- Wording of the questions for the following offences: bodily injury/assault, sexual assault, robbery, theft of personal property, theft of a motor vehicle, domestic burglary and corruption (see Table 6.1.5 and 6.2.1.3 to 6.2.9.2).
- Wording of the questions on trust in the police and feelings of safety (see Table 6.1.5, 6.2.8.2 and 6.2.9.2).
- Methodology of the national victimization surveys: sample size (see Table 6.3.1), sample design (see Table 6.3.2), sample representativeness (see Table 6.3.3), response rate (see Table 6.3.4), age range of the persons interviewed (see Table 6.3.5) and survey mode (see Table 6.3.6).
- Main results of the national victimization surveys for the following indicators: prevalence and incidence of victimization in the last 12 months, and percentage of victims reporting to the police, for the following offences: bodily injury/assault, sexual assault, robbery, theft of personal property, theft of a motor vehicle, domestic burglary and corruption (see Tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.7.1).
- Incidence is not reported here, as the results are not at all comparable. The data received can be found in the raw data available in the website (<http://www.unil.ch/europeansourcebook>).

36 countries answered the section of the questionnaire covering national victimization surveys. 9 of them (Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Kosovo, Malta, Russia, Serbia, and Slovakia) had never conducted a national victimization survey; 13 others conduct a periodical national victimization survey (see Table 6.1.2 for a list of countries and frequency of the surveys); while

³³ See <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2011/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey>.

³⁴ See <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results>

³⁵ For a full review of the victimization surveys conducted in the EU countries since their first developments in the 1960s until 2008, see Aebi M.F. & Linde A. (2010). A review of victimisation surveys in Europe from 1970 to 2010. In van Dijk J., Mayhew P., van Kesteren J., Aebi M.F. & Linde A. *Final report on the study on crime victimisation* (pp. D1-D76). Tilburg: Intervict/PrismaPrint Tilburg. Available online at: <http://www3.unil.ch/wpmu/icvs/key-publications>

13 countries do not conduct a periodical survey but have conducted one or more national victimization surveys (see Table 6.1.3 for a list of countries and characteristics of such surveys).

Table 6.1.1 European countries participating in the different waves of the ICVS with national samples

	1989	1992	1996	2000	2004/05
Austria			•		*
Belgium	•	•		•	*
Bulgaria					•
Denmark					*
Estonia		•	•	•	•
Finland	•	•	•	•	*
France	•		•	•	*
Germany	•				*
Greece					*
Hungary					*
Iceland					•
Ireland					*
Italy		•	•		*
Luxembourg					*
Netherlands	•	•	•	•	*
Norway	•				•
Poland		•	•	•	•
Portugal				•	*
Spain	•				*
Sweden		•	•	•	•
Switzerland	•		•	•	•
UK: England & Wales	•	•	•	•	*
UK: Northern Ireland	•		•	•	•
UK: Scotland	•		•	•	•

* National surveys in 2005 plus 800 extra cases in the capital city.

Source: Adapted from <http://www3.unil.ch/wpmu/icvs/sources-for-the-icvs/>

Table 6.1.2 Countries with *periodical* national victimization surveys and frequency of such surveys

Country	Frequency
Belgium	Normally every two years, but the most recent survey was in 2008/2009
Bulgaria	Annual
Denmark	Annual
Georgia	Last three years 2010-2012
France	Annual
Iceland	Annual for the capital area but every two years for the whole country
Ireland	3-6 years
Italy	About every five years
Netherlands	Annual
Sweden	Annual
Turkey	Annual
UK: England & Wales	Continuous (with annual results)
UK: Northern Ireland	Continuous (with annual results)
UK: Scotland	Every two years

Table 6.1.3 Countries with occasional national victimization surveys and characteristics of such surveys

Country	Characteristics/year of the survey(s)
Albania	Albania participated in the International Crime Victim Survey in 1996, carried out by UNICRI, and in 2000, conducted by Gallup for UNICRI, with city samples. The International Crime Business Survey was conducted in 2000, a National Survey on Children Violence in 2006, and a National Survey on Domestic Violence in 2008. References: http://www.unicef.org/albania/Violence_against_children_in_Albania.pdf http://www.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/poverty/domestic-violence-in-albania---national-survey/ . Hysi, Vasilika (1998). The International Crime Victim Survey in Tirana (Albania), 1996, in <i>The International Crime Victim Survey In Countries in Transition (national reports)</i> , UNICRI publication No 62. Rome: UNICRI. Hysi, Vasilika (2001) <i>The International Crime Victim Survey, Albania</i> (National Report). Tirana.
Armenia	2010.
Austria	Austria conducted a nationwide study on domestic violence (including attacks on sexual integrity) for which data are available.
Croatia	2000, 2009.
Czech Republic	2006.
Estonia	Major surveys: 1) ICVS: 1993, 1995, 2000, 2004. 2) Based on and largely comparable to the ICVS: 2009.
Finland	1980, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2003, 2006, 2009
Lithuania	2004, 2005, 2007.
Poland	2007, 2008, 2009.
Portugal	1992 and 1994.
Slovenia	Data are available in the Data archive of social sciences. Questionnaires and methods were adjusted to conform to the international sweeps of the ICVS until 2001. However, there were no available economic resources to participate fully in later surveys or to fully analyse earlier data.
Spain	In 1978, 1980, 1991 and 1995 surveys were conducted by the Center of Sociological Research (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, CIS). Data are not available.
Switzerland	National Crime Victim Surveys were conducted in 1984/7, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2005 by the University of Lausanne, and in 2011 by the University of Zurich, under the direction of Prof. Martin Killias. Since 1989, the questionnaire used was based on the ICVS with some additional questions.

Table 6.1.4 General comments on national victimization surveys

Armenia	The 2010 victimization survey was conducted with the support of the OSCE office in Yerevan.
Belgium	Surveys were conducted in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008/2009.
Bulgaria	Surveys were conducted annually since 2002 with the exception of 2003 and 2006.
Croatia	The first survey was conducted in 1997 by the Institute for Criminal Law, Criminology and Victimology at Zagreb Law School with the assistance of UNICRI. This survey was conducted for Zagreb only. In 2000 the survey was conducted by Gallup. The 2009 national victimization survey was conducted by UNDP Croatia.
Czech Republic	The research methodology was based on the ICVS.
Denmark	Annual only since 2005. Also some earlier surveys, but not annually.
Estonia	There were some smaller surveys (similar to the ICVS questionnaire) in recent years.
Finland	ICVS in 1989, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2005.
France	In 1996, the Centre for Sociological Research on Law and Criminal Justice Institutions (CESDIP-CNRS) conducted the first French national victimization survey. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) included a victimization section in its Permanent Survey on living standards of households (EPCVM) from 1996 to 2006. From 2007, INSEE replaced this by a survey on living standards and security (CVS). All national surveys in France have a reference period of 24 months. The 1986 Survey and the EPCVM Surveys (1996 to 2004) questioned individuals over 15 years. The 2005 and 2006 EPCVM surveys and the CVS surveys questioned individuals over 14 years. The results presented here are calculated on individuals over 15 years except for 2010 (over 14 years)

Georgia	The surveys were carried out with the financial support of the EU. Every wave of the survey contained 3000 respondents. Only results from 2010 are presented.
Greece	No official crime or victim survey has been conducted.
Ireland	1998, 2003, 2006 and 2010.
Kosovo (UNR)	Kosovo has never conducted a national victimization survey.
Lithuania	In Lithuania the methodology depends on the institutions conducting the victimization survey. Two institutions (the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior) have, since 2011, conducted one victimization survey. Other surveys relate to victimization of a single group such as young people or female victims of violence. ICVS surveys were conducted by the Law Institute of Lithuania in 1997, 2000 and 2005.
Portugal	A victimization survey was conducted in 1990 but only covered some municipalities such as Lisbon and municipalities near Lisbon.
Serbia	Serbia has not conducted a national victimization survey, although in 1996 the ICVS was conducted in Belgrade.
Slovakia	No official national crime victimization survey has been carried in Slovakia.
Turkey	A few questions regarding criminal victimization are asked as part of a larger "Life Satisfaction Survey" conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute.
Ukraine	Regional victimization surveys have been carried out by separate government agencies, research institutions and universities.
UK: England & Wales	The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a continuous victimization survey, which asks respondents about their experiences of crime over the 12 month period prior to the interview.
UK: Northern Ireland	The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) is a personal interview survey in which people over 16 living in private households are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to the interview. The survey was first conducted in 1994/95, with further cycles in 1998, 2001 and 2003/04. The NICS moved to an annual cycle in 2005 and was aligned with the financial year from 2006/7. Source: http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/nics-user-guide-_april-2012_.pdf
UK: Scotland	The survey in its current format was carried out on an annual basis in the 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 survey years. Since 2011/12 the survey has been conducted every two years, with the next report expected to cover the 2012/13 survey year.

6.1.2 Standard wording of the questions on victimization

Table 6.1.5 shows the wording of the questions for the different offences included in the surveys, as well as for trust in the police and feelings of safety. The table provides the standard wording inspired by the ICVS questionnaire, specifying the countries that applied a similar wording, those that did not include the question in their survey, and those that used a different wording. For the latter, the tables included in chapter 6.2 provide the wording used in their questionnaires.

Table 6.1.5 Wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Offence /Topic	Standard Wording	Similar wording	Different wording	Question not included
Bodily injury	<i>... have you been personally attacked (e.g., someone hit you with his/her fists, kicked you, or used force or violence on you in any other way)?</i>	13 countries: Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	8 countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Iceland, Lithuania, Turkey, UK: England & Wales.	1 country: Portugal

Offence /Topic	Standard Wording	Similar wording	Different wording	Question not included
Sexual assault	<i>... has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?</i>	6 countries: Belgium, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden.	12 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Lithuania, Portugal, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland.	4 countries: Armenia, Ireland, Poland, UK: Northern Ireland.
Robbery	<i>...has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you?</i>	10 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Sweden.	10 countries: Czech Republic, France, Iceland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	2 countries: Armenia, Finland
Theft of personal property	<i>... have you personally been the victim of a theft of personal property, such as pick-pocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment, etc.?</i>	9 countries: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Poland.	13 countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	0 countries
Theft of a motor vehicle	<i>... have you or other members of your household had any of their cars, vans or trucks stolen?</i>	12 countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	7 countries: Belgium, Croatia, France, Iceland, Poland, Turkey, UK: England & Wales.	3 countries: Armenia, Denmark, Lithuania.
Domestic burglary	<i>... has anyone actually got into your house or flat without permission and stolen or tried to steal something?</i>	13 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	5 countries: France, Iceland, Portugal, Turkey, UK: Scotland.	3 countries: Armenia, Denmark, Lithuania,

Offence /Topic	Standard Wording	Similar wording	Different wording	Question not included
Corruption	<i>... has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?</i>	3 countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia.	3 countries: Lithuania, Portugal, Sweden.	15 countries: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.
Trust in the police	<i>Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police do in your area in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a poor job or a very poor job?</i>	10 countries: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Poland.	10 countries: Finland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	1 country: Denmark.
Feelings of safety	<i>How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe?</i>	14 countries: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Poland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	7 countries: Belgium, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.	1 country: Denmark.

Table 6.1.6 Comments on the wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Bulgaria	No questions on corruption included. However, a separate, much more elaborate, annual, national survey on corruption is conducted. Sometimes it coincides with the victimization survey (the same sample, the questions are added to the victimization questionnaire), but usually it does not. The question <i>how good a job the police do</i> has been excluded from the national victimization survey after 2010.
Croatia	The wording of the questions asked in 2000 only differ from those in 2009 with regard to sexual assaults. The definition of sexual assault in the Croatian survey in 2009 was narrower in the sense that only rape and attempted rape was included, while other forms of sexual assaults were excluded. The 2000 survey included a broader question that in addition to rape and attempted rape also covered other offensive sexual behaviour. As far as robbery is concerned, the question is sufficiently similar to be considered as matching the one provided here. The question on theft of a motor vehicle in the Croatian 2009 survey was narrower than the one provided here, since it referred only to personal automobiles and did not include other members of the same household.
Denmark	The question of theft is followed by a question regarding the place and type of the theft. The safety question is: How often do you think of the risk of being a victim of crime, i.e., assault, theft, vandalism, etc.
Estonia	Bodily injury (assault): according to the given definition verbal assaults are excluded and therefore the reporting rate is not known (it is known for all assaults only).
Lithuania	Not all results of the 2011 survey have been published. The methodology of victimization surveys was different: respondents were asked to list which offences they had been a victim of, or were asked whether they had become a victim of crime. See report at Justickis, Viktoras, Uscila, Rokas and Kiškis, Alfredas (2012) "Two-Rays Approach in the Integration of Victimological and Recorded Data on Criminality". Jurisprudence, 19 (12), p. 803-820 (http://www3.mruni.eu/~akiskis/Alfredo-str2012-2.pdf).
Netherlands	Not all questions are available for each of the required years.

6.1.3 Quality of the data

Up to 23 countries answered the questions on the wording of the different questions and the methodology of the surveys.

Regarding the results of the surveys, bodily injury/assault is the offence with the highest number of countries reporting data (20 on its prevalence and 17 on its reporting to the police), followed by theft of a motor vehicle (18, 9, and 15 countries respectively), robbery (17, 10, and 16), domestic burglary (16, 10, and 13), theft of personal property (15, 7, and 13), sexual assault (14, 9, and 10), while the offence less usually measured is corruption (4, 1, and 1).

The indicator most commonly used by the countries is the prevalence of victimization (e.g., the percentage of households/persons victimized), followed by the percentage of victims that reported the offence to the police, while the incidence of victimization (e.g., number of incidents) is collected less frequently.

15 countries provided data on the answers to the questions on trust in the police and evaluation of the quality of the job of the police, and 18 countries provided data on feelings of safety.

6.1.4 Main results

Among the offences included in this section, theft of personal property showed the highest prevalence in Europe in 2010 and sexual assault the lowest one.

The percentage of respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark varies widely across countries; but, with only a couple of exceptions, it was lower than 50%.

Also with a couple of exceptions, the percentage of respondents thinking that the police was doing a good or very good job in controlling crime in the local area was higher than 50%. However, data showed no direct correlation between confidence in the police and unsafety in the streets after dark.

6.2 Tables

6.2.1 Bodily Injury

Table 6.2.1.1 Prevalence of bodily injury (assault) victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.8
Bulgaria	...	...	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Croatia	...	...	0.9	...	7
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	1.7	3.2	1.8	1.4
Estonia	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.4
Finland	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.8	6.1
France	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	3.4
Ireland	...	1	1	1	1
Italy	...	(0.5)	(0.8)	...	(0.6)
Lithuania	...	...	8.2	11.5	4
Netherlands	...	1.8	1.3	1.5	1
Poland	...	...	...	...	1.1
Portugal	...	0.8	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	2.7	2.4
Turkey	...	...	...	(1.1)	(2.4)
UK: England & Wales	2.2	3.2	2.2	2	1.6
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.6)
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	2.8
<i>Mean</i>	3	2	3	3	2
<i>Median</i>	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	6	6	8	12	7

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.1.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.1.2 Bodily injury (assault) victimizations: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	39	29.6	33.9	32.7
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	26.6	...	39
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	35	39	43	47
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.2	17.4	14.9	22.6	15
France	54.4	38.2	45.6	36.6	30.8
Georgia	...	...	...	...	43
Iceland	...	...	...	...	45.8
Ireland	...	62	51	53	55
Italy	...	...	21.8	...	19
Lithuania	...	...	53.8	(42.6)	...
Netherlands	...	48.2	40.5	52.8	41.3
Poland	...	...	...	...	52.8
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	32	37
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	(47.7)	(39.7)	(55.9)	(58.2)	(64.9)
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	54	30	36
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	52
<i>Mean</i>	37	40	39	40	41
<i>Median</i>	48	39	41	40	41
<i>Minimum</i>	8	17	15	23	15
<i>Maximum</i>	54	62	56	58	65

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.1.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.1.3 Bodily injury (assault) victimizations: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... have you been personally attacked (e.g., someone hit you with his/her fists, kicked you, or used force or violence on you in any other way)?</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Has someone attacked you or threatened you so that you experienced intense fear, indoors or outside – in a bar, on the street, at school, on public transport, at the beach or at your workplace? Other questions later in the survey ask if it was just a threat or an actual attack and whether the respondent was injured or not.</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Have you been personally attacked or has someone threatened you so that you are really scared, whether at home or elsewhere, such as on the street, in a restaurant...?</i>
Denmark	<i>Have you been a victim of violence during the last 12 months?</i>
France	<i>(In year n-1 or n-2 year), have you personally been a victim of physical violence from a person who is not currently living in the same dwelling as you (including from a former spouse or a spouse who currently does not live with you)? Prior to the 2007 surveys, the respondent was asked if (s)he had been a victim of assault or acts of violence even verbal, and then (s)he was asked if it was a physical assault.</i>
Iceland	<i>Were you a victim of a violent crime in 2011? Violent crimes include assault, for example being beaten with a fist or a weapon.</i>
Lithuania	<i>Have you been beaten or has physical pain or health impairment been caused to you by the use of other types of violence during 2011?</i>
Turkey	<i>Have you personally been a victim of one of the events below in (year): ...other (injury, sexual harassment, robbery)?</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>And again, [apart from anything you have already mentioned], since the first of [^DATE^] has anyone, including people you know well, DELIBERATELY hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort or kicked you or used force or violence in any other way?</i>

Similar definition: Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.

Question not included: Portugal

6.2.2 Sexual assault

Table 6.2.2.1 Prevalence of sexual assault victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia
Belgium	1.2	0.9	1.2
Bulgaria	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Croatia	2.7	...	0.3
Czech Republic	2	...
Denmark	0.1
Estonia	(2.5)	(1.3)	(3.6)	(1.4)	(2)
Finland
France
Georgia	0.5
Iceland	0.5
Ireland
Italy
Lithuania	0	0.7	0.3
Netherlands	...	1.1	1	0.9	1.5
Poland
Portugal	...	0.1	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	0.7
Turkey	(0.5)	...
UK: England & Wales	1.8	...
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	3	1	1	1	1
<i>Median</i>	3	1	1	1	1
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	3	1	4	2	2

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.2.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.2.2 Sexual assault: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia
Belgium	3.8	4.8	7.2
Bulgaria
Croatia	15.5	...	16
Czech Republic
Denmark	24
Estonia	...	8	10	25	...
Finland
France
Georgia	23
Iceland	18.2
Ireland
Italy
Lithuania	0	(40)	...
Netherlands	...	15	6.8	11.3	7.3
Poland
Portugal
Sweden	11	23
Turkey
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	...	12	7	18	17
<i>Median</i>	...	12	7	11	18
<i>Minimum</i>	0	8	0	5	7
<i>Maximum</i>	0	15	16	40	24

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.2.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.2.3 Sexual assault: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Let me ask you a very personal question. Sometimes a person can be touched or attacked in a very offensive way, for sexual reasons. This can happen indoors or outside, for example in a bar, on the street, at school, on public transport, at the cinema, on the beach or at the workplace. Has someone touched you or attacked you for sexual reasons and against your will?</i>
Croatia	<i>Has someone raped you or tried to rape you?</i>
Czech Republic	<i>...has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way? It can happen at home or elsewhere, such as on the street, in a restaurant...</i>
Denmark	<i>Has a man during the last 5 years by use of force or threats tried to force you or actually forced you to have intercourse with him? This also includes boyfriends, a husband and other sexual partner. There is also a question of prevalence during the last 12 months. Only women are asked. The question was not included until 2008. The same goes for the question on robbery.</i>
Finland	This question has been asked in the latest national survey editions, but the results are not available yet.
France	There are three questions in the CVS: (in year n-1 or n-2 year), (apart from the people who are currently living with you) <i>Did someone engage in a sexual exhibition, for example a man that stripped in front of you against your will?</i> (In year n-1 or n-2 year), (apart from the people who are currently living with you). <i>Did someone try to kiss you against your will, to fondle or do other inappropriate gestures?</i> (In year n-1 or n-2 year), (apart from the people who are currently living with you) <i>Did someone require you to undergo sexual touching or to have sex against your will, or try to do it?</i> Sexual assault was not included in the surveys from 1996 to 2006. It was in the investigation of 1986, but in a different form.
Iceland	<i>Were you a victim of a sexual crime in 2011?</i> Sexual crimes include rape or an individual showing their genitals to others (flashing), incest and abuse.
Lithuania	<i>Did anyone satisfy their sexual passion by physical contact with you against your will by using physical violence or threatening to use it immediately, or otherwise denying the possibility of resistance as well as taking advantage of your helpless condition, dependence, or made you do that during 2011?</i>
Portugal	<i>During the last year, were you victim of a sexual crime in which you were attacked, grabbed or groped? (If yes, how many times?)</i>
Turkey	<i>Have you personally been a victim of one of the events below in (year): ...other (injury, sexual harassment, robbery)</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>During the last 12 months, have you been sexually interfered with, assaulted or attacked, either by someone you knew or by a stranger?</i>
UK: Scotland	Separate response categories for: <i>Sexually threatened you</i> and <i>Touched you sexually when you did not want it (groping, touching of breasts, bottom or genitals, unwanted kissing).</i>

Similar definition: Belgium, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden.

Question not included: Armenia, Ireland, Poland, UK: Northern Ireland.

6.2.3 Robbery

Table 6.2.3.1 Prevalence of robbery victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	0.7	1	0.7	0.4
Bulgaria	...	...	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Croatia	...	...	0.7	...	3
Czech Republic	...	...	...	1.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	1.1
Estonia	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.8	2.1
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	0.4	0.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	1	1	1	1
Italy	...	0.3	0.4	...	0.3
Lithuania	...	...	5.7	8.5	2.2
Netherlands	...	...	...	0.3	0.1
Poland	...	...	...	...	1.9
Portugal	...	0.5	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	1	1
Turkey	...	...	...	(2)	1.1
UK: England & Wales	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	0.2
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	1	2	1
<i>Median</i>	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	3	3	6	9	3

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.3.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.3.2 Robbery: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia
Belgium	...	43.9	50.2	50	59.4
Bulgaria	(36)	(30)	(76)
Croatia	55	...	62
Czech Republic
Denmark	77
Estonia	...	35	39	38	...
Finland
France	57.4	40.1
Georgia	47
Iceland
Ireland
Italy	49.6	...	75.6
Lithuania	77.8	(45.7)	...
Netherlands	92.1	...
Poland	56.6
Portugal
Sweden	33	57
Turkey
UK: England & Wales	47.2	55.1	44.5	47.4	55.3
UK: Northern Ireland	62	58	73
UK: Scotland	31
<i>Mean</i>	47	45	52	50	59
<i>Median</i>	47	44	50	47	58
<i>Minimum</i>	47	35	36	30	31
<i>Maximum</i>	47	55	78	92	77

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.3.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.3.3 Robbery: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>...has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you?</i>
Czech Republic	<i>... has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you? Or has anyone tried?</i>
France	<i>(In year n-1 or n-2 year), have you personally been a victim of theft or attempted theft with physical violence or threat (examples: theft with grievous bodily harm, hand-held or mobile phone bag snatching, theft with verbal threats or using a weapon, racketeering or extortion attempt)? This question is from the 2007 survey; in the 2005 and 2006 surveys, 'assaulted' people were asked if it was a robbery with violence. Previous investigations were unaware of this victimisation.</i>
Iceland	No specific question regarding robbery but it is probably included by most in the question of theft and burglary.
Lithuania	Was your property robbed by using physical violence (threatening to use it immediately), or was there an attempt to do so during 2011?
Netherlands	Actually it is the same, but data are only available since 2005.
Portugal	There were 2 questions: - <i>Did someone take or try to take from you any values or objects using force or threats? (If yes, how many times)</i> - <i>During the year 1994, did someone take or try to take your purse or any other object used or carried with you through the process of snatching? (If yes, how many times?)</i>
Turkey	<i>Have you personally been a victim of one of the events below in (year): ...purse snatching, pickpocketing, theft ... other (injury, sexual harassment, robbery?</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>Apart from anything you have already mentioned], during that time has anyone TRIED to STEAL something you were carrying out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?</i>
UK: Northern Ireland	A combination of questions asked which equate to mugging which includes robbery and snatch theft.
UK: Scotland	Separate questions on using force and theft are asked in the incident form.

Similar definition: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Sweden.
Question not included: Armenia, Finland.

6.2.4 Theft of personal property

Table 6.2.4.1 Prevalence of theft of personal property victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	(5.8)	(2.8)	(3)
Croatia	...	...	(1.3)	...	(4)
Czech Republic	...	...	...	17.5	...
Denmark	...	16	17	13	12
Estonia	8	5.5	5.5	6.3	3.6
Finland	...	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
France	2.7	3.5	(2.4)	2	1.8
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.8
Iceland	...	...	...	...	(9.9)
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	2.1	2.1	...	2.2
Lithuania	...	...	6.7	(5.8)	(16)
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	2.3
Portugal	...	1.2	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	(7.1)	(4.2)
UK: England & Wales	(3.3)	(4.1)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(2.1)
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	2.5
<i>Mean</i>	5	5	5	7	5
<i>Median</i>	3	4	3	6	3
<i>Minimum</i>	3	1	1	2	1
<i>Maximum</i>	8	16	17	18	16

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.4.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.4.2 Theft of personal property: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	(17)	(35)	(48)
Croatia	...	...	50.1	...	51
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	67	67	65
Estonia	...	28	29	29	28
Finland	...	34	38	35	...
France	67.6	54.6	(53.1)	41.8	33.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	18
Iceland	...	...	...	...	59.5
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	26.8	...	29.3
Lithuania	...	...	74.5	(46.9)	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	43.6
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	38	28.6	32	33.4	34.6
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	30
<i>Mean</i>	53	36	43	41	40
<i>Median</i>	53	31	38	35	35
<i>Minimum</i>	38	28	17	29	18
<i>Maximum</i>	68	55	75	67	65

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.4.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.4.3 Theft of personal property: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... have you personally been the victim of a theft of personal property, such as pick-pocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment, etc.?</i>
Belgium	<i>In the last 12 months have you been the victim of a theft out of your home ? (1) when you were not there (2) when you were there, but without violence or threat.</i>
Denmark	<i>Has anyone stolen or tried to steal money or things belonging to you during the last 12 months?</i>
France	<i>(In year n-1 or n-2 year), have you personally been a victim of theft or attempted theft without physical violence or threats (pickpocket theft, theft of a portfolio, a bag, a coat, a mobile phone or any other property in a public place - restaurant, dressing room or at your place of work or study?) This victimization has been featured in all surveys, although the wording of the question may have minor modifications.</i>
Iceland	<i>Were you a victim of a burglary or theft in 2011? Burglary includes someone entering your home, vehicle, summer cottage or other dwellings with the purpose of stealing, and theft includes stealing a wallet, bicycle or other valuables.</i>
Ireland	3 distinct questions as follows: Theft of mobile phone, Theft with violence, Theft without violence.
Lithuania	<i>Was your property of a value over 130 LTL stolen or was there an attempt to steal it from you personally during 2011?</i>
Netherlands	It is specified in more categories: a. bicycle theft; b. car theft; c. theft out of car; d. pick-pocketing; e. other theft. Therefore the data for prevalence could not be provided.
Portugal	<i>There were 2 questions: - During the year 1994, was your wallet, purse or other valuables you carried taken from you by pickpocketing? (If yes, how many times) - Not counting the three situations that we have just spoken of (theft by pickpocketing and other thefts), during the year 1994, did someone take personal items from you in other circumstances? I shall ask you to disregard the theft of personal objects from your house or car. I am referring to clothes, wallet, purse, camera or any other personal items that you may have left anywhere – for instance, at the place you work or study, at a restaurant, coffee shop or cinema, at a transportation station or at the beach.</i>
Sweden	Different wording not provided.
Turkey	<i>Have you personally been a victim of one of the events below in (year): ...purse snatching, pickpocketing, theft?</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>Since the first of [^DATE^], [apart from anything you may have already mentioned], was anything you were carrying stolen out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case? AND Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time has anyone TRIED to STEAL something you were carrying out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?</i>
UK: Northern Ireland	Several questions are asked in relation to personal theft including; <i>...was anything you were carrying stolen - out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case? ...And (apart from anything you have already mentioned), in that time has anything (else) of yours been stolen, from a cloakroom, an office, a car or anywhere else you left it? and ...Can I just check, were you/was he/she holding, carrying or wearing (any of) what was stolen, including items in pockets of clothes being worn at the time?</i>
UK: Scotland	Victim form asks <i>what was taken?</i> from either the respondent or members of their household and includes a variety of response categories detailing what was stolen, these include: "purse/wallet" and "briefcase/handbag/shopping bag", "jewelry" etc.

Similar definition: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Poland.

6.2.5 Theft of a motor vehicle

Table 6.2.5.1 Prevalence of theft of a motor vehicle victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
Bulgaria	...	...	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Croatia	...	...	0.8	...	1
Czech Republic	...	...	...	2.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
Finland	...	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
France	...	...	...	2.6	1.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	1	1	1	1
Italy	...	8	6.3	...	6.3
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Poland	...	...	...	...	0.3
Portugal	...	0.7	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	0.9	0.6
Turkey	...	...	...	...	(0.1)
UK: England & Wales	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.4
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	1.8	0.5	0.4
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	0.2
<i>Mean</i>	1	2	2	1	1
<i>Median</i>	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	2	8	6	3	6

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.5.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.5.2 Theft of a motor vehicle: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia
Belgium	...	84.8	87.8	84.1	79.4
Bulgaria	(100)	(100)	(100)
Croatia	92.8	...	88
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia	...	86	86	(56)	88
Finland
France	44.6	46.3
Georgia	11
Iceland
Ireland	...	95	...	...	...
Italy	93.4	...	88.6
Lithuania
Netherlands	...	93.2	94.6	92.7	...
Poland	90.2
Portugal
Sweden	94	...
Turkey
UK: England & Wales	98.6	97.7	93.5	93.4	93.8
UK: Northern Ireland	63	52	35
UK: Scotland	92
<i>Mean</i>	99	91	89	77	74
<i>Median</i>	99	93	93	88	88
<i>Minimum</i>	99	85	63	45	11
<i>Maximum</i>	99	98	100	100	100

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.5.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.5.3 Theft of motor vehicle: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... have you or other members of your household had any of their cars, vans or trucks stolen?</i>
Belgium	Different wording not provided
Croatia	<i>Did the following happen to you in the past twelve months? ...stolen personal automobile</i>
France	<i>(In year n-1 or n-2 year), have you experienced a theft or attempted theft of your car? In surveys from 1996 to 2004, there was no distinction between car theft and theft in or on the car.</i>
Iceland	No such question but many might include such an experience in their answer to the question regarding burglary and theft.
Poland	<i>...has someone broken into your car and stolen it?</i>
Turkey	<i>Has your household been a victim of one the events below in (year): ...theft of a car, motorcycle or similar</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>During the last 12 months, that is [since ^DATE^.] have [you/ you or anyone else now in your household] had [your/their] car, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle stolen or driven away without permission?</i>

Similar wording: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.

Question not included: Armenia, Denmark, Lithuania.

6.2.6 Domestic burglary

Table 6.2.6.1 Prevalence of domestic burglary victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	5.1	9.0	6.9	6.1
Bulgaria	...	...	(3.1)	(2.3)	(2.1)
Croatia	...	...	2.0	...	5.0
Czech Republic	...	...	...	3.9	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.0
Finland	...	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
France	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	3	3	3	3
Italy	...	2.8	1.8	...	1.4
Lithuania	...	...	2	1.7	...
Netherlands	2.5	2.8	1.8	3	2.7
Poland	...	...	...	...	3
Portugal	...	2.4	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	1	1
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2
UK: England & Wales	5.3	6.4	3.4	2.5	2.4
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	2	1.8	2.2
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	1.1
<i>Mean</i>	4	3	3	3	2
<i>Median</i>	4	3	2	2	2
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0	1	1	1
<i>Maximum</i>	6	6	9	7	6

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.6.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.6.2 Domestic burglary: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	(54)	(70)	(66)
Croatia	...	...	(64.4)	...	73
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	55	62	51	38
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	75.2	81.9	79.8	67.1	54.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	48
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	77	69	70	75
Italy	...	...	66.6	...	74.2
Lithuania	...	...	81.8	(62.2)	...
Netherlands	...	89	90.7	71.7	86.9
Poland	...	...	...	...	49.9
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	72	89
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	73	65.7	61.3	65.9	66.8
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	65	57	67
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	62
Mean	74	74	69	65	65
Median	74	77	66	67	67
Minimum	73	55	54	51	38
Maximum	75	89	91	72	89

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.6.3 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.6.3 Domestic burglary: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... has anyone actually got into your house or flat without permission and stolen or tried to steal something?</i>
France	<i>(In year n-1 or n-2 year), have you experienced a burglary or attempted burglary in your home?</i> (Burglary exists in all cases where people are breaking and entering in housing or one of its dependencies - cellar or attic - including the case where there is no theft. Entries by climbing or by the use of false keys are break-like entries). This victimization has been featured in all surveys, although the wording of the question may have minor modifications.
Iceland	No such question but many might include such an experience in their answer to the question regarding burglary and theft.
Portugal	<i>Was your house burglarized or suffered any clear attempt of burglary? (If yes, how many times?)</i>
Turkey	<i>Has your household been a victim of one the events below in (year): ...theft at home.</i>
Uk: Scotland	In Scotland the term <i>burglary</i> is not used. Instead we refer to <i>housebreaking</i> . The definition of housebreaking differs from burglary in that entry needs to be forced or through a non-standard entrance (e.g., a window). Where there is a theft/attempted theft from a dwelling and entry is not forced (e.g., the offender had legitimate access to the dwelling or entered under false pretences or through an unlocked door) the term used is <i>theft in a dwelling</i> .

Similar wording: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.

Question not included: Armenia, Denmark, Lithuania.

6.2.7 Corruption

Table 6.2.7.1 Prevalence of corruption victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Czech Republic	...	...	...	9.6	...
Estonia	4.5	3.6	5.2	3.3	0.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	0.5
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	7.1

Table 6.2.7.2 Corruption: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Czech Republic	5	...

Table 6.2.7.3 Corruption: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>... has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?</i>
Lithuania	<i>Did any public officer or an equivalent person demand a bribe from you, or provoke you to give a bribe for performance or non-performance of their obligations during 2011?</i>
Portugal	Different wording not provided.
Sweden	Different wording not provided.

Similar wording: Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia.

Question not included: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.

6.2.8 Trust in the police

Table 6.2.8.1 Trust in the police: Percentage of the public who believe police are doing a good job or a very good job in controlling crime in the local area

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia
Belgium	78	86.4	89.2
Bulgaria	(43)	(46)	...
Croatia	48	...	61
Czech Republic	54.5	...
Denmark
Estonia	47	63
Finland
France
Georgia	85
Iceland	86
Ireland	...	63	56	51	67
Italy	...	57.8	63.8	...	61.6
Lithuania
Netherlands	55.8	42.9	41.5
Poland	71.7
Portugal	...	56	...	...	...
Sweden	55	65
Turkey	69.3	78
UK: England & Wales	81	81	75	51	62
UK: Northern Ireland	43
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	81	64	60	56	67
<i>Median</i>	81	60	56	51	65
<i>Minimum</i>	81	56	43	43	42
<i>Maximum</i>	81	81	78	86	89

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.8.2 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.8.2 Trust in the police: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police do in your area in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a poor job or a very poor job?</i>
Finland	This kind of question is asked in later national surveys but it is not reported.
France	Regarding the action of the police or the gendarmerie in the fight against crime in your neighbourhood (or your village), would you say that it is very effective, effective, ineffective, not effective at all, don't know? This question is from the 2007 survey.
Lithuania	<i>How would you evaluate the work of the following institutions? (among them the police).</i>
Netherlands	Actually, the question is more or less similar, but data are only available since 2005.
Portugal	<i>What does the person who reported the crime think of the way he/she was treated by the authorities? Is he or she very satisfied; satisfied; not very satisfied; not satisfied at all?</i>
Sweden	<i>How much confidence do you have in the way the police conduct their work? A great deal, Quite a lot, Neither a lot nor little, Not very much, Very little, No opinion/ Don't know?</i>
Turkey	<i>How satisfied are you with public security services? (Not satisfied at all, not satisfied, Medium, Satisfied, Very satisfied).</i>
UK: England & Wales	<i>RATPOL2 Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police IN THIS AREA are doing?</i>
UK: Northern Ireland	The same question is asked in the NICS: <i>Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police IN THIS AREA are doing? Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor and Very poor.</i>
UK: Scotland	There is no single question looking at confidence in the police. Instead, a battery of questions is used to look at different aspects of police performance: <i>Investigating incidents after they occur, dealing with incidents as they occur, solving crimes, responding quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public, Catching criminals, and Preventing crime.</i>

Similar wording: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Poland.

Question not included: Denmark.

6.2.9 Feelings of safety

Table 6.2.9.1 Feelings of safety: Percentage of the respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	20	20	18	16
Bulgaria	...	...	(55)	(48)	(45)
Croatia	...	...	27.6	...	10
Czech Republic	...	...	...	48.7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	49	43	41	32	28
Finland	19	23	27	23	22
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	78
Iceland	...	...	...	...	9.5
Ireland	...	26	25	26	25
Italy	...	...	27.6	...	28.9
Lithuania	...	...	42.5	72	52.9
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	4.4
Poland	...	...	...	...	20.4
Portugal	...	25	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	21	16
Turkey	...	...	...	39.4	25.8
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	(24)
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	32	33	28
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	31
<i>Mean</i>	34	27	33	36	27
<i>Median</i>	34	25	28	33	25
<i>Minimum</i>	19	20	20	18	4
<i>Maximum</i>	49	43	55	72	78

() Figures between brackets, see table 6.2.9.2 and notes on tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Table 6.2.9.2 Feelings of safety: Deviations from the ICVS standard wording of the question

ESB Standard Wording	<i>How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe?</i>
Belgium	<i>Do you ever avoid leaving your home when it is dark?</i>
France	The question does not specifically target the night situation: <i>Do you ever personally feel insecure in your neighborhood or in your village? Often, occasionally, rarely, never, do not know?</i> From the 2007 survey, there is also a question: <i>in everyday life, do you ever refrain from going out for safety reasons? yes often, yes sometimes, yes but very rarely, never, never goes out?</i> If affirmative: <i>in the vicinity of your home, are there in particular groups of people that you are concerned about to the point of refraining from going out? often, yes sometimes, yes but very rarely, no.</i>
Lithuania	<i>Do you feel safe from different offences in Lithuania?</i> (survey conducted by Centre for Crime Prevention). <i>Do you feel safe in your local area?</i> (survey conducted by the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior) <i>Do you feel safe in Lithuania? / In your local area (city/ district)? / In your inner environment (street/ village)</i> (survey conducted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania).
Netherlands	Again the question is more or less similar, but now data are only available since 2008.
Portugal	<i>When you have to walk on foot, alone, at night in your neighborhood, how do you feel? Very safe, Reasonably safe, Somewhat unsafe, Very unsafe, You don't go out at night, Doesn't know / Doesn't answer.</i>
Sweden	<i>If you go out alone late in the evening in the area where you live, do you feel very safe, quite safe, quite unsafe, very unsafe or do you never go out alone late in the evening?</i>
Turkey	<i>How safe do you feel walking around your neighborhood at night? Not safe at all, Not safe, Medium, Safe, Very safe.</i>

Similar wording: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Poland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.

Question not included: Denmark.

Notes on Tables 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.9.2

Armenia: The questions in the survey refer to victimization in the last 3 years.

Bulgaria: Data include the answers “don't know” or “refused to answer”.

Croatia: In 2009 the percentage of victims of theft of a motor vehicle was 1%. Note that this % was calculated in relation to the number of all the persons interviewed (although 15 % did not own a motor vehicle). In 2000 the % of victims of theft of a motor vehicle was calculated taking into account only car owners. In 2000, the % of victims reporting the crime of burglary to the police refers only to completed burglaries. Attempted burglary was much less frequently reported to the police – only in 30.5 % of the cases.

Czech Republic: Bodily injury: Data are available only for the five-year period (2002-2006), and not for any particular year. Percentage of victims reporting to police: with the exception of corruption, data are available only for the five-year period 2002-2006. Incidence has not been studied.

Estonia: Sexual assault: From 1992 to 2003 this includes both verbal and physical harassment; in 2008 it includes physical harassment only (the question was not comparable to the previous surveys, conclusions on trends cannot be made). Theft of motor vehicle reporting rate: the 2003 figure is technically correct, but it may not be reliable.

France: Data on sexual assault in 2010 is calculated only for persons aged 18-75 years.

Finland: Wording of the Trust in police question differs: *How much do you trust in police?* Responses: very much 42.4% quite much 49.2% = 92%

Iceland: Number for theft of a personal property might include burglary, robbery, and theft of a motor vehicle.

Italy: Bodily injury (assault) includes sexual assault.

Turkey: Bodily injury: In 2005 this includes being beaten or injured. In 2010 it includes threats, injuries, sexual harassment, etc. Sexual assault is defined as sexual harassment. Robbery is defined as bag-

snatching . Theft includes purse snatching, pickpocketing, etc. Motor vehicle includes theft of motorcycle. Percentages are based on whole sample, not just owners.

UK: England & Wales: Reporting rates for bodily injury refer to the offence of wounding, i.e., more serious assaults with injury. Sexual assault questions are based not on the 'screener' question asked in 6.1, but on an additional CASI module on inter-personal violence, only asked of people aged 16-59. Theft of personal property data are taken from 'Other theft of personal property'. This excludes pick-pocketing and theft of items on the victim's person at the time; but this is the more prevalent crime type of the two. Trust in police: Please note that, owing to a change in question wording, data before the 2002/03 survey (covering 2001) are not compatible with data from later years. An order effect occurred between the 2010/11 and 2011/12 surveys, and so the 2011/12 figure (referring to 2010) is not compatible with previous estimates

UK: Northern Ireland: 1) No data available for 1990 or 1995. 2) The NICS common assault definition includes minor injuries. 3) Trust in the police – this question was only included in the NICS from 2007/08 onwards, and therefore no data are available for 1995, 2001, 2005. 4) In all NICS publications victimisation rates for robbery are not published separately. However, they are categorised with snatch theft as mugging.

UK: Scotland: Since 2011/12, the SCJS has been delivered on a biennial basis with no data collection in that financial year. Fieldwork is underway for the 2012/13 sweep and findings are expected to be reported in November 2013. The SCJS in its current form started in 2008/09, and therefore comparable data does not exist for years 2005 and before. Please note that the survey fieldwork is based on financial (April-March) rather than calendar years. Data is from financial year 2010-11.

Years of reference

Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1998	2000	2004	2010
Bulgaria	...	...	2001	2006	2010
Croatia	...	...	2000	...	2009
Czech Republic	...	...	...	2006	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1992	1994	1999	2003	2008
Finland	1988	1997	2003	2006	2009
France	1985	1995	2000	2005	2010
Georgia	...	...	...	...	2010
Iceland	...	...	...	...	2010
Ireland	...	1996	2003	2006	2010
Italy	...	1997	2002	...	2008
Lithuania	...	...	2004	2005	2007
Netherlands	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Poland	...	...	...	...	2008
Portugal	...	1994	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	2005	2010
Turkey	...	...	...	2005	2010
UK: England & Wales	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	2001	2005	2010

6.3. Technical information

The following tables include information on the methodology applied in the different countries for their victimization surveys.

Table 6.3.1 shows the size of the samples used in each survey. It can be seen that they have been gradually increasing during the 20 years under observation. By 2010, 10 countries out of 20 used samples of more than 10,000 households.

Table 6.3.2 specifies the kind of sample design used in the national surveys. In general, the most common design is multistage probability sample.

Table 6.3.3 shows the level of representativeness of the national samples used in the surveys.

Table 6.3.4 shows the response rate of the surveys. It can be seen that such rate has been generally decreasing since 2000. The reliability of response rates reported to reach 100% seems doubtful.

Table 6.3.5 shows the age range of people interviewed. The minimum age is usually 15-16 years old. Most countries do not fix a maximum age.

Table 6.3.6 shows the survey modes that have been used for each year of reference. CATI and CAPI are the most frequent modes of survey.

Table 6.3.1 Sample size of national victimization surveys

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Albania	...	1200	1500	1500	2590
Armenia	...	...	...	...	5337
Belgium	...	(6000)	(6000)	(12000)	(12000)
Bulgaria	...	...	1615	2500	2557
Croatia	...	...	1532	...	4500
Czech Republic	...	...	...	3082	...
Denmark	...	12000	(1000)	11668	11585
Estonia	1000	1173	1700	1687	4181
Finland	9598	13762	8163	7715	7193
France	11156	5786	5594	13263	16958
Georgia	...	...	3000	3000	3000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	2177
Ireland	...	2690	2994	3243	11391
Italy	...	50001	60001	...	60001
Lithuania	...	...	1003	1001	1001
Netherlands	4513	5936	8756	5242	39220
Poland	...	...	...	...	17000
Portugal	...	13500	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	10000	20000
Turkey	...	...	...	2880	3440
UK: England & Wales	10059	16348	32824	47023	46031
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	3010	3692	4081
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	13010

() Figures in brackets, see notes on tables 6.3.1 – 6.3.6

Table 6.3.2 Sample design of national victimization surveys

Sample design	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Simple random sampling	2 countries: Finland, France.	3 countries: Denmark, Finland, France.	2 countries: Finland, France	3 countries: Denmark, Finland, France.	2 countries: Denmark, Finland, France.
Stratified random sampling		2 countries: Armenia, Italy.	2 countries: Armenia, Italy.	2 countries: Armenia, Italy.	3 countries: Armenia, Iceland, Italy.
Stratified two stage cluster sampling			1 country: Bulgaria.	2 countries: Bulgaria, .Turkey	2 countries: Bulgaria, Turkey.
Multistage probability sample	2 countries: Estonia, UK: England & Wales.	3 countries: Estonia, Ireland UK: England & Wales.	5 countries: Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland.	5 countries: Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland.	6 countries: Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Lithuania UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland.
Other quota sampling	1 country: France			1 country: Czech Republic	

Table 6.3.3 Sample representativeness of national victimization surveys

Sample representativeness	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
National level	2 countries: Estonia, France.	3 countries: Estonia, France, UK: England & Wales.	5 countries: Croatia, Estonia, France, Lithuania, UK: England & Wales.	4 countries: Estonia, France, Lithuania, UK: England & Wales.	4 countries: France, Georgia, Lithuania, UK: England & Wales.
National level and first regional level	1 country: Finland.	3 countries: Denmark, Finland, Italy.	3 countries: Bulgaria, Finland, Italy,	4 countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland,	7 countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy.
National level, first regional level and second regional level		1 country: Belgium.	1 country: Belgium.	1 country: Belgium.	1 country: Belgium.
National level, and urban-rural breakdown				1 country: Turkey.	1 country: Turkey.
Blocks then household		1 country: Ireland.	1 country: Ireland.	1 country: Ireland.	1 country: Ireland.

Table 6.3.4 Response rate of national victimization surveys, %

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Albania	...	(96.5)	(93.6)	(100)	(100)
Belgium	...	72	59	66	63
Denmark	...	64	...	64	63
Estonia	58
Finland	86.9	81.9	81.0	76.4	75.1
Iceland	55.3
Italy	...	(100)	(100)	...	(100)
Netherlands	...	55	59	70	39
Poland	64.6
Portugal	...	99.9	...	...	...
Sweden	70	70
UK: England & Wales	77	83	73	75	(67 / 75)
UK: Northern Ireland	69.7	64.4	68
UK: Scotland	62.4

Note to Table 6.3.4: The methodology applied for computing the response rate varies from country to country. Rates reaching 100% must be interpreted cautiously and are therefore presented between brackets.

Table 6.3.5 Age range of respondents in national victimization surveys

Age range	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Countries setting a minimum age for the persons interviewed	2 countries: Estonia (16), Finland (15).	7 countries: Belgium (15), Estonia (16), Finland (15), Ireland (18), Italy (14), Netherlands (15), Portugal (16).	10 countries: Belgium (15), Bulgaria (16), Croatia (16), Estonia (16), Finland (15), Georgia (26), Ireland (18), Italy (14), Lithuania (15), Netherlands (15).	9 countries: Belgium (15), Bulgaria (15), Czech Republic (15), Estonia (16), Finland (15), Georgia (16), Ireland (18), Lithuania (15), Netherlands (15).	13 countries: Armenia (14), Belgium (15), Bulgaria (15), Croatia (18), Estonia (16), Finland (15), Georgia (16), Iceland (18), Ireland (18), Italy (14), Lithuania (15), Netherlands (15), Poland (15).
Countries setting a maximum age for the persons interviewed	1 country: Estonia (74).	1 country: Estonia (74).	2 countries: Estonia (74), Finland (74)	3 countries: Czech Republic (79), Estonia (74), Lithuania (74).	5 countries: Armenia (70), Estonia (74), Georgia (65), Iceland (75), Lithuania (74).

Table 6.3.6 Survey mode of national victimization surveys

Survey Mode	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Face to face					
CATI		2 countries: Denmark, Italy.	4 countries: Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Italy.	3 countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland.	4 countries: Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Italy.
CATI + PAPI		1 country: Belgium.		1 country: Czech Republic.	1 country: Croatia.
CATI + CAWI					1 country Denmark.
CATI + Face to face	1 country: Finland.	1 country: Finland.			
CAPI		1 country: Ireland.	2 countries: Estonia, Ireland,	5 countries: Estonia, France, Ireland, Turkey, UK: Scotland,	4 countries: Estonia, Georgia, Turkey, UK: Scotland.
CAPI + CASI		1 country UK: England & Wales.	1 country UK: England & Wales.	1 country UK: England & Wales.	2 countries: France, UK: England & Wales.
PAPI	3 countries: Estonia, France, UK: England & Wales.	2 countries: Estonia, France.	4 countries: Bulgaria, France, Lithuania, UK: Scotland.	2 countries: Bulgaria, Lithuania.	2 countries: Bulgaria, Lithuania.

Notes on tables 6.3.1 – 6.3.6

Belgium: The figures for the sample size are weighted. In 2010 the N of the non-weighted sample is 37,000.

Croatia: The counting unit in the 2000 and the 2009 surveys was the person.

Czech Republic: 2006 means data collected November 2005-November 2006.

Denmark: Data corresponds to the year in which surveys were carried out. There are no exact data for the sample size in 2000, but it was much smaller than the others.

Estonia: The most recent survey was carried out from November 2008 to May 2009. The period of reference was 12 months prior to the interview. Accordingly, for most of the respondents the major reference period was 2008, but it could include also victimizations suffered from November 2007 to May 2009.

Finland: Since 2012, the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy has started an annual victimization survey.

Georgia: The respondents represented the whole country, with the exception of the breakaway territories (South Ossetia and Abkhazia).

Iceland: Data from the ICVS for 2005 is available but it is not comparable to the data from 2010.

Lithuania: The methodology and results presented here correspond to the surveys conducted by the Centre for Crime Prevention in 2005, 2006 and 2008. For the rest of the surveys mentioned in Table 6.1.3 there were no such detailed analyses of offences or the surveys covered a five-year period of reference.

Turkey: Although detailed information is not available, it appears that more than one person was surveyed in each household, as the total number of interviews was 6983 for 2005, and 7027 for 2010. The survey was conducted for the first time in 2003, hence there are no data before that.

6.4 Sources

Armenia	Report on victimization funded by OSCE Yerevan office, 2010.
Belgium	Belgian Federal Police - Direction of the operational police information - service of policy support Enquête bisannuelle.
Bulgaria	Source: Center for the Study of Democracy / Vitosha Research – National Crime Survey 2002-2012, published in <i>Crime Trends in Bulgaria 2000-2010</i> , Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia, 2011, available at: http://www.csd.bg/artShow.php?id=15693 .
Croatia	Ministry of Interior and United Nations Development Program, National Public Opinion Survey on Citizen Perception of Safety and Security in the Republic of Croatia, http://www.undp.hr/upload/file/230/115095/FILENAME/Survey_on_safety_and_security_E.pdf (for 2009 survey) For 2000 survey, the source is the unpublished report received from the survey coordinator, prof. dr. Turkovi.
Czech Republic	Martinkova Milada: <i>Experiences of Czech Republic citizens with some delicts - victimological survey results</i> , ICSP, published 2007 http://www.ok.cz/iksp/publikace.html#s2007 english summary.
Denmark	2005 and 2010: Ministry of Justice: http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Arbejdsomraader/Forskning/Forskningsrapporter/2012/Offerrapport%202012.pdf 1995 a report by Flemming Balvig.
Estonia	<i>Kuriteoohvrite uuring 2009</i> . Justiitsministeerium. Tallinn, 2010. (English summary) http://www.just.ee/victim
Finland	The National Research Institute of Legal Policy in Finland is responsible for the data analysis. Rikollisuustilanne 2011, <i>Omaisuusrikosten kohteeksi joutuminen 2006: yleisyys, piirteet ja muutokset</i> , 2008 OPTL.
France	For 1985, 1995, 2000 and 2005, according to Robert Ph., Zauberman R., Nevanen S., Didier E., the development of delinquency based on surveys of victimisation, France, 1984-2005, <i>Déviante & Société</i> , 2008, 32, 4, 435-471. Miceli I., Nevanen S., Robert Ph., Zauberman R., the survey living standards and security in the set of data on victimization, <i>Economie & statistiques</i> , 2009, 426, 3-28. For 2010, the embargo against the scientific world on the 2010 survey having been ended in fall 2012, we have not yet had the time necessary for the systematic review of the results of this survey. We therefore give the results for [2008-2009] / 2 which are the most recent one for which we have been able to conduct a systematic review.
Ireland	Module included in Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), CSO
Italy	Italian Institute of Statistics – www.istat.it
Lithuania	The survey results are presented at the website of the Centre for Crime Prevention (http://www.nplc.lt/lit/tyr/_tyrimai.aspx). Centre for Crime Prevention broke off the work.
Netherlands	Incidence of victimization over the last 12 months are provisional figures. Theft of personal property is split up according to categories provided in Table on availability of questions in the survey.
Poland	Data base of the Polish Crime Survey.
Portugal	Based on data from <i>Inquérito de vitimação 1992</i> , ISBN 972-8030-02-9; and <i>Inquérito de Vitimação 1994</i> , ISBN 972-8030-05-3.
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden, www.bra.se .
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, Life Satisfaction Survey on-line statistical tables: http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreTabloArama.do
UK: England & Wales	<i>The User Guide to Crime Statistics in England and Wales</i> http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/index.html and BCS 2010/11 User Guide http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6937
UK: Northern Ireland	Source: Based on data taken from NICS 2001, NICS 2005, NICS 2010/11 Technical reports. There is no data available for 1990 or 1995. The NICS 2010/11 Technical report can be found on the DOJ SRB webpage below; http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r/ni-crime-survey-2010-11-technical-report.htm
UK: Scotland	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/10/28142346/19 2010/11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey: Main Findings.

Appendix I: General definitions

A) Offences

The offence definitions given hereafter are operational, not legal definitions (“standard” definitions). They were devised to allow national correspondents to provide the necessary data for their countries and to specify the scope of the statistical (and legal) definitions underlying their (police and conviction) statistics. Standard definitions were chosen in a way to maximize the number of countries that could meet them without reservation. Standard definitions are listed for police-recorded offences *and* for convictions, with the possibility to state for *both* levels, using an include / exclude checklist, whether national definitions deviate from the standard definition.

The following *Tables 1* and *2* show which countries were able to meet the standard definitions in *all* respects (marked “YES”), which countries provided data, but did not fully meet the standard definition (marked “NO”) and which countries did not provide any figures in chapters 1 and / or 3 for certain offences (marked “...”). In a very few cases, country responses were ambiguous or incomplete, thus making it unclear whether a certain definition had been fully met or not; the respective definitions are marked “Y/N” for these countries in the tables.

Table 1 refers to the police level, *Table 2* to convictions. At the bottom of each table is indicated how many countries were able to meet the standard definitions. A high rate of deviation from the standard definition stands for substantial variation in definitions across Europe, while a low rate of deviation suggests rather uniform offence definitions across the continent.

For those countries that were unable to meet the standard definition, the following text (after *Table 2*) shows the way in which their offence definitions deviated from the standard. If a deviation refers to only one level (police or convictions), this level is indicated in brackets.³⁶ Otherwise, deviations refer to both levels.

Deviations are relatively frequent with respect to offences that are rather vague and hard to distinguish from related offences, such as bodily injury. As the detailed indications in the following sections will illustrate, the deviations are often related to problems in statistical recording of cases on the fringes of other offences, such as assault leading to death. Such problems increase for offence groups between mere administrative and truly criminal offences, such as major traffic offences: Offences that are not defined as criminal in one country can and should typically not be included, while it is also difficult to exclude from a given offence group in another country offences that are considered criminal.

Consistency in definitions is rather high with respect to, for example, the definitions of robbery and sexual assault. The latter has been completely revised after it turned out that the definition used for the 4th edition did not work well.³⁷ Sexual assault is now the main category for sexual offences, with rape and sexual abuse of a child as subcategories. Hence, results on sexual assault from this edition are *not comparable* to the results from the last edition.

How important are deviations in quantitative respect, and how much do they affect comparability? As a general rule, one may say that the inclusion or exclusion of “minor” offences (e.g., minor theft) has a greater impact on overall rates than deviations on relatively rare constellations, such as “assault leading to death”.

³⁶ This does not necessarily mean that the rule was *followed* on the other level: It is also possible that data were not available or the reply of the country was insofar ambiguous or incomplete (also cf. *Tables 1* and *2*).

³⁷ Cf. Aebi et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010*, 4th edition. Den Haag: Boom Juridische uitgevers, pp. 341-346, 356-358; Harrendorf (2012). *Offence Definitions in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics and Their Influence on Data Quality and Comparability*, *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 18(1), 23-53.

Table 1: Standard definitions followed in all respects on police level (part 1)

	Total criminal offences	Major traffic offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily Injury (assault)	Aggrav. bodily injury (assault)	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual abuse of a child	Robbery
Albania	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Armenia	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	...	YES
Austria	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Belgium	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Bulgaria	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	...	YES
Croatia	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Czech Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	YES	YES	YES	NO
Denmark	NO	...	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Estonia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
France	NO	...	YES	NO	...	NO	NO	Y/N	YES
Georgia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	YES
Germany	NO	...	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Greece	YES	YES	YES	NO	...	YES	YES	...	YES
Hungary	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Iceland	NO	...	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Ireland	...	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Italy	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	YES	...	YES	NO
Kosovo (UNR)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Lithuania	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Malta	Y/N	...	NO	Y/N	...	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Netherlands	YES	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	...	YES
Norway	NO	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Poland	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Portugal	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Russia	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	...	NO	...	YES
Serbia	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slovakia	YES	NO	YES	YES	...	YES	NO	NO	YES
Slovenia	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Spain	NO	NO	NO	YES	...	NO	YES	...	YES
Sweden	YES	Y/N	NO	NO	...	YES	NO	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Turkey	...	...	Y/N	Y/N	...	Y/N	...	...	Y/N
Ukraine	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	YES
UK: England & Wales	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	Y/N	YES
UK: Northern Ireland	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
UK: Scotland	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Total "YES"	14	4	14	12	9	22	15	11	29
Total "NO"	21	23	22	23	17	11	19	15	6
Total "Y/N"	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	3
Total "..."	2	9	0	0	11	2	2	8	0
% "YES"	37%	11%	37%	32%	24%	58%	39%	29%	76%
% "NO"	55%	61%	58%	61%	45%	29%	50%	39%	16%
% "Y/N"	3%	5%	5%	8%	3%	8%	5%	11%	8%
% "..."	5%	24%	0%	0%	29%	5%	5%	21%	0%

Table 1 Standard definitions followed in all respects on police level (part 2)

	Theft	Theft of a motor vehicle	Burglary	Domestic burglary	Fraud	Money laundering	Corruption in the public sector	Drug offences total	Drug trafficking	Firearm involved
Albania	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	Y/N
Armenia	NO	YES	...	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	...
Austria	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	...	NO
Belgium	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Y/N
Bulgaria	YES	NO	...	...	YES	...	NO	NO	...	NO
Croatia	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Cyprus	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Czech Republic	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	...
Denmark	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	NO	YES	...
Estonia	NO	NO	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	...
Finland	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	...
France	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	...	NO	NO	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Germany	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Greece	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	...	NO	NO	...	...
Hungary	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Iceland	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	Y/N
Ireland	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Italy	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	...	YES	...	...
Kosovo (UNR)	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...
Lithuania	NO	YES	...	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Malta	NO	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	...	...	...	...	Y/N	Y/N
Netherlands	YES	NO	...	NO	YES	YES	...	NO	...	...
Norway	YES	Y/N	...	Y/N	Y/N	...	...	Y/N	...	...
Poland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Portugal	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	Y/N
Russia	NO	NO	...	NO	YES	...	NO	NO	...	...
Serbia	NO	YES	Y/N	NO	YES	Y/N	NO	NO	YES	Y/N
Slovakia	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Slovenia	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	...
Spain	Y/N	NO	...	YES	NO	YES	NO	Y/N	YES	Y/N
Sweden	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	Y/N
Switzerland	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	...
Turkey	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	Y/N	...	...
Ukraine	NO	YES	...	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	...
UK: England & Wales	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	...	Y/N	NO	Y/N
UK: Northern Ireland	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	...	...	YES	YES	NO
UK: Scotland	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	...
Total "YES"	23	16	14	19	14	22	9	9	15	1
Total "NO"	14	20	13	12	22	6	22	24	14	12
Total "Y/N"	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	4	1	9
Total "..."	0	0	9	5	1	9	7	1	8	16
% "YES"	61%	42%	37%	50%	37%	58%	24%	24%	39%	3%
% "NO"	37%	53%	34%	32%	58%	16%	58%	63%	37%	32%
% "Y/N"	3%	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	0%	11%	3%	24%
% "..."	0%	0%	24%	13%	3%	24%	18%	3%	21%	42%

Table 2 Standard definitions followed in all respects on convictions level (part 1)

	Total criminal offences	Major traffic offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily Injury (assault)	Aggrav. bodily injury (assault)	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual abuse of a child	Robbery
Albania	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Armenia	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Austria	YES	...	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	...	YES
Croatia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Cyprus	NO	...	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Czech Republic	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Denmark	NO	...	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Estonia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
France	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	...
Georgia	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	...	NO	...	YES
Germany	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Greece	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	Y/N	YES
Hungary	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Italy	YES	...	YES	YES	...	YES	...	YES	NO
Kosovo (UNR)	NO	Y/N	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Lithuania	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Malta	...	...	Y/N	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Portugal	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	NO	...	...
Serbia	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slovakia	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	...	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Slovenia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Spain	YES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	YES	Y/N	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	Y/N
Turkey	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	...	YES	YES
Ukraine	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	YES
UK: England & Wales	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	YES	NO	NO
UK: Northern Ireland	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
UK: Scotland	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Total "YES"	16	3	13	8	10	19	15	9	24
Total "NO"	15	21	18	22	18	10	15	19	5
Total "Y/N"	1	3	2	1	0	1	1	2	2
Total "..."	6	11	5	7	10	8	7	8	7
% "YES"	42%	8%	34%	21%	26%	50%	39%	24%	63%
% "NO"	39%	55%	47%	58%	47%	26%	39%	50%	13%
% "Y/N"	3%	8%	5%	3%	0%	3%	3%	5%	5%
% "..."	16%	29%	13%	18%	26%	21%	18%	21%	18%

Table 2 Standard definitions followed in all respects on convictions level (part 2)

	Theft	Theft of a motor vehicle	Burglary	Domestic burglary	Fraud	Money laundering	Corruption in the public sector	Drug offences total	Drug trafficking
Albania	YES	...	...	...	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Armenia	NO	YES	...	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Austria	YES	...	NO	...	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	YES	NO	...	...	YES	...	NO	NO	...
Croatia	YES	YES	NO	...	NO	...	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	NO	...	YES	...	NO	...	YES	NO	...
Czech Republic	YES	...	...	...	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Denmark	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	NO	YES
Estonia	NO	...	...	...	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Finland	YES	YES	...	...	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
France	NO	...	...	...	NO	...	NO	NO	...
Georgia	YES	...	...	...	...	...	...	NO	YES
Germany	YES	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Greece	YES	NO	...	...	NO	...	NO	NO	NO
Hungary	YES	YES	...	...	YES	NO	NO	NO	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Italy	YES	...	...	...	NO	...	YES	YES	...
Kosovo (UNR)	NO	...	YES	...	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Lithuania	YES	...	...	...	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	YES	...	NO	...	YES	YES	YES	NO	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	NO	...	NO	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Portugal	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	NO	...	...	...	YES	Y/N	NO	NO	YES
Slovakia	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Slovenia	YES	...	NO	...	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	YES	YES	...	...	YES	YES	NO	YES	...
Switzerland	NO	...	...	...	Y/N	NO	YES	NO	YES
Turkey	YES	...	...	...	NO	...	NO	YES	YES
Ukraine	NO	Y/N	...	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
UK: England & Wales	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	...	...	Y/N	Y/N
UK: Northern Ireland	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	...	NO	YES	...
UK: Scotland	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Total "YES"	21	10	7	5	10	15	11	8	14
Total "NO"	10	3	7	1	19	4	18	22	8
Total "Y/N"	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Total "..."	6	23	23	31	7	17	8	6	14
% "YES"	55%	26%	18%	13%	26%	39%	29%	21%	37%
% "NO"	26%	8%	18%	3%	50%	11%	47%	58%	21%
% "Y/N"	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%
% "..."	16%	61%	61%	82%	18%	45%	21%	16%	37%

A. Total criminal offences

In principle, all offences subject to criminal proceedings should be included. This rule is, however, not trivial: There are some countries which follow a minor offence concept either excluding such offences from the criminal code (for example the wykroczenia in Poland in cases of minor thefts etc.) or making them subject to special proceedings (for example most contraventions in France which are handled by the police only) outside the criminal justice system. Sometimes they are recorded in police statistics, sometimes not.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- Minor theft and other minor property offences
- Minor assault and other minor violent offences
- Criminal offences committed by minors
- Major traffic offences
- All other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings

They *exclude*:

- All other traffic offences
- Breaches of public order regulations
- All minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system (i.e. misdemeanors, contraventions, wykroczenia, faltas etc.)

This means that the providers of the data (= national correspondents) were requested to ensure that “their” figures included, where available from their national statistics, “minor theft”, “minor assault”, etc.

The following countries *exclude minor theft and other minor property offences* from their data:

- Croatia (police level)
- Cyprus
- Estonia (but included for repeat offenders from the 3rd offence on)
- Georgia
- Hungary (police level)
- Lithuania (minor theft up to about 38 € only)
- Poland
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- Ukraine

Regarding *minor assault and other minor violent offences*, the following countries *exclude* this offence category from the total:

- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- Ukraine

Criminal offences committed by minors are excluded in:

- Denmark (conviction level)
- Greece (conviction level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Poland (conviction level, except for most serious offences)

Major traffic offences are only excluded in:

- Belgium (police level)
- Denmark (police level)
- France (police level)
- Germany (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Slovenia

- Switzerland (police level)
- Ukraine

Regarding *all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings*, these are – in general – included in the police and conviction statistics of all countries. There are – however – some specific offence categories which are *excluded* sometimes.

For example, in Bulgaria police statistics exclude all crimes against the Republic of Bulgaria (treason, espionage, etc.), crimes against the country's defence capacity, military crimes, crimes against peace and humanity, and crimes committed abroad. In France, offences linked to economic and administrative policing (labour, food safety, environment, customs, etc.) are excluded. In Germany, tax and customs offences as well as offences against the security of the state (like treason, terrorism, etc.) and international crimes are excluded. Such exceptions will exist in many countries.

1.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

All other traffic offences (i.e., even minor ones) are included in:

- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Spain
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

In the following countries, breaches of public order regulations are included:

- Czech Republic
- Hungary (police level)
- Norway (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Switzerland (police level)
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Other minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system are included in:

- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

B. *Major traffic offences*

According to the standard definition, *major traffic offences* mean *severe road traffic offences*.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- Negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic
- Dangerous / reckless driving
(i.e., driving in a way that falls far below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver and is obviously endangering the life or health of another person or leads to the danger of serious damage to property)
- Seriously endangering road traffic in other ways
(e.g., removing traffic signs, building obstacles, throwing objects onto the motorway)
- Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Driving while impaired for other reasons
- Driving while disqualified or licence suspended / revoked
- All other cases of driving without a valid licence
- Hit-and-run driving

They exclude:

- Offences committed outside road traffic (e.g., involving trains, airplanes, ships or boats)
- Driving without insurance against damage to third parties (motor liability insurance)
- Driving without paying motor vehicle tax
- Driving without or using wrong number plates
- Driving a motor vehicle that is not roadworthy (if not considered dangerous driving)
- Speeding (if not considered dangerous driving)
- Failing to stop at a red traffic light, disregard of right of way, overtaking incorrectly and wrong-way driving (if not considered dangerous driving)
- Parking violations
- All other traffic offences

2.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

The following countries exclude negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic:

- Cyprus (police level)
- Greece (conviction level)
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Turkey (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)

Dangerous or reckless driving is excluded in:

- Albania (conviction level)
- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Croatia
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Estonia
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Lithuania
- Ukraine

In these countries seriously endangering road traffic in other ways is excluded:

- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia (police level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol is excluded in:

- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Croatia
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Lithuania
- Slovenia (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)

A large number of countries have to *exclude driving while impaired for other reasons* from their data:

- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Portugal (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Many countries also exclude driving while disqualified or licence suspended / revoked:

- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia (conviction level)
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales (police level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)

The same is true for all other cases of driving without a valid licence, which are excluded in:

- Armenia
- Austria (police level)
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia (conviction level)
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)

Hit-and-run driving is only excluded in:

- Austria (police level)
- Estonia
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Lithuania
- Portugal
- Turkey (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales

2.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Offences committed outside road traffic are included in:

- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Serbia
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

The following countries include driving without an insurance against damage to third parties (motor liability insurance) in their data:

- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Driving without paying motor vehicle tax is only included in:

- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

In the following countries, driving without or using wrong number plates is included:

- Bulgaria
- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Spain (police level)
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Driving a motor vehicle that is not roadworthy is included in:

- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)

- Russia (police level)
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Only the following countries have to *include speeding*:

- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Russia (police level)
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Even failing to stop at a red traffic light, disregard of right of way, overtaking incorrectly and wrong-way driving are included in:

- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

There are only very few countries which *include parking violations*:

- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Russia (police level)

All other traffic offences are included in:

- Bulgaria
- Cyprus (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Russia (police level)

C. *Intentional homicide*

According to the standard definition, *intentional homicide* means *intentional killing of a person*.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- Assault leading to death
- Euthanasia
- Infanticide
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Assistance with suicide
- Abortion
- Negligent killing

3.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

The following countries exclude assault leading to death:³⁸

- Albania (conviction level)
- Armenia
- Belgium (police level)
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland (conviction level)
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Netherlands

³⁸ As could be expected, many of these countries on the other hand *include* assault leading to death in bodily injury data.

- Portugal (conviction level)
- Slovenia

These countries *exclude* cases of euthanasia:

- Belgium (police level)
- Estonia
- Greece (conviction level)
- Serbia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Spain (police level)
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales

Infanticide is excluded in:

- Estonia
- Greece (conviction level)
- Serbia (police level)
- Spain (police level)
- Ukraine

Finally, *attempts* are *excluded* in:

- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Malta (police level)
- Portugal (police level)
- Sweden (police level)
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

3.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Assistance with suicide is included only in

- Georgia
- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Russia (police level)
- Switzerland (police level)
- UK: England & Wales (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Only three countries *include abortion*:

- Hungary (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Netherlands

Some countries even include negligent killings:

- Albania (police level; only for 2007 to 2009)
- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Russia (police level)
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Scotland

D. Bodily injury (*assault*)

According to the standard definition, bodily injury means inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent. Where possible, the figures include:

- Minor bodily injury
- Aggravated bodily injury

- Bodily injury of a public servant/official
- Bodily injury in a domestic dispute
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Assault leading to death
- Threats
- Assault only causing pain (e.g., slapping)
- Sexual assault
- Negligent bodily injury

4.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

The following countries exclude minor bodily injury:

- Czech Republic
- France (police level)
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Switzerland (conviction level)
- Ukraine

All countries are able to include aggravated bodily injury.

Bodily injury of a public servant is excluded in:

- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine

Bodily injury in a domestic dispute is only excluded in Slovenia. For Poland, on the other hand, figures include domestic violence even if no bodily injury occurred.

Slovenia also *excludes attempts*.

4.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Assault leading to death is included in the following countries:³⁹

- Albania (conviction level)
- Armenia
- Belgium (police level)
- Czech Republic
- Georgia (police level)
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands
- Portugal (conviction level)
- Serbia
- Switzerland

Threats are only included in:

- Georgia (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)

³⁹ As could be expected, many of these countries on the other hand *exclude* assault leading to death from homicide data.

Assault only causing pain is included in these countries:

- Belgium (police level)
- Bulgaria (conviction level)
- Denmark
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Switzerland (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Sexual assault is included in the statistics only in

- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

The following countries even include negligent bodily injury:

- Bulgaria (conviction level)
- Finland
- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Russia (police level)
- Sweden
- UK: Scotland

E. Aggravated bodily injury (assault)

According to the standard definition, aggravated bodily injury means inflicting serious (e.g., life-threatening or disabling) bodily injury to another person with intent, or under aggravated circumstances (use of weapons, or on a vulnerable victim). Cases of aggravated bodily are counted under the total of bodily injury as well. Where possible, the figures include:

- Serious and lasting (i.e., disabling) bodily injury
- Life-threatening bodily injury
- Use of weapons (dangerous objects)
- Particularly vulnerable victim
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Assault leading to death
- Mere threats
- Sexual assault
- Negligent bodily injury

5.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All countries are able to include serious and lasting bodily injury and life-threatening bodily injury.

Use of weapons (dangerous objects) is excluded only in

- Serbia
- Switzerland
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

Particularly vulnerable victims are excluded in the statistics of:

- Austria
- Finland
- Germany
- Switzerland
- Turkey (conviction level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

Attempts are only excluded in:

- Portugal (police level)
- Slovenia
- UK: Scotland

5.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Assault leading to death is included in the data for the following countries:

- Albania (conviction level)
- Armenia
- Belgium (police level)
- Czech Republic (conviction level)
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Portugal (conviction level)
- Serbia
- Switzerland
- Ukraine

Threats are only included in Kosovo (UNR).

Sexual assault is included in:

- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Sweden (conviction level)

The following countries even include negligent bodily injury:

- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Portugal (police level)
- Sweden (conviction level)

F. *Sexual assault*

As already mentioned above, the definition of sexual assault has been revised for the 5th edition. It was changed to a general headline category covering all physical sexual contacts with persons against their will or with those who cannot validly consent, especially children. Rape and sexual abuse of a child are subcategories of this new definition of sexual assault. Data for sexual assault in the 5th edition will typically *not be comparable* with data provided for the 4th edition.

The new standard definition for sexual assault is sexual contact with a person against her/his will or with a person who cannot validly consent to sexual acts. Where possible, the figures include:

- Any sexual acts committed with violence or threat of violence
- Any sexual acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure
- Any sexual acts committed against a helpless person

- Any sexual acts committed against a marital partner against her/his will
- Acts considered as rape
- Acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation
- Pornography
- Pimping
- Buying / offering paid sex
- Exhibitionism

6.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All reporting countries include sexual acts committed with violence or threat of violence in their data.

Sexual acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure are mostly included, but *excluded* in:

- Bulgaria (conviction level)
- Hungary (conviction level)

Sexual acts committed against a helpless person are included in all countries.

Sexual acts committed against a marital partner against her/his will are only excluded in Hungary (conviction level).

Acts considered as rape are only excluded in

- Georgia (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)

Acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child are included in all countries except for Kosovo (UNR), where such acts are *excluded* on police level.

Attempts are *included* in all countries.

6.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Some countries actually report data based on a wider concept and thus *include verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation*:

- Albania
- Cyprus (conviction level)
- France
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Lithuania
- Netherlands (police level)
- Portugal

Pornography is only included in:

- Hungary (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Serbia
- Spain (police level)

The same countries *include pimping*:

- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Serbia
- Spain (police level)

The list of countries which *include buying / offering paid sex* is almost identical:

- Kosovo (UNR)
- Serbia
- Spain (police level)

Exhibitionism is also only *included* in countries which seem to follow a very wide concept of sexual assault:

- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Portugal
- Serbia
- Spain (police level)

G. Rape

According to the standard definition, rape means sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (per vaginam or other). Where possible, the figures include:

- Penetration other than vaginal (e.g., buggery)
- Violent intra-marital sexual intercourse
- Sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person
- Sexual intercourse with force with a child
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Sexual intercourse with a child without force
- Other forms of sexual assault

7.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Penetration other than vaginal is excluded from statistics on rape in:

- Bulgaria
- Russia
- Switzerland
- Ukraine

Violent intra-marital intercourse is excluded from rape statistics only in Russia.

Sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person is excluded in the following countries:

- Netherlands
- Slovenia
- Switzerland

Sexual intercourse with force with a child is excluded in:

- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia

Just two countries *exclude attempts*:

- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Portugal (police level)

7.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Sexual intercourse with a child without force is *included* fairly often, which will typically be due to a rule of *statutory* rape:

- Belgium (police level)
- France
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Lithuania

- Russia
- Serbia
- Sweden
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

Other forms of sexual assault are included in the rape statistics of:

- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Serbia

H. Sexual abuse of a child

According to the standard definition, sexual abuse of a child means sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact with a person below the age of consent. Where possible, the figures include:

- Sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact committed without violence
- Acts committed by persons below the age of consent
- Acts committed by persons above the age of consent
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation
- Child pornography
- Acts considered as rape

8.1 Age of consent

Table 3 Age of consent for sexual abuse of a child by country⁴⁰

14	15	16	17
Albania	Czech Republic	Armenia	Cyprus
Austria	Denmark	Belgium	Ireland
Croatia	France	Finland	
Estonia	Greece	Kosovo (UNR)	
Germany	Iceland	Lithuania	
Hungary	Poland	Netherlands	
Italy ⁴¹	Slovakia	Norway	
Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	
Serbia	Turkey	UK: England & Wales	
Slovenia		UK: Northern Ireland ⁴²	
Ukraine		UK: Scotland	

Table 3 above shows the age of consent, i.e., the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts for the responding countries.

8.2 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All countries are able to include *sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact committed without violence* with a person below the age of consent in their data.

Acts committed by persons below the age of consent can *not* be included everywhere, especially in conviction statistics, probably because in many countries the age of consent is not

⁴⁰ Malta did not provide an age of consent, although it provided data.

⁴¹ The age of consent in Italy is 13 if the partner is not more than three years older.

⁴² The age of consent was 17 until 1 February 2009.

higher than the age of criminal responsibility. Apart from that, in some countries sexual abuse additionally requires the author to be significantly older than the victim, i.e., not just above the age of consent (or even below that age). This is the case, for example, in France, Lithuania and Switzerland, and in the special constellation indicated in the footnote to *Table 3* also in Italy.

Such acts are *excluded* in:

- Armenia (conviction level)
- Austria (conviction level)
- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (conviction level)
- Denmark (conviction level)
- France (conviction level)
- Germany
- Hungary (police level)
- Lithuania
- Portugal (conviction level)
- Serbia
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Switzerland
- Ukraine

Acts committed by persons above the age of consent, on the other hand, are included everywhere.

Attempts are only *excluded* in Portugal (police level).

8.3 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation of persons under the age of consent is *included* in the following countries:

- Albania
- Cyprus (conviction level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Switzerland

Child pornography is included only in:

- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Switzerland

Acts considered as rape are included in:

- Belgium (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Serbia
- Switzerland
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)

I. Robbery

According to the standard definition, *robbery* means *stealing from a person with force or threat of force*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- Muggings (bag-snatchings)

- Theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Pick-pocketing
- Extortion
- Blackmailing

9.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Countries *excluding* muggings are:

- Italy
- Lithuania
- Poland

Only three countries exclude theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods:

- Czech Republic
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Attempts are only *excluded* in Kosovo (UNR).

9.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmail are only included in:

- Kosovo (UNR)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)

J. *Theft*

According to the standard definition, theft means depriving a person or organisation of property with the intent to keep it. Where possible, the figures include:

- Minor (e.g., small value) theft
- Burglary
- Theft of motor vehicles
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Embezzlement (including theft by employees)
- Robbery
- Receiving/handling stolen goods

10.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Minor (e.g., small value) theft is excluded in:

- Croatia (police level; threshold value: 130 €)
- Cyprus (threshold value: 1000 €)
- Estonia (only excluded for the first and second offence of an offender; threshold value: 64 €)
- Hungary (police level; threshold value: 171 €)
- Lithuania (police level; threshold value: 38 €)
- Poland (threshold value: 60 €)
- Russia (police level; threshold value: 25 €)
- Serbia (threshold value: 130 €)
- Slovakia (police level; threshold value: 266 €)
- Switzerland (conviction level; no threshold provided)
- Ukraine (threshold value: 10 € for 2011; 6 € for 2009 to 2010; no threshold provided for 2007 and 2008)

Only these countries *exclude burglaries*:

- Armenia
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Malta (police level)
- Serbia (conviction level)

Theft of motor vehicles is excluded in:

- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Malta (police level)
- Ukraine

Apart from that, Estonia *excludes joyriding* with respect to the total of *theft*, while it is *included* in the subcategory *theft of a motor vehicle*.

Attempts are *included* everywhere.

10.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Embezzlement (including theft by employees) is *included* in:

- Cyprus
- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- Poland
- UK: England & Wales

In France, embezzlement is excluded, but *theft by employees* is not considered embezzlement and is *included*.

Robbery is only *included* in the following countries:

- Belgium (police level)
- France (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

These two countries include receiving / handling stolen goods:

- Kosovo (UNR) (conviction level)
- UK: England & Wales

K. *Theft of a motor vehicle*

According to the standard definition, theft of a motor vehicle means depriving a person or organisation of a motor vehicle with the intent to keep it or to use it. Where possible, the figures include:

- Joyriding
- Theft of trucks / lorries
- Theft of motorcycles
- Theft of motorboats
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Robbery
- Receiving/handling a stolen vehicle

11.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

The following countries *exclude joyriding*:

- Austria (police level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Greece
- Netherlands (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Slovenia (police level)

Theft of trucks / lorries and theft of motorcycles are only excluded in Poland on police level.

Theft of motorboats is excluded in these countries:

- Austria (police level)
- Belgium (police level)
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Estonia (police level)
- France (police level)
- Germany (police level)
- Netherlands (police level)
- Poland (police level)
- Portugal (police level)
- Slovakia (police level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Attempts are excluded in:

- Portugal (police level)
- Turkey (police level)

11.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Robbery is only *included* in the following countries:

- Bulgaria
- Hungary (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR) (police level)
- Spain (police level)

Kosovo (UNR) (police level) is also the only country to *include receiving / handling a stolen vehicle*.

L. Burglary

According to the standard definition, burglary means gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises (e.g., by use of force against an object) with the objective to steal goods. Where possible, the figures include:

- Domestic burglary
- Theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.
- Theft from a military establishment
- Theft by using false keys
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Theft from a car
- Theft from a container
- Theft from a vending machine
- Theft from a parking meter
- Theft from a fenced meadow/compound

12.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All countries are able to include domestic burglary and theft from a factory, shop, office, etc. in their data.

Only two countries exclude theft from a military establishment:

- Slovenia
- Turkey (police level)

Theft by using false keys is excluded in:

- France (police level)
- Scotland

Attempts are included everywhere.

12.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Theft from a car is included in:

- Austria
- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Finland (police level)
- Germany (conviction level)
- Greece (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Poland
- Slovenia

The following countries include theft from a container:

- Austria
- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Finland (police level)
- Greece (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Poland
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia

The group of countries *including theft from a vending machine* is almost identical:

- Austria
- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Greece (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Poland
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Sweden (police level)

Again, almost the same group of countries *includes theft from a parking meter*:

- Austria
- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Greece (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Poland
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Sweden (police level)

Finally, theft from a fenced meadow / compound is included in the statistics of:

- Croatia (conviction level)
- Czech Republic (police level)
- Greece (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands (conviction level)
- Poland
- Sweden (police level)

M. Domestic burglary

According to the standard definition, domestic burglary means gaining access to closed private premises (e.g., by use of force against an object) with the objective to steal goods. Where possible, the figures include:

- Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building
- Theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied)
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.
- Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable
- Theft from a fenced meadow/compound

13.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building is excluded in:

- Estonia (police level)
- Finland (police level)
- France (police level)
- Germany (conviction level)
- Russia (police level)

Theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied) is only excluded in Slovakia (police level).

Attempts are included everywhere.

13.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

These countries include theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.:

- Czech Republic (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Poland (police level)
- Serbia (police level)

Theft from a detached shed, barn or stable is included for the following countries:

- Czech Republic (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Netherlands (police level)
- Poland (police level)
- Serbia (police level)
- Turkey (police level)

Theft from a fenced meadow / compound is included in the statistics of:

- Czech Republic (police level)
- Hungary (police level)
- Poland (police level)
- Serbia (police level)

N. Fraud

According to the standard definition, fraud means deceiving someone or taking advantage of someone's error with the intent to unlawfully gain financial benefits, thereby causing the deceived person to enter any operation that will be damaging to his or a third person's financial interests. Where possible, the figures include:

- Attempts

They exclude:

- Receiving / handling stolen property
- Forgery of documents, passports etc.
- Tax and customs offences
- Subsidy fraud
- Fraud involving welfare payments
- Money laundering
- Forgery of money / payment instruments
- Consuming goods or services
- Breaching of trust / embezzlement

14.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Attempts are only excluded in UK: Scotland.

14.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Kosovo (UNR) is the only country to include receiving / handling stolen goods.

Forgery of documents, passports etc. is included in:

- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)

The following countries include tax and customs offences:

- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)
- UK: Northern Ireland
- UK: Scotland

A considerably large number of countries *include subsidy fraud*:

- Armenia
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- France
- Greece
- Iceland (police level)
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Switzerland (police level)
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland
- UK: Scotland

Even more countries include fraud involving welfare payments:

- Armenia
- Croatia
- Cyprus

- France
- Germany (conviction level)
- Greece
- Iceland (police level)
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Lithuania
- Slovenia
- Switzerland (police level)
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- UK: England & Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)
- UK: Scotland

Money laundering is only included in:

- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)

Forgery of money / payment instruments is included in the statistics of:

- Ireland
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Switzerland (police level)
- UK: England & Wales (conviction level)
- UK: Northern Ireland (police level)

The following countries follow a rather broad concept of deception, thus *including consumption of goods and services* in their fraud data:

- Austria
- Czech Republic
- France (police level)
- Germany
- Iceland (police level)
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Spain (police level)
- Turkey
- UK: Scotland

Breaching of trust / embezzlement is included in:

- Cyprus (conviction level)
- France (police level)
- Georgia (police level)
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Spain (police level)
- Switzerland (police level)

O. Money laundering

According to the standard definition, money laundering means specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities. Where possible, the figures include:

- Receiving and handling illegally obtained (but not stolen) non-monetary property
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Receiving / handling stolen property
- Violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule (i.e., negligence in identification of customer's identity or origin of funds)

15.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Receiving and handling illegally obtained (but not stolen) non-monetary property is only excluded in:

- Hungary (police level)
- Switzerland

Only two countries *exclude attempts*:

- Cyprus (police level)
- UK: Scotland

15.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Receiving / handling stolen property is included in:

- Cyprus (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

Three countries include violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule:

- Cyprus (police level)
- Hungary
- Kosovo (UNR)

P. Corruption in the public sector

According to the standard definition, corruption means offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange of favourable treatment by public officials. Where possible, the figures include:

- Active and passive corruption
- Instigation to corruption
- Complicity
- Corruption of domestic officials
- Corruption of foreign officials
- Extortion by public officials
- Offering officials advantages without immediate interest (i.e.: in order to get them hooked on receiving gifts)
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Corruption in the private sector
- Extortion (except by public officials)
- Bribery of the electorate

16.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All countries *include* both *active and passive* corruption in their data.

Instigation to corruption is excluded in:

- Greece (conviction level)

- Hungary (police level)
- Portugal
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

These countries exclude complicity:

- Greece (conviction level)
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Corruption of *domestic officials* is included everywhere.

Almost all countries are also able to include corruption of *foreign officials*. This kind of behavior is only *excluded* in:

- Greece
- Portugal
- Russia (police level)
- Ukraine
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Extortion by public officials is excluded in the following countries:

- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- France (conviction level)
- Greece (conviction level)
- Hungary
- Slovakia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Offering officials advantages without immediate interest is excluded in:

- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Serbia
- Turkey
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level)

Attempts are *excluded* only in UK: Northern Ireland.

16.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Corruption data for the following countries *include corruption in the private sector*:

- Albania (police level)
- Estonia
- Georgia (police level)
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Lithuania
- Russia (police level)
- Serbia
- Slovakia (police level)
- Spain (police level)
- Sweden

Extortion (except by public officials) is included in:

- Albania (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Russia (police level)

Bribery of the electorate is included in the statistics for:

- Albania (police level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Russia (police level)
- Turkey

Q Drug offences

According to the standard definition, drug offences mean all illicit intentional acts in connection with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the international drug control conventions.⁴³ Where possible, the figures include:

- Cultivation
- Production and manufacture
- Extraction and preparation
- Offering and offering for sale
- Distribution
- Purchase
- Sale
- Delivery on any terms whatsoever
- Brokerage
- Dispatch and dispatch in transit
- Transport
- Importation
- Exportation
- Financing of drug operations
- Possession not in connection with personal use
- Possession for personal use (i.e.: possession of small quantities)
- Consumption
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Offences with respect to precursor substances

17.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

All countries are able to include cultivation, production and manufacture, extraction and preparation, offering and offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale and delivery on any terms whatsoever in their data.

Brokerage is excluded for:

- Hungary (police level)
- UK: Scotland

Dispatch, dispatch in transit and transport are again included for all countries.

Importation and *exportation* are only *excluded* in Bulgaria (conviction level).

Few countries *exclude* the *financing of drug operations*:

- Belgium (police level)
- Czech Republic

⁴³ Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 protocol, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

- Iceland (police level)
- Russia (police level)
- Ukraine

Possession not in connection with personal use is another category that is included for all countries.

Possession for personal use / possession of small quantities is excluded in:

- Armenia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia (conviction level)
- Germany (conviction level)
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Russia (police level)
- Slovenia
- Switzerland (conviction level)

Table 4 Upper limits for possession for personal use

	Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Amphetamines
Armenia	0.5g	0.005g	0.001g	0.05g	0.01g
Czech Republic	15g	1.5g	1g	4 tablets or 0.4g	2g
Estonia	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion
Germany	at least 6g (in some Federal States, the limit is higher)	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion	prosecutorial discretion
Netherlands	5g	-	-	-	-
Portugal	personal use not restricted by the quantity	personal use not restricted by the quantity	personal use not restricted by the quantity	personal use not restricted by the quantity	personal use not restricted by the quantity
Russia	6g	0.5g	0.5 g	0.3 g	0.2 g
Slovenia	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion
Switzerland	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided	no information provided

Table 4 shows the upper limits of the “small quantity” for the countries that stated that *possession for personal use* is excluded. Typically, possession for personal use is pragmatically defined via a maximum quantity that may be possessed. However, as the example of Portugal shows, this is not necessarily always the case. In Estonia and Slovenia, no clear limits for the small quantities exist. The classification of an offence as possession of small quantities is based on prosecutorial or police discretion. The same is true for small quantities of heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines in Germany. For cannabis, on the other hand, a more definite limit has been fixed in Germany. This limit is, however, only set down in prosecutorial guidelines that differ between Federal States. The Netherlands also have a fixed upper limit for the small quantity of cannabis. Others have such a limit for all common drugs (Armenia, Czech Republic, Russia). The amounts that make up a “small” quantity differ significantly between countries, e.g., for heroin between 0.005 g (Armenia) and 1.5g (Czech Republic), for cannabis between 0.5 g and 15 g (for the same countries).

The following countries *exclude consumption* from their data:

- Armenia (since 2008)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark

- Estonia (conviction level)
- Germany
- Lithuania
- Portugal
- Russia (police level)
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Ukraine
- UK: Scotland

In many of these countries, consumption will not constitute an offence at all.

Attempts are only *excluded* in

- Denmark
- UK: Scotland

17.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

The following countries include offences with respect to precursor substances:

- Armenia
- Austria
- Belgium (police level)
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- France
- Georgia
- Greece
- Hungary (conviction level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia (police level)
- Slovakia (police level)
- Ukraine

R. *Drug trafficking*

According to the standard definition, drug trafficking means drug offences which are not in connection with personal use. Where possible, the figures include:

- Cultivation
- Production and manufacture
- Extraction and preparation
- Offering and offering for sale
- Distribution
- Purchase
- Sale
- Delivery on any terms whatsoever
- Brokerage
- Dispatch and dispatch in transit
- Transport
- Importation
- Exportation
- Financing of drug operations
- Possession
- Attempts

They exclude:

- Offences with respect to precursor substances
- Possession for personal use (i.e.: possession of small quantities)
- Consumption

18.1 Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Only Kosovo (UNR) excludes cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction and preparation.

All countries include offering, offering for sale and distribution.

Purchase is excluded in France (police level).

Sale is included in all countries.

Delivery on any terms whatsoever is excluded by Poland.

Brokerage, dispatch and dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation are also included in all countries.

Financing of drug operations is excluded in:

- Belgium (police level)
- Czech Republic

The following countries *exclude possession*:

- Belgium (police level)
- Poland
- UK: England & Wales (police level)

Attempts are only *excluded* in UK: Scotland.

18.2 Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Offences with respect to precursor substances are included in:

- Albania (police level)
- Armenia
- Belgium (police level)
- Cyprus (police level)
- Czech Republic
- Greece (conviction level)
- Kosovo (UNR)
- Poland
- Portugal (police level)
- Slovakia (police level)
- Ukraine

The following countries *include possession for personal use / possession of small quantities* in drug trafficking data, which makes it dubious for these countries whether the data reported actually refer to trafficking:

- Albania (police level)
- Cyprus (police level)
- Greece (conviction level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

Finally, there are even countries which state to *include consumption*:

- Cyprus (police level)
- Greece (conviction level)
- Iceland (police level)
- Kosovo (UNR)

S. **Firearm involved**

According to the standard definition, "firearm involved" means that a firearm has been involved in committing the crime, regardless of whether it has been shot, used as a blunt weapon or threat, or just been carried or in any other way been ready to hand. This definition is used as a subcategory for homicide (completed and total) and robbery. Data were collected on police level only. Where possible, the figures include:

- Firearm shot
- Firearm used as a blunt weapon
- Firearm used as a threat
- Firearm carried
- Firearm ready to hand, even if not carried
(e.g.: lying readily available on a table directly at the crime scene)

They exclude:

- Offences involving weapons not considered as firearms
- Offences involving other dangerous object

There is a separate standard definition used for the firearm itself, which is defined as a weapon that launches a bullet or other projectile (or several at a time), making use of an explosive charge as a propellant, and that can be carried and used by a single person. Where possible, figures on the involvement of firearm include:

- Pistols, revolvers
- Rifles, shotguns
- Sub-machine guns, light and medium machine guns
- Improvised and special firearms (e.g., pen guns)
- Unloaded firearms carried with ammunition at hand
- Legally owned firearms

They exclude:

- Heavy machine guns
- Hand grenades, Molotov cocktails
- Air guns, gas pistols, paintball rifles
- Crossbows, bows and arrows
- Replica firearms and other fakes
- Unloaded firearms carried without ammunition at hand

19.1 **Deviations from the firearm definition**

Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, sub-machine guns, light and medium machine guns, improvised and special firearms (e.g., pen guns), unloaded firearms carried with ammunition at hand and legally owned firearms are included in all countries.

Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

Heavy machine guns are – at least theoretically – *included* in:

- Austria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Poland
- Slovakia
- UK: Northern Ireland

Only two countries *include hand grenades*:

- Hungary
- UK: Northern Ireland

Air guns, gas pistols and/or paintball rifles are included in:

- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Germany (for robbery offences only)⁴⁴
- Ireland
- Slovakia
- UK: Northern Ireland

Crossbows, bows and arrows are – probably only theoretically – *included* in Slovakia.

The following countries *include replica firearms and other fakes*:

- Croatia
- Germany (for robbery offences only)⁴⁵
- Slovakia
- UK: Northern Ireland

Unloaded firearms carried without ammunition at hand are included in:

- Austria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Germany (for robbery offences only)⁴⁶
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Slovakia
- UK: Northern Ireland

19.2 Deviations from the definition of involvement

Countries deviating from *include* rules:

Firearm shot is *included* everywhere.

Firearm used as a blunt weapon and *firearm used as a threat* are *excluded* in:

- Bulgaria
- Germany (for homicide offences only)⁴⁷
- Ireland

The following countries *exclude firearm carried*:

- Bulgaria
- Germany (for offences only)⁴⁸
- Ireland
- Lithuania
- Poland

⁴⁴ This means: *Excluded* for homicide offences and homicide and robbery suspects.

⁴⁵ This means: *Excluded* for homicide offences and homicide and robbery suspects.

⁴⁶ This means: *Excluded* for homicide offences and homicide and robbery suspects.

⁴⁷ This means: *Included* for robbery offences and homicide and robbery suspects.

⁴⁸ This means: *Included* for homicide and robbery suspects.

Firearm ready to hand, even if not carried, is excluded from the statistics of:

- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Germany (for offences only)⁴⁹
- Ireland
- Poland

Countries deviating from *exclude* rules:

All countries exclude offences involving weapons not considered as firearms.

Offences involving other dangerous objects are included in France.

B) Young offenders and state reactions to their offending

The following definitions refer to young offenders and the reactions of the state to offences committed by them. Young offenders are minors (persons who have not yet reached the age of adulthood) on the one hand and young adults on the other. The definitions assembled here have an impact on the recording of data on minors and young adults in all sections of this book. In addition, chapters 1 to 4 also feature specific information on minors. This information refers to the inclusion of minors in the reported data and on the relevant age brackets applied. The special metadata provided there should always be read against the backdrop of the overarching results presented here.

T. Age of criminal responsibility

Table 5 shows the age of criminal responsibility for minors in the different countries. While there are some countries which apply an early age of criminal responsibility of eight to ten years (Malta, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland) and there are also a few countries which use a late age of criminal responsibility (16 in Portugal and, albeit with important exceptions, in Lithuania and Ukraine), in the vast majority of countries minors reach criminal responsibility at the age of 14.

⁴⁹ This means: *Included* for homicide and robbery suspects.

Table 5 Age of criminal responsibility

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UK: Scotland	Malta	Switzerland	–	Netherlands	France	Albania	Czech Republic	Lithuania ⁵⁰
		UK: England & Wales			Greece	Armenia	Denmark ⁵¹	Portugal
		UK: Northern Ireland			Poland	Austria	Finland	Ukraine ⁵²
						Bulgaria	Sweden	
						Croatia	Turkey ⁵³	
						Cyprus		
						Estonia		
						Georgia		
						Germany		
						Hungary		
						Italy		
						Latvia		
						Russia ⁵⁴		
						Serbia		
						Slovakia		
						Slovenia		
						Spain		

U. Age of adulthood in penal law

In almost all countries, persons are no longer considered as minors, but as adults when they reach the age of 18. The penal law in some countries, however, uses a lower age:

- Cyprus: 16
- Poland: 17
- UK: Scotland: 16.

V. Treatment of young adults

In some countries, it is possible to apply juvenile criminal law to persons who have already reached adulthood before they committed their offences. Where this possibility is available, it is always restricted to *young* adults. Typically, the conditions for young adults are not *identical* to those for minors. One common possibility for this group of offenders is that juvenile criminal law competes with adult criminal law and the court has to decide which law to apply depending on the special characteristics of the offence and the offender. Another possibility is that the criminal law applied for young adults is a kind of intermediate criminal law that is milder than the criminal law for older adults, but also differs from the criminal law applicable for minors.

In the following countries, such specific rules for the treatment of young adults exist. The maximum age below which these rules can be applied is indicated:

- Albania: 21 (only specific rules regarding probation service and prison)
- Austria: 21
- Croatia: 23
- Finland: 21

⁵⁰ 14 for specific offences, including murder, aggravated bodily injury, rape, sexual assault, robbery and theft.

⁵¹ 14 between about June 2010 and February 2012.

⁵² 14 for specific offences, including murder, bodily injury of at least medium severity, rape, robbery and theft.

⁵³ Children aged 12 to 14 may be determined to have criminal responsibility, based on their level of cognitive development.

⁵⁴ The age of full criminal liability depends on the type of the offense and can be 14, 16 or 18 years.

- Germany: 21
- Greece: 21
- Lithuania: 21
- Netherlands: 21
- Poland: 18⁵⁵
- Portugal: 22
- Serbia: 21
- Slovakia: 19

W. State reactions to criminal acts of minors

The results presented so far give only a rough idea about how criminal acts of minors are treated in different countries. The age of criminal responsibility alone does not give any information about the type of proceedings in which minors above that age are tried and whether such proceedings can also result in imprisonment.

It does not even give clear information about the possible reactions to criminal acts of minors *below* the age or, more precisely, to acts that would have been considered criminal if they had been committed by a person held criminally responsible. Such criminal acts of children can obviously have different consequences, among them reactions by family courts or youth welfare courts. Such reactions might be aiming at the parents only, but with increasing age the child himself or herself will come more and more into focus. Hence, such courts will often be able to impose certain educational measures to prevent further offending by persons below the age of responsibility. If such measures can even be imposed against the will of the parents and of the child, the difference to actual juvenile criminal sanctions or measures may be small, given that such sanctions and measures are also often educational in nature.

Table 6 shows the available state reactions to criminal acts of minors. Some countries did not enter any information on the state reactions available for criminal acts of minors below the age of criminal responsibility. In some cases this might mean that there are no reactions available that aim directly at the child (instead of aiming at the parents), or that there are no specific family court or youth welfare proceedings. More important will be that such proceedings will not necessarily be a direct reaction to the criminal act, but will often treat it just as a symptom of something else, especially of an endangerment of the child's welfare.

On the other hand, some countries even entered data into the line on juvenile criminal proceedings for age groups below the age of responsibility. This is, however, also possible. It means that courts specialized in juvenile offences are already in charge before criminal responsibility sets in. Greece, for example, states that minors between the ages of 8 and 15 (age of responsibility: 13) who violate penal laws are tried by the Juvenile Court, which then imposes educational or therapeutic measures.

Finally, as criminal responsibility is first of all a formal criterion, it does not even rule out that persons above that age are tried in family court or youth welfare proceedings, as the example of UK: Scotland clearly shows, where the age of responsibility is lowest of all countries (8 years), but it is not until the age of 16 that young offenders are tried in criminal proceedings.

Altogether, *Table 6* shows that state reactions with increasing age move from family court and youth welfare proceedings to juvenile and general criminal proceedings. The reactions will also become more severe along the way. Juvenile imprisonment is typically not available before the age of 14.

⁵⁵ Note that the age of adulthood in criminal law for Poland is 17.

Table 6 Available state reactions to criminal acts of minors⁵⁶

Procedure type	Age										
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e., outside criminal justice)	AT, BG, DE ⁵⁷ , DK, EE, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UK: Scot	AT, BG, DE ²² , DK, EE, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UK: Scot	AT, BG, DE ²² , DK, EE, ES, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UK: Scot	AM, AT, BG, DE ²² , DK, EE, ES, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UA ⁵⁸ , UK: Scot	AM, AT, BG, DE ²² , DK, EE, ES, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UA ²³ , UK: Scot	AM, AT, BG, DE ²² , DK, EE, ES, ES, FI, HU, IS, IT, LT, PL, PT, SE, SK, SL, UA ²³ , UK: Scot	DK, EE, FI, LT ⁵⁹ , PT, SE, SK ⁶⁰ , Scot	EE, FI, LT ²⁴ , SK ²⁵ , UK:	EE, FI, SE, SK ²⁵ , Scot	EE, FI, SE, SK ²⁵	EE, FI, SE, SK ²⁵
Juvenile criminal proceedings	BE, CZ, GR, TR	BE, CZ, GR, MT, TR	BE, CZ, GR, TR, UK: NI	BE, CZ, GR, TR, UK: NI	BE, CZ, GR, MT, NL ⁶¹ , PL, TR, UK: NI	BE, CZ, GR, MT, NL ²⁶ , PL, TR, UK: NI	AL, AM, AT, BE, AT, BE, BG, DE, ES, CZ, FI, GR, GR, HR, DE, HR, HU, IS, IT, ES, HU, IS, IT, LT ²³ , GR, HR, MT, HU, IT, LT ²³ , MT, NL ²⁶ , PL, RS, SL, TR, UK: NI	AL, AM, AT, BE, AT, BE, BG, CZ, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, DE, ES, FI, GR, HR, FI, GR, HU, IS, IT, HR, HU, IS, IT, NL ²⁶ , IS, IT, LT, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, TR, UK: NI, UK: Scot	AL, AM, AT, BE, AT, BE, BG, CZ, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, DE, ES, FI, GR, HR, FI, GR, HU, IS, IT, HR, HU, IS, IT, NL ²⁶ , IS, IT, LT, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, TR, UK: NI, UK: Scot	AL, AM, AT, BE, AT, BE, BG, CZ, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, DE, ES, FI, GR, HR, FI, GR, HU, IS, IT, HR, HU, IS, IT, NL ²⁶ , IS, IT, LT, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, TR, UK: NI, UK: Scot	AL, AM, AT, BE, AT, BE, BG, CZ, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, DE, ES, FI, GR, HR, FI, GR, HU, IS, IT, HR, HU, IS, IT, NL ²⁶ , IS, IT, LT, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, NL ²⁶ , PT, RS, SL, TR, UK: NI, UK: Scot
General criminal proceedings	MT	MT, UK: NI	MT, UK: NI	MT, UK: NI	MT, UK: NI	MT, UK: NI	AL ²³ , CY, EE, GE ²⁶ , LV, MT, UK: NI	AL ²³ , CY, DK, EE, FI, GE ²⁶ , LV, MT, UK: NI	AL ²³ , BE ⁶² , CY, DK, EE, FI, GE ²⁶ , LV, MT, UK: NI	AL ²³ , BE ²⁷ , CY, DK, EE, FI, GE ²⁶ , LV, MT, UK: NI	AL ²³ , BE ²⁷ , CY, DK, EE, FI, GE ²⁶ , LV, MT, UK: NI

⁵⁶ Country codes according to ISO-3166-1 Alpha-2; NI = Northern Ireland; Scot = Scotland.

⁵⁷ Only serious or repeated offences will have consequences, but not necessarily. Probability of consequences will increase with the age.

⁵⁸ Serious offences only.

⁵⁹ Not for serious offences.

⁶⁰ Minor offences only.

⁶¹ Not for minor offences.

⁶² Traffic offences and exceptional cases of serious offences.

						RU ²³ , SL, UA ²³ , UK: NI	PL ²³ , RU ²³ , SL, UA ²³ , UK: NI	PL ²³ , RU ²⁶ , UA ²³ , NI, Scot	PT, SL, UK: UK: UK: Scot	LV, MT, NL ²⁶ , PL, PT, RU ²⁶ , SL, UA ²³ , UK: NI, UK: Scot
Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial sanction or measure can be imposed	MT	MT, UK: NI	MT, UK: NI	CZ ²³ , NL ²⁶ , MT, TR, UK: NI	CZ ²³ , GR ²³ , IT, NL ²⁶ , MT, CZ ²³ , PL, TR, UK: NI	AL, AM, AM, AT, CY, CZ, BG, DE, DK, EE, ES, DE, FI ²⁶ , FI ²⁶ , GE ²⁶ , GR ²³ , HU, IT, GR ²³ , HR, HU, IT, LT ²³ , MT, NL ²⁶ , PL, RU ²³ , SK ²⁶ , SL, TR, UA ²³ , UK: NI	AL, AM, AT, BG, AT, CY, CZ, DE, DK, DE, DK, EE, ES, EE, ES, FI ²⁶ , FI ²⁶ , GE ²⁶ , GR ²³ , HR, IT, GR ²³ , HR, LT ²⁶ , MT, HR, HU, HU, IT, LT ²³ , PT, RU ²⁶ , MT, LT ²³ , MT, SK ²⁶ , SL, NL ²⁶ , TR, UA ²³ , PL, PT, NL ²⁶ , PL, UK: NI, UK: RU ²⁶ , Scot SK ²⁶ , SL, TR, UA ²³ , UK: NI	AL, AM, AT, BG, AT, BG, AT, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, DE, DK, EE, ES, EE, ES, FI ²⁶ , FI ²⁶ , GE ²⁶ , FI ²⁶ , HR, IT, GR ²³ , HR, HU, IT, LT ²⁶ , MT, NL ²⁶ , PL, IT, LT ²⁶ , MT, RU ²⁶ , NL ²⁶ , PL, PT, RU ²⁶ , SK ²⁶ , SL, TR, UA ²³ , UK: NI, UK: Scot		

Appendix II: Population

Population by country from 2006 to 2011 (in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Albania	3149	3153	3170	3185	3008	2832
Armenia	3219	3223	3230	3238	3249	3263
Austria	8254	8283	8319	8355	8375	8404
Azerbaijan	8436	8533	8630	8897	8998	9111
Belgium	10511	10585	10667	10753	10840	11001
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3843	3844	3844	3844	3844	3843
Bulgaria	7719	7679	7640	7607	7564	7369
Croatia	4443	4441	4436	4435	4426	4412
Cyprus	766	779	789	797	819	840
Czech Republic	10251	10287	10381	10468	10507	10487
Denmark	5427	5447	5476	5511	5535	5561
Estonia	1345	1342	1341	1340	1340	1340
Finland	5256	5277	5300	5326	5351	5375
France	63230	63645	64007	64350	64659	64995
Georgia	4401	4395	4382	4385	4436	4469
Germany	82438	82315	82218	82002	81802	81752
Greece	11125	11172	11214	11260	11305	11310
Hungary	10077	10066	10045	10031	10014	9986
Iceland	300	308	315	319	318	318
Ireland	4208	4313	4401	4450	4468	4571
Italy	58752	59131	59619	60045	60340	60626
Kosovo (UNR)	2100	2127	2153	2181	2208	1794
Latvia	2295	2281	2271	2261	2248	2075
Lithuania	3403	3385	3366	3350	3329	3053
Luxembourg	469	476	484	494	502	512
Malta	405	408	410	414	414	416
Moldova	3590	3581	3573	3568	3564	3560
Montenegro	624	625	628	630	616	620
Netherlands	16334	16358	16405	16486	16575	16656
Norway	4640	4681	4737	4799	4858	4920
Poland	38157	38125	38116	38136	38167	38530
Portugal	10570	10599	10618	10627	10638	10572
Romania	21610	21565	21529	21499	21462	21414
Russia	142754	142221	142009	141904	141915	142857
Serbia	7425	7398	7366	7335	7307	7276
Slovakia	5389	5394	5401	5412	5425	5392
Slovenia	2003	2010	2010	2032	2047	2050
Spain	43758	44475	45283	45828	45989	46153
Sweden	9048	9113	9183	9256	9341	9416
Switzerland	7459	7509	7593	7702	7786	7870
TFYR of Macedonia	2039	2042	2045	2049	2053	2057
Turkey	72520	69689	70586	71517	72561	73723
Ukraine	46749	46466	46192	45963	45783	45598
UK: England and Wales*	53729	54072	54440	54809	55241	56171
UK: Northern Ireland*	1742	1759	1775	1789	1799	1807
UK: Scotland*	5117	5144	5169	5194	5222	5255

Source: Eurostat Database, retrieved on 15 April 2013.

*Source: Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (with references).

